

Module Descriptions

A **module** is a self-contained **learning unit** within a higher education program that includes thematically related courses and is assigned a **fixed number of credits**. It follows specific **learning objectives**, includes an **assessment component**, and contributes to achieving the qualifications of a degree program. In some countries, “modules” are also named “courses”.

Please provide a module description for each module. In addition to the compulsory and elective modules, this also includes credited internships and the final thesis.

Please summarize all module descriptions in one document (Module Handbook) and create a table of contents so that the modules can be found easily.

Module designation	<i>Plant Breeding</i>
Semester(s) in which the module is taught	3
Person responsible for the module	<i>Prof. Dr. Muh. Farid BDR</i>
Language	<i>Bahasa Indonesia</i>
Relation to curriculum	<i>Compulsory /elective /specialisation</i>
Teaching methods	<i>Face-to-face lectures and independent learning</i>
Workload (incl. contact hours, self-study hours)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lectures: $2 \times 50 \times 16 = 1,600$ minutes (26.67 hrs) 2. Structured assignments: (total $2 \times 60 \times 16$) = 1,920 minutes (32 hrs) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Individual assignments: $2 \times 120 \times 3 = 720$ minutes (12 hrs) - Group assignments: $2 \times 120 \times 3 = 720$ minutes (12 hrs) - Quiz: $2 \times 15 \times 10 = 300$ minutes (5 hrs) - Discussion: $2 \times 30 \times 3 = 180$ minutes (3 hrs) 3. Independent study: (total $2 \times 60 \times 16$) = 1,920 minutes (32 hrs) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Accessing SIKOLA, participating in online discussion forums, reading materials, etc. 4. Practicum: (total: $1 \times 170 \times 16$) = 2,720 minutes (45.33 hrs) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Field work: $1 \times 170 \times 16 = 2,720$ minutes (45.33 hrs)
Credit points	<i>3 credits equal to 4.86 ECTS</i>
Required and recommended prerequisites for joining the module	<i>Plant Genetics</i>

Module objectives/intended learning outcomes	<p><i>In terms of knowledge:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Student able to explain the meaning and scope of plant breeding and germplasm collection. - Student able to explain the role of biotechnology in plant breeding, including genetic engineering, tissue culture, and Marker-Assisted Selection (MAS), as well as the role of mutation techniques, male sterility technology, hybrid variety production, ploidy, and genome structure. - Student able to explain various modes of plant reproduction and their relevance to plant breeding, including sexual, asexual, and apomictic reproduction, and the genetic implications of each mode. - Student able to understand and explain the genetic basis and variability, selection methods in plant breeding, heritability estimation methods, the significance of heritability, inbreeding, and heterosis. - Student able to explain several breeding methods for self-pollinated, cross-pollinated, and vegetatively propagated plants, along with seed multiplication and the release of new varieties.
Content	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Meaning and scope of plant breeding 2. Germplasm collection 3. Role of biotechnology in plant breeding 4. Role of mutation in plant breeding 5. Male sterility and hybrid variety production 6. Modes of plant reproduction and their relevance to plant breeding 7. Genetic variability and selection in plant breeding 8. Heritability, selection response, heterosis, and inbreeding 9. Breeding methods for self-pollinated crops 10. Breeding methods for cross-pollinated crops 11. Seed multiplication and new variety release
Examination forms	Quiz, individual assignment, group assignment, discussion
Study and examination requirements	To successfully pass the module, students must attend at least 80% of the classes, complete all assignments and exams, and obtain a final grade of at least 45% (minimum passing grade: D).

Reading list	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. <i>Acquaah, G. (2009). Principles of Plant Genetics and Breeding. John Wiley & Sons.</i>2. <i>Crowder, L. V., Kusdiarti, L., & Soetarso. (1990). Genetika Tumbuhan. Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada University Press.</i>3. <i>Ronald, P. (2011). Plant Genetics, Sustainable Agriculture and Global Food Security. Genetics, 188(1), 11–20.</i>4. <i>White, J. W., Andre-Sanchez, P., Gore, M. A., Bronson, K. F., Coffelt, T. A., Conley, M. M., ... & Jenks, M. A. (2012). Field-Based Phenomics for Plant Genetics Research. Field Crops Research, 133, 101–112.</i>5. <i>Gupta, P. K., & Tsuchiya, T. (Eds.). (1991). Chromosome Engineering in Plants: Genetics, Breeding, Evolution. Newnes.</i>6. <i>Shu, Q. Y., Forster, B. P., & Nakagawa, H. (Eds.). (2012). Plant Mutation Breeding and Biotechnology. CABI.</i>7. <i>Pathirana, R. (2011). Plant Mutation Breeding in Agriculture. Plant Science Reviews, 107–110.</i>
--------------	--