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SUBMITTED TO THE  
INTEGRAL UNIVERSITY IN PARTIAL FULFILLEMENT OF  
THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF  
MASTER OF SCIENCE (AGRICULTURE)  
In  
‘COURSE OF THE STUDENT’  
by  
Name of Student  
Enrollment Number

Times New Roman, Capital,  
Bold, 12 font size, Line  
spacing= Multiple 1.15

under the Guidance of

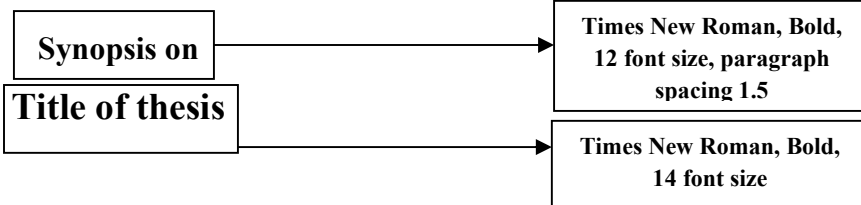
Name of Advisor  
Designation

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font size, Line spacing=  
Single

Department of Agriculture  
Integral Institute of Agricultural Science and Technology (IIAST)  
Integral University  
Lucknow-226 026  
2025

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Session of submission



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**Synopsis on  
Title of thesis**



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2025

**SIGNATURES OF STUDENT'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE**

**Major Advisor and Chairman**  
(Name and Signature)

**Members**  
(Name and Signature)

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

**Head of the Department**

**Dean/Director  
IIAST**

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Wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.) is one of the major cereal crops with a unique protein, which is consumed by humans and is grown around the world in diverse environments (Abedi et al. 2010). Wheat is the world's most flavored staple food and provides more nourishment for humans than any other food source. It also contains carbohydrates, minerals, vitamins and fats. With a small amount of animal or legume protein added, a wheat-based meal is highly nutritious. Wheat is foremost among cereals and as a main source of carbohydrates and protein for both human beings and animals; contains starch (60-90%), protein (11-16.5%), fat (1.5-2%), inorganic ions (1.2-2%) and vitamins (B-complex and vitamin E) (Rueda-Ayala et al. 2011).

In India, during past three decades, intensive agriculture involving exhaustive high yielding varieties of cereals particularly, wheat has led to heavy withdrawal of nutrients from the soil. This resulted in the increase in consumption of chemical fertilizers but the trend of fertilizer use efficiency is not encouraging. These erratic fertilizers use patterns, if continued for years, could cause much greater drain on native soil fertility and the soil may not be able to support high production levels in future. Therefore, in the event of nutrient turnover in soil-plant system being considerably high under intensive farming, neither chemical fertilizer nor organic/biological sources alone can achieve production sustainability.

Plants require nutrients for their growth and development. These nutrients are present in soil and continuously depleted during cultivation of crop plant. So, to overcome these problem fertilizers are used to replenish the nutrients. They are used for higher yield and effective growth of plant and agricultural products (Ramteke et al. 2012). Fertilizers are sources of plant nutrient that can be added to

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soil to maintain its natural fertility. They are intended to supply plant needs