

Major Constrains and Verdict of Crop Productivity

The Editor



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Editor

Dr. U.N. Bhale

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Contents

Foreword v

Preface vii

Volume-1

- 1. Constraints to Cowpea Production in Africa** **1**
Oigiangbe and Osawe Nathaniel
- 2. Fungicide Resistance in Fungal Pathogens of Various Crops and its Integrated Management** **21**
N.S. Suryawanshi
- 3. Sesame: Identifying an Orphan Crop in International Arena through a Sustainable Compromise between Quality and Productivity** **51**
Yogranjan, Gyanesh K. Satpute, Rakesh S. Marabi and Sudhakar P. Mishra
- 4. Role of Organic Amendments in Plant Disease Management: An Overview** **64**
Rajkumar H. Garampalli, Heminder Singh and M.C. Ravikumar
- 5. Role of Biotechnology in Crop Improvement** **75**
T. Ugandhar, M. Venkateshwarlu and T. Srilatha
- 6. Downy Mildew of Maize: A Review** **98**
A.P. Suryawanshi, Utpal Dey and D.P. Kuldhar

7. Biotechnological Interventions for Crop Adaptation to Climate Change	117
<i>Sanjay Jha and Rajkumar</i>	
8. Role of Biofertilizers in Plant Nutrient Management under Present Scenario	137
<i>M.D. Khunt, V.A. Solanki, A.N. Sabalpara and Lalit Mahatma</i>	
9. Biopesticidal Approaches for the Management of Sorrel (<i>Rumex acetosa</i> L.) Diseases	149
<i>U.N. Bhale</i>	
10. Drivers of Food Crops Productivity in Nigeria: Issues and Way Forwards	161
<i>Olayiwola Olubodun Olaniyi</i>	
11. Plant Growth Promoting Rhizobacteria (PGPR): Mediating and Facilitating Microorganisms for Plant Sustainable in Soil	170
<i>H.C. Lakshman</i>	
12. Recent Advances in Researches on Foot Rot and Leaf Rot of Betelvine (<i>Piper betle</i> L.) Caused by <i>Phytophthora</i> spp.: A Threat to Betelvine Crop	182
<i>Basudeb Dasgupta</i>	
13. Problems and Prospects of Lentil (<i>Lens culinaris</i> Medik.) Cultivation in the Gangetic Plains of West Bengal	198
<i>V. Yeka Zhimo, Jayanta Saha, Birendranath Panja and Narayan Roy</i>	
14. Fungal Biodiversity: Major Constrains of Crop Productivity in India	215
<i>P.N. Chowdhry, Nidhi Anand and Suman Lata</i>	
15. Physiological Impact of Sapota Post-harvest Fruit Fungi on Toxin Production of <i>Vigna aconitifolia</i> Seeds	227
<i>U.N. Bhale and P.M. Wagh</i>	
16. Climatic Factors cause Plant Diseases in Crops	234
<i>Veena Sharma and A.K. Singh</i>	
17. Impact of Cadmium Phytotoxicity on Photosynthetic Rate and Chlorophyll Content in <i>Triticum aestivum</i> L. DWR 225 Variety	244
<i>V.S. Bheemareddy and H.C. Lakshman</i>	
18. Fusarium Head Blight of Wheat and its Management	250
<i>Vibha and Susma Nema</i>	

-
- 19. Insect Pests of Rice and their Integrated Pest Management** 265
Venkat Reddy, R. Sunitha Devi, S. Malathi and B. Dileep Kumar
- 20. Enhancement of Seedling Emergence and Biomass Production of Crop Plants by *Trichoderma* spp.** 292
J.N. Rajkonda and U.N. Bhale
- 21. Weed Diversity of Rice Fields in Cuddalore District, Tamil Nadu** 303
Prabhakaran Jayaraman, Kavitha Duaraiswamy and Saravanakumar Kaliyaperumal
- 22. Angiospermic Floral Diversity in Four Lentic Water Bodies of Cuddalore District, Tamil Nadu, India** 312
Saravanakumar Kaliyaperumal, Prabhakaran Jayaraman and Kavitha Doraiswamy
- 23. Lipoxygenase as Biochemical Marker for Plant Disease Resistance** 324
Uma Maheswari Devi
- 24. Deterioration of Lipids in the Diseased Groundnut Kernels due to Infection of Fungi** 337
Pawan Shingare and Avinash Ade
- 25. *In vitro* Efficacy of Different Phytoextracts and Bioagents against *Colletotrichum falcatum* Went. Causing Red Rot of Sugarcane (*Saccharum officinarum* L.)** 342
M.D. Jadhav, J.J. Kadam, M.S. Joshi and P.G. Borkar

Volume-2

- 26. Studies on AM Fungi Associated with Four Sugarcane Cultivars** 349
B.P. Shinde
- 27. Diseases: Major Constraints in Sugarcane Cultivation and Production** 366
Seweta Srivastava
- 28. The Study of Mineral Content and Shelf Life of Kunapajala: A Liquid Biofertilizer from Vrikshayurveda** 384
Rupali S. Deshmukh
- 29. Micropropagation** 390
T. Ugandhar, M. Venkateshwarlu and K. Jaganmohan Reddy
- 30. Efficacy of Acetone Neem Plant Parts Extract on Mortality of *Meloidogyne incognita*, Chitwod Juveniles** 414
Naresh Nayak and J.L. Sharma

-
- 31. Pests and Diseases in Muga Silkworm: A Major Constraint in Conservation of Muga Silkworm Crop** 421
Ranjana Das and K. Das
- 32. In vitro Antimicrobial Activity of Medicinal Plants in Bikaner, Rajasthan: An Overview** 427
S. Ashwani and G. Dipali
- 33. Effect of some Insecticides on Haemocytes of Bean Beetle, *Callosobruchus chinensis* L. (Coleoptera : Chrysomelidae : Bruchinae)** 441
C.S. Disale, S.D. Disale and R.S. Dubal
- 34. Morphology and GCMS Analysis of *Stachybotrys* spp.** 445
S.R. Kadu, D.V. Hande and K.P. Suradkar
- 35. Looming of *Trichoderma* spp. against *Alternaria alternata* Provoking Leaf Spot of *Trigonella foneum-graecum* L.** 455
M.G. Ambuse and U.N. Bhale
- 36. Arbuscular Mycorrhizal Fungi: An Environo-friendly Bioinoculant for Sustainable Agriculture** 462
D.D. Namdas
- 37. Synergistic Effects of Agrochemicals on Carbendazim Resistance *Geotrichum candidus* Incitant of Fruit Rot of Ivy Gourd** 476
V.S. Chatage and U.N. Bhale
- 38. Use of Algal Biomass in Seed Germination and Growth of Wheat Plant** 485
Milind Jadhav and Deepika Borkhade
- 39. A Conventional Application of Foliar Fertilization for some Selected Crop Plants** 489
C. Maya, H.C. Lakshman, Romana M. Mirdhe and Ratna V. Airsang
- 40. Effect of AM Fungus, Pressmud and Indole Acetic Acid on Two Varieties of *Corchorus capsularis* (L.)** 499
Pushpa K. Kavatagi and H.C. Lakshman
- 41. Assessment of some Crop Field Weed Residues on Productivity of Black Gram [*Vigna mungo* (L.) Hepper]** 510
Kavitha Duraiswamy and Prabhakaran Jayaraman
- 42. Degradation of Malathion using *Bacillus polymyxa*** 524
Sarika Kanade, Avinash Ade and Vikram Khilare

Chapter 5

Role of Biotechnology in Crop Improvement

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Introduction

The last decade has witnessed remarkable change which has taken plant biotechnology from study of basic science to large scale commercial applications. This is true for almost every aspect of plant biotechnology such as development of molecular markers to speed up plant breeding practices and using knowledge of genes and their expression to generate and commercialize transgenic crops. In general, the role of biotechnology in crop improvement can be divided into two categories:

1. Those directed towards same goals as conventional plant breeding like improved yield, quality, resistance to pests and diseases, tolerance to abiotic stresses etc by molecular breeding or production of transgenic crops.
2. Novel applications such as use of plants as bioreactors to generate pharmaceuticals, vaccines or biodegradable plastics.

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A) Molecular Breeding

By 2025, the global population will exceed seven billion. In the interim per-capita availability of arable land and irrigation water will decrease from year to year as biotic and abiotic stresses increase. Food security, best defined as economic, physical and social access to a balanced diet and safe drinking water will be threatened, with a holistic approach to nutritional and nonnutritional factors needed to achieve success in the eradication of hunger. Science and technology can play a very important role in stimulating and sustaining an Evergreen Revolution leading to long-term increases in productivity without any associated ecological harm (Borlaug, 2001; Swaminathan, 2007). The objectives of the plant breeder can be realized through conventional breeding integrated with various biotechnology developments (Damude and Kinney, 2008; Xu *et al.*, 2009c).

Plant breeding can be defined as an evolving science and technology (Figure 5.1). It has gradually been evolving from art to science over the last 10,000 years, starting as an ancient art to the present molecular design-based science. Plant breeding is becoming quicker, easier, more effective and more efficient (Phillips, 2006). Plant breeders will be well equipped with innovative approaches to identify and/or create genetic variation, to define the genetic feature of the genes related to the variation (position, function and relationship with other genes and environments), to understand the structure of breeding populations, to recombine novel alleles or allele combinations into specific cultivars or hybrids, and to select the best individuals with desirable genetic features which enable them to adapt to a wide range of environments. Sequencing data for many plants is now readily available and the Gene Bank database is doubling every 15 months. Over 20 plant species including many important crops are in the process of being sequenced (Phillips, 2008). The next challenge is to determine the function of every gene and eventually how genes interact to form the basis of complex traits. Fortunately, DNA chips and other technologies are being developed to study the expression of multiple or even all genes simultaneously. High throughput robotics and bioinformatics tools will play an essential role in this endeavor.

New information about our crop species is expanding our capabilities to use molecular genetics. For example, we did not previously realize how similar broadly related species are in terms of their gene content and gene order. Since these species cannot usually be crossed, there was no means of assessing their relatedness. With the advent of DNA-based molecular markers, the extensive genetic mapping of chromosomes became readily possible for a variety of species. We learned that the genomes were highly similar and that this similarity allowed the prediction of gene locations among species. For example, rice has become the model or reference species for the cereals as many of the gene sequences on the rice chromosomes are shared with other cereals such as maize, sorghum, sugarcane, millet, oats, wheat and barley (Xu *et al.*, 2005). Knowing the complete DNA sequence of a model or reference genome allows genes/traits from this model to be tracked to other genomes. We have come to realize that the differences between species of plants are not due to novel genes, but to novel allelic specifications and interactions (Figures 5.1 and 5.2).

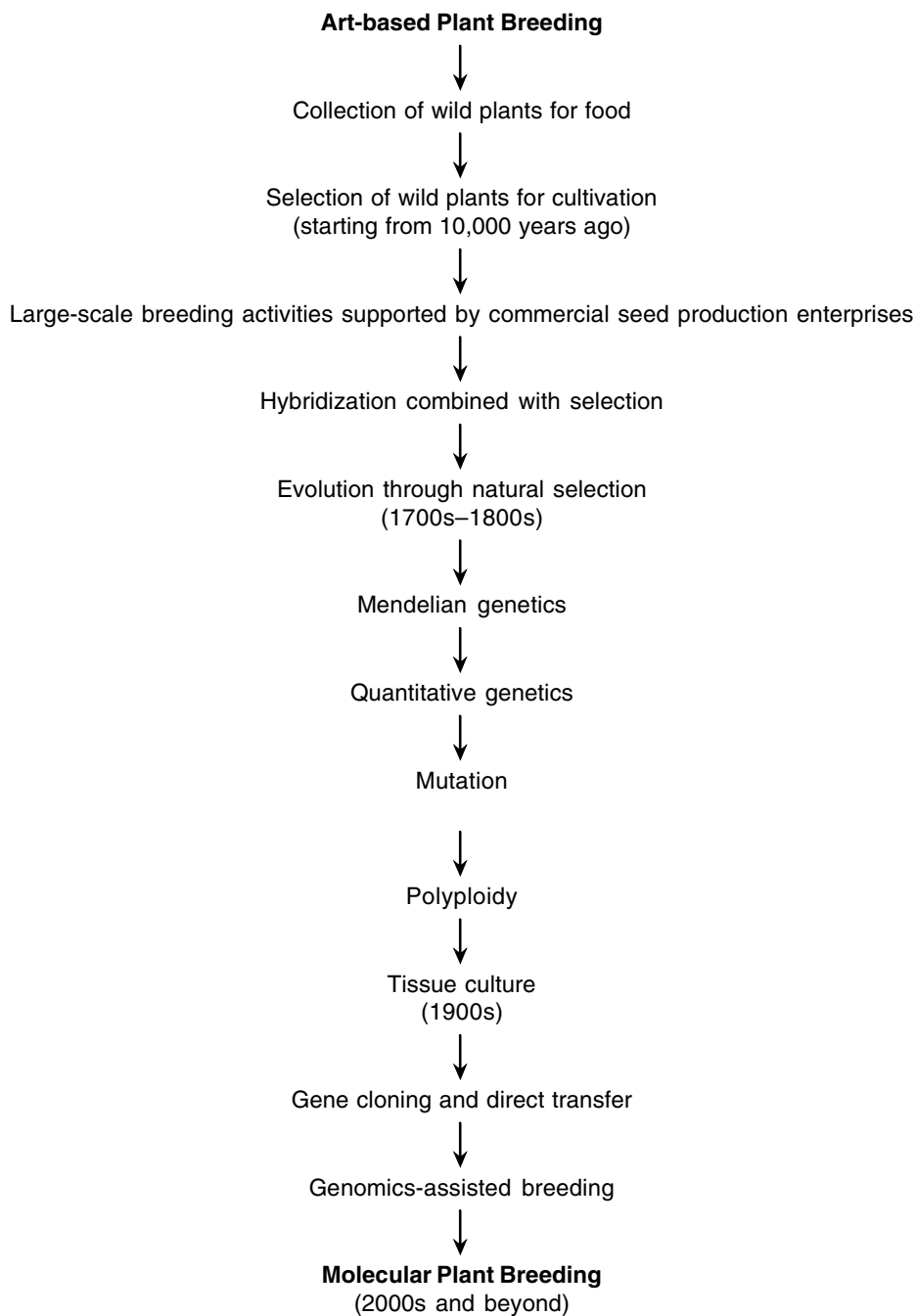


Figure 5.1: The Steps of Evolution of 'Plant Breeding'. With the availability of more sophisticated tools, the art of plant breeding became science-based technology, molecular plant breeding.

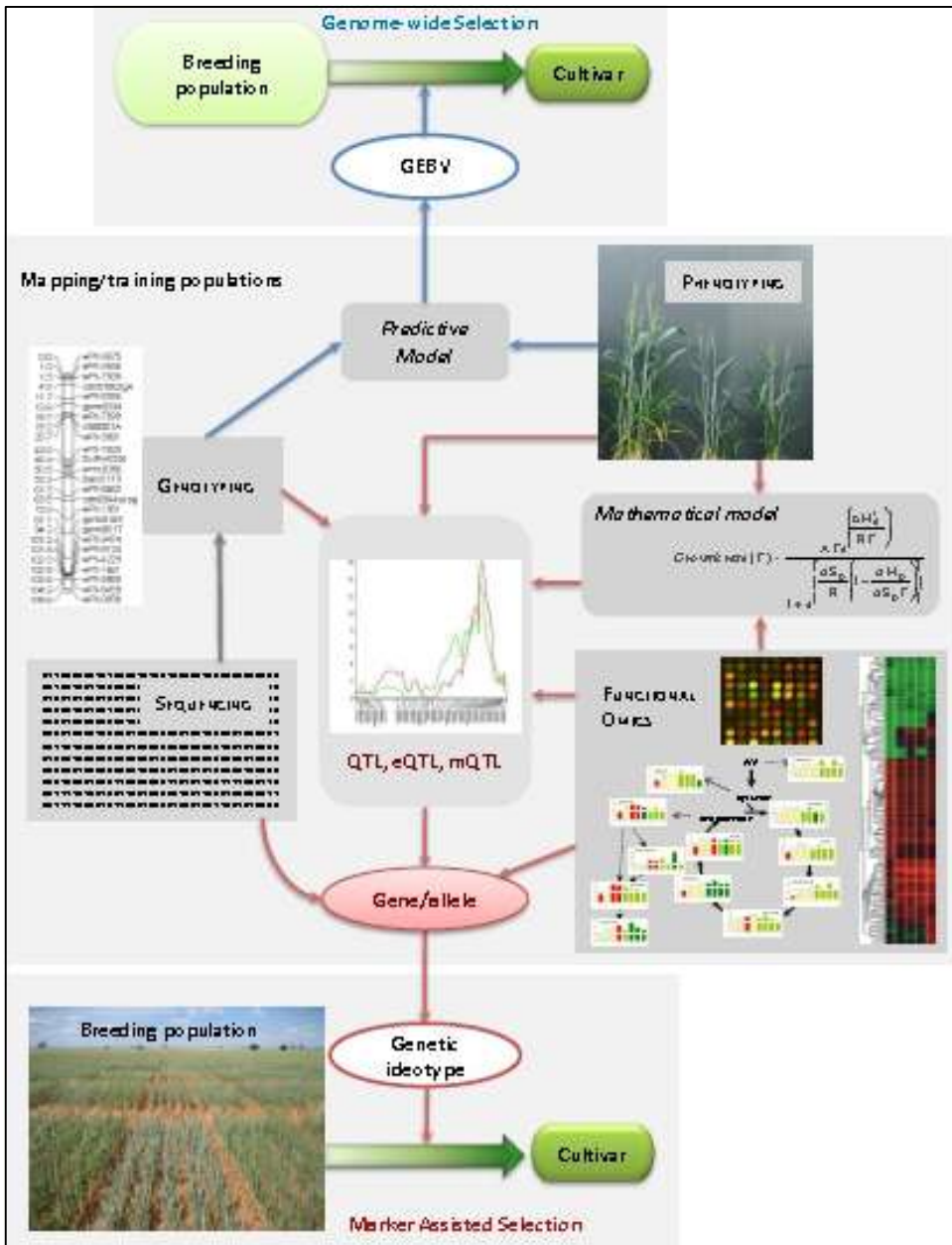


Figure 5.2: Future Molecular Breeding Strategies.

Molecular Breeding and Marker-Assisted Selection

The process of developing new crop varieties can take almost 25 years. Now, however, biotechnology has considerably shortened the time to 7-10 years for new

ECONOMICS OF TRIBAL AGRICULTURE



Dr. B. BONDYALU

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Dr.B.Bondyalu is working as assistant professor of economics in SR&BGNR Government Degree College,Khammam of Telangana State,on deputation basis at present.Born in 1972 in a village in Warangal district his early education took place in the Z.P High School Nekkonda and intermediate education in the A.P.R.J.C Uttoor of Adilabad district. Dr.B.Bondyalu completed the degree education from university arts college Warangal and post-graduation in economics from Kakathiya University,Warangal in 1998.He was qualified in SLET in 1999 and he joined SSRJ Arts and ScienceCollege in Khammam as a Lecturer in Economics in2002.He pursued M.Phil from Madurai Kamaraj Universityand hewas awarded Ph.D by the Kakathiya University for his thesis an "Economics of Tribal Agriculture,A study of select Tribal Villages" under the supervision of Professor A. Vinayaka Reddy, His areas of interest include "tribal economy and agricultural economics and he has 10 published papers" to his credit Dr.B.Bondyalu has attended one orientation course in S.V. University Tirupati,two refresher courses in Osmania University Hyderabad and one workshop at Hyderabad.He has participated in different international and national and state level seminars and has given extension lecturers, He has been teaching UG and PG students under regular and distance mode of Kakathiya University and Dr.B.R.Ambedkar UniversityHyderabad.

The scheduled tribes in India, numbering more than 700 are distinct as a social group with their unique featuresof socio economic, cultural and religeous living. ST population of 10.43crores in India as per 2011 census accounting for 8.6 percenta of the total population is widely spread across the states and union territories with a few exceptions. The state of Telengana has the largest concentration of ST population, 9.3percenta among the states of south India.

This book divided to six chapters. vividly presents the transformation of tribal agriculture to modernity by selecting one plain and one agency villages inhabited by two different tribes, All the aspects of tribal agriculture like podu cultivation crop pattern, input applications and marketing of agricultural produce are analised in detail .The extent of awareness and transition to modernity are elobrated at length as more than 80 percent of the tribals depend on agriculture. A separate chapter comparing the two sample villages focuses on the variations in catching of the trends of modernity in agriculture. Spatial factors weigh more in the change of mindset and production process as the plain village is ahead in modern practices when compared to the agency village. This book is of immense help to the researches,academicians, policymakers and to those who have a stake in tribal development.

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CONTENTS

	CHAPTER	Page No.
1	INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY	1 – 26
2	PROFILES OF THE STUDY AREA AND REVIEW OF EARLIER STUDIES	27 – 46
3	SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF THE STUDY	47 – 66
4	ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY OF THE TRIBAL SOCIETIES	67 – 96
5.	COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF TRIBAL AGRICULTURE IN THE STUDY AREA	97 - 144
6.	SUMMERY AND CONCLUSION	145 – 158
	SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY	159 – 164

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3	SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF THE STUDY	47 – 66
4	ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY OF THE TRIBAL SOCIETIES	67 – 96
5.	COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF TRIBAL AGRICULTURE IN THE STUDY AREA	97 - 144
6.	SUMMERY AND CONCLUSION	145 – 158
	SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY	159 – 164

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Boda Hathiram

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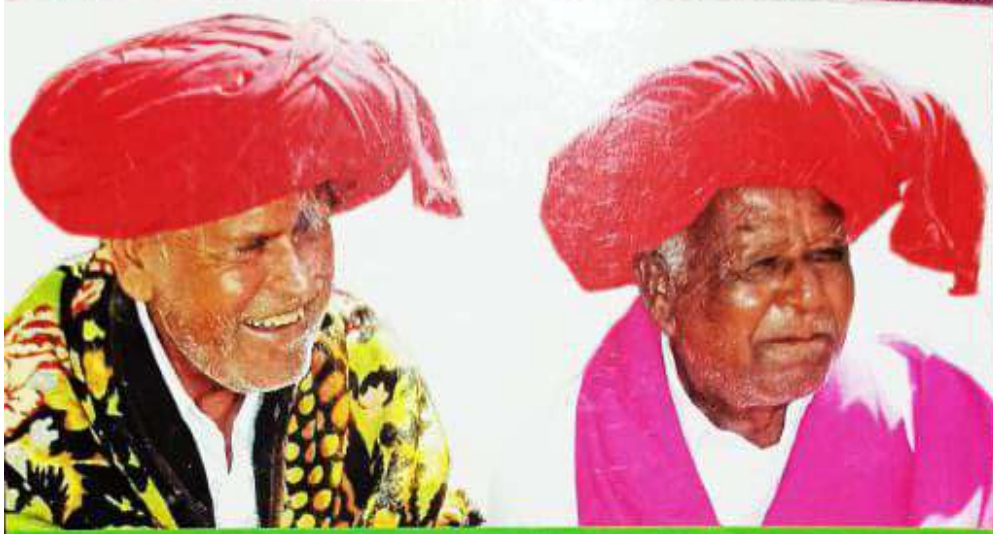
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CONTENTS

Chapter-I:	Introduction	1-23
Chapter-II:	Geographical Conditions and Papulation of Telangana – their Influences	24-46
Chapter-III:	Social Structure of the <i>Lambadas</i>	47-124
Chapter-IV:	Polity and Village Administration and Dwelling System of thandas, Proverbs and Riddle of <i>Lambadas</i>	125-155
Chapter VI	Socio-Religious Practices Today	156-199
Chapter-V:	Religion and Festivals of the <i>Lambadas</i>	200-248
Chapter-VI:	<i>Thandas</i> visited during Field Trips	249-287
Chapter-VII:	Conclusion	288-307
	Bibliography	308-316



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7.	Poisoning Issues in Environmental History: A Case Study of 1908 Floods in Hyderabad City - Dr. T. Srinivas	299
8.	Handicrafts of Telangana - A Study - Prof. K. Vinaya Babu & Dr G. Jayaprakash Narayan	302
9.	Dynamics of Social Transformation in Hyderabad State (1803-1948) - Dr. Anantaram Hari Shankar	309
10.	Lutheran Mission in Andhra and its Educational Contributions - Prof. K. Gangiah	312
11.	గణాంక విధానం ద్వారా సామాజిక మార్పు - డా. డి. సత్య నారాయణ	316
12.	Prevention of Epidemics: The Role of Hospitals and Dispensaries in Madras Presidency (1873-1910) - Dr. V. Raj Mohanmudh	324
13.	ఆంధ్ర ప్రదేశ్ లోని వైద్య కేంద్రాల పాత చరిత్రను పరిశీలించి వాటి ప్రాధికారం - ఎం.కె. సత్యనారాయణ	329
14.	Peopets of Lambodar (Gaur Matli Sanki) - Boda Hathiram	335
15.	Women's Issues and Women's Aspirations in Andhra Since 1920s - P. Parameeswarudu	342
16.	Contribution of Missionary Education in Colonial Andhra - Dr. K. Ranaja Kumar	346
17.	Christian Missionaries and Medical Services to Under Privileged in Andhra - G. Babu	353
18.	Ahilar Social Reform in Andhra: Contributions of Lavanam - Dr. Kompalli H.S.S Sundar	359
19.	Ethnographic Profile of Ne Sillars in Kurnool District, Sannandhra - A Study - Dr. Yadava Rajhu	366
20.	Dalit Movements and its Impact on Marginalisation and Social Justice in Andhra Pradesh - Dr. Jannamma Akapogu & Prof. Sudhakar Pasala	370
21.	The Impact of Economic Development under the Colonial Regime in Anantapur Region - P. Jyothi	378
22.	Socio-Economic and Cultural Status of Marginalized Groups in Andhra Pradesh in Dalit Perspectives - Bolleddula Ramakrishnaudu	386
23.	The Position and Status of Reservations and Social Justice for the Back Ward Classes in Modern India with Special Reference to Andhra Pradesh - Dr. K. Ramesh	395
24.	Significance of Quit India Movement in Prakasam District - Balmate Veni	406
25.	The Role of Bhemsreddy Narsimha Reddy in Telangana Armed Struggle - Ramu Logishetti	411

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Proverbs of Lambadas (Gwar Matiri Saaki)

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Proverb is a word derive from Latin *proverbium*. Proverbs are some sentences that come with a long period of human life. Those sayings are normally look as simple and concert sentences, popularly known and repeated, that expresses a truth based on common sense or the practical experience of humanity. They are often metaphorical.

Proverbs are often borrowed from similar languages and cultures, and sometimes come down to the present through more than one language. In lambada this is one of the oldest practices known as "GWAR MATIRI SAAKI". From these proverbs we can understand lambada language is the old language.

These proverbs of lambada's show their accuracy and fluency towards the language. Life of lambadas not only depends on their routine speeches but also proverbs. Lambada proverbs can have huge impact of their own experiences, while roaming towards one end to the other end of the earth on their duties and business. As per their experience they gained knowledge and put that in to as proverbs. Proverbs explains real life incidents of lambadas and they formed those words as universal words.

In community of the lambadas proverb can represent perfect and reality of life as a part. As a

human being man can get sorrows and joys in the same manner. So he who gets the knowledge about personal experience can be a creation of words as proverb. In one note we can say the proverb can be framed through a single person experience but creation of proverb can be one single persons but it can have universal appeal.

A saying cannot be a sentence because it has to be accepted by the people and used in general speeches. Proverb represents entire meaning of human life in one word. According Sundaram "in generally a proverb consist a sentence or two but it has uniformity of words at the end of sentence, as a proverb can be divided as two parts consisting same number of words in each part like.

Chesindhipodhu - cheyandhiradhu
Chesevilopalu - chebithekopalu
Nalugurunadichindhebaata -
paluvurupalkindhemaata

In this proverbs cannot be consist equal parts of proverbs but it can followed rhyme scheme and rhythm. Thomas Fuller says proverb means "much matter in decoted in decoted in a few words".

Characteristics of Proverb

1. Simplicity of words.
2. Must be a sentence.