



## Agricultural Biotechnology Internship

Enhancing Crop Yield and Nutritional Value

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This objective aims to improve agricultural productivity and food quality, addressing global challenges of food security and nutrition.

### Step-wise Research Methodology

#### Step 1: Genomic Analysis

*Research Approach:* Utilize advanced genomic techniques to identify genes linked to high yield and enhanced nutritional profiles. Techniques include high-throughput sequencing and genome-wide association studies (GWAS) to pinpoint beneficial genetic variations.

#### Step 2: Genetic Engineering and Plant Breeding

*Research Approach:* Apply CRISPR-Cas9 gene editing to introduce desirable traits identified in Step 1 into target crops. For traditional breeding, use marker-assisted selection to cross-breed plants with the identified beneficial traits, selecting offspring with the desired genetic profile.

#### Step 3: Nutrient Biofortification

*Research Approach:* Employ metabolic engineering to enhance the biosynthesis pathways of essential nutrients in plants. Techniques involve modifying the expression of genes involved in nutrient metabolism to increase the accumulation of vitamins, minerals, and proteins.

#### Step 4: Agronomic Optimization

*Research Approach:* Develop and test agronomic practices that support the growth and expression of genetically improved crops. This includes optimized planting densities, irrigation schedules, and fertilizer applications that are tailored to the needs of the enhanced crops.

#### Step 5: Field Trials and Evaluation

*Research Approach:* Conduct extensive field trials to assess the performance of genetically modified and bred crops under various environmental conditions. Monitor yield, nutritional content, and overall plant health to evaluate the success of the genetic improvements and agronomic interventions.

## **Step 6: Data Analysis and Refinement**

*Research Approach:* Analyze data collected from field trials using statistical methods to determine the effectiveness of the interventions. Refine genetic modifications and agronomic practices based on trial outcomes to further enhance crop yield and nutritional value.

This comprehensive methodology aims to produce crops that are not only more productive but also nutritionally enriched, addressing key global food challenges.

Developing Climate-Resilient Crops

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Focus on creating crop varieties capable of thriving in diverse and changing climate conditions, ensuring food security under global climate change pressures.

## **Step-wise Research Methodology**

### **Step 1: Environmental Stress Profiling**

*Research Approach:* Identify key environmental stresses (drought, heat, salinity, flooding) affecting crop productivity in target regions. Utilize climate models to predict future stress scenarios.

### **Step 2: Genetic Screening for Resilience Traits**

*Research Approach:* Screen for genetic traits conferring resilience to identified stresses using genomic and transcriptomic analysis. Focus on natural genetic variation and wild relatives of crops.

### **Step 3: Genetic Modification and Breeding**

*Research Approach:* Employ gene editing (e.g., CRISPR-Cas9) to introduce stress resilience traits into target crops. Alternatively, use traditional breeding techniques to incorporate these traits.

### **Step 4: Agronomic Strategy Development**

*Research Approach:* Develop agronomic practices that enhance resilience, such as water-saving irrigation techniques, soil management to improve water retention, and crop rotation strategies.

### **Step 5: Field Testing and Adaptation**

*Research Approach:* Conduct field trials in various climatic conditions to test the resilience of modified crops. Use feedback loops to continuously adapt and improve crop varieties and agronomic practices based on performance data.

Through this methodology, the goal is to produce crop varieties that can sustainably produce high yields in the face of climatic challenges, securing food supplies for future generations.

## Agricultural Biotechnology Internship

### Improving Pest and Disease Resistance in Plants

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Target the development of crops with enhanced resistance to pests and diseases, reducing the need for chemical pesticides and increasing sustainable agricultural practices.

### **Step-wise Research Methodology**

#### **Step 1: Pathogen and Pest Profiling**

*Research Approach:* Identify and characterize major pests and diseases affecting target crops, using pathogenomics and pest surveillance techniques.

#### **Step 2: Identification of Resistance Genes**

*Research Approach:* Use genetic and molecular tools to identify genes conferring resistance to specific pests and diseases. Include comparative genomics with resistant and susceptible plant varieties.

#### **Step 3: Gene Editing and Plant Breeding**

*Research Approach:* Introduce identified resistance genes into target crops using CRISPR-Cas9 or traditional breeding methods, prioritizing non-GMO strategies where possible.

#### **Step 4: Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Strategies**

*Research Approach:* Develop and implement IPM strategies that leverage genetically enhanced resistance, cultural practices, biological control, and eco-friendly chemical controls as needed.

#### **Step 5: Comprehensive Field Evaluation**

*Research Approach:* Conduct extensive field trials to evaluate the effectiveness of the resistance traits under real-world conditions. Monitor for unintended effects on plant health and ecosystem dynamics.

This research aims to reduce agricultural reliance on pesticides, lower production costs, and promote environmental sustainability by developing inherently resistant crop varieties.

### Reducing Agricultural Dependence on Chemical Pesticides and Fertilizers

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This objective focuses on minimizing the use of synthetic inputs in agriculture, promoting environmental health and sustainability.

### **Step-wise Research Methodology**

### **Step 1: Soil Health and Microbiome Analysis**

*Research Approach:* Assess soil health to understand the role of the microbiome in nutrient cycling and pest suppression. Employ metagenomics to identify beneficial microbial communities.

### **Step 2: Development of Bio-based Alternatives**

*Research Approach:* Isolate and characterize bioactive compounds from natural sources or develop genetically engineered microbes that can act as biopesticides or biofertilizers.

### **Step 3: Crop Genetic Improvement**

*Research Approach:* Enhance plant innate immunity and nutrient use efficiency through genetic modifications or traditional breeding to reduce the need for chemical inputs.

### **Step 4: Integrated Crop Management Systems**

*Research Approach:* Design and implement integrated crop management systems that combine bio-based inputs with conservation agriculture practices.

### **Step 5: Field Trials and Scaling**

*Research Approach:* Evaluate the effectiveness and scalability of the developed solutions through multi-location field trials, monitoring for impacts on yield, ecosystem health, and farmer livelihoods.

The aim is to provide sustainable, effective alternatives to chemical inputs, enhancing ecosystem and human health while maintaining agricultural productivity.

Increasing Water Use Efficiency and Drought Tolerance in Crops

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Address water scarcity and improve crop resilience to drought conditions, ensuring sustainable agriculture in water-limited environments.

## **Step-wise Research Methodology**

### **Step 1: Identification of Drought-Resilience Traits**

*Research Approach:* Use phenotypic screening and genomics to identify traits and genes associated with improved water use efficiency and drought tolerance.

### **Step 2: Gene Editing and Plant Breeding**

*Research Approach:* Apply CRISPR-Cas9 for precise editing of drought-resilience genes, or employ traditional breeding methods to introduce these traits into target crops.

### **Step 3: Optimization of Water Management Practices**

*Research Approach:* Develop and test water management strategies, such as deficit irrigation, that synergize with the genetic improvements to maximize water use efficiency.

### **Step 4: Field Testing and Environmental Assessment**

*Research Approach:* Conduct field trials to assess the performance of drought-tolerant crops under various water regimes, evaluating both yield and environmental impact.

This methodology aims to produce crop varieties that use water more efficiently, reducing agricultural water demand and increasing resilience to water stress.

Enhancing Nitrogen Use Efficiency in Plants

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Focus on improving the efficiency at which plants utilize nitrogen, reducing the need for synthetic nitrogen fertilizers and mitigating environmental pollution.

## **Step-wise Research Methodology**

### **Step 1: Identification of Efficient Nitrogen Utilization Genes**

*Research Approach:* Leverage genomics and transcriptomics to identify genes and pathways that enhance nitrogen uptake and assimilation in plants.

### **Step 2: Genetic Engineering for Improved Nitrogen Efficiency**

*Research Approach:* Use gene editing techniques, such as CRISPR-Cas9, to modify target crops to express the identified nitrogen efficiency traits.

### **Step 3: Agronomic Practice Optimization**

*Research Approach:* Test and optimize agronomic practices, such as crop rotation and organic amendments, that complement the genetic improvements and promote soil nitrogen efficiency.

### **Step 4: Comprehensive Field Trials**

*Research Approach:* Conduct field trials to evaluate the performance of genetically modified crops in terms of yield, nitrogen use efficiency, and environmental impact.

The aim is to reduce the environmental footprint of agriculture by developing crops that require less nitrogen fertilizer, thereby decreasing runoff and greenhouse gas emissions.

Developing Biofortified Crops to Combat Malnutrition

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Enhance the nutritional content of staple crops to address micronutrient deficiencies, improving

public health outcomes in vulnerable populations.

## **Step-wise Research Methodology**

### **Step 1: Nutrient Target Identification**

*Research Approach:* Identify key micronutrients (e.g., iron, zinc, vitamins) lacking in target populations and determine the genetic basis for their biofortification in staple crops.

### **Step 2: Genetic Modification for Nutrient Enhancement**

*Research Approach:* Employ genetic engineering or marker-assisted selection to increase the levels of target micronutrients in the edible parts of crops.

### **Step 3: Evaluation of Bioavailability**

*Research Approach:* Test the bioavailability of the enhanced nutrients in the biofortified crops, ensuring that the nutrients are accessible to humans upon consumption.

### **Step 4: Field Trials and Consumer Acceptance**

*Research Approach:* Conduct field trials to assess agronomic performance and carry out studies to evaluate consumer acceptance of the biofortified crops.

This approach aims to create nutrient-rich crop varieties that can directly improve dietary quality and reduce the prevalence of micronutrient deficiencies in affected regions.

Engineering Crops for Enhanced Photosynthesis Efficiency

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This objective targets the fundamental process of photosynthesis with the aim to significantly boost crop yield and resilience by improving the efficiency of solar energy conversion into biomass.

## **Deep Dive into Research Methodology and Protocols**

### **Step 1: Understanding Photosynthetic Limitations**

*Research Approach:* Conduct in-depth analyses of the photosynthetic machinery to identify bottlenecks in carbon fixation, light absorption, and photorespiration. Utilize Fluorescence Spectroscopy to analyze photosystem II efficiency and Gas Exchange Measurements to assess carbon assimilation rates.

### **Step 2: Target Gene Identification**

*Research Approach:* Employ Systems Biology and Genomic Tools to pinpoint genes involved in photosynthetic efficiency, focusing on those affecting Rubisco enzyme activity, thylakoid membrane structure, and electron transport. Techniques include RNA-Seq for transcriptomic

profiling and GWAS (Genome-Wide Association Studies) for linking phenotypic traits to genetic variations.

### **Step 3: Synthetic Biology and Genetic Engineering**

*Research Approach:* Use Synthetic Biology to design genetic constructs that can optimize photosynthetic pathways. CRISPR-Cas9 and TALEN (Transcription Activator-Like Effector Nucleases) are employed for precise genome editing. Transformation techniques such as Agrobacterium-mediated transformation or Particle Bombardment are used to introduce these constructs into target plants.

### **Step 4: Photosynthetic Phenotyping**

*Research Approach:* Implement High-Throughput Phenotyping platforms to evaluate the photosynthetic performance of genetically modified plants. Techniques include Chlorophyll Fluorescence Imaging for assessing photosynthetic efficiency and Thermal Imaging to monitor plant responses to environmental stress.

### **Step 5: Environmental and Field Performance Evaluation**

*Research Approach:* Conduct controlled environment experiments followed by field trials under various climatic conditions. Use Precision Agriculture tools to monitor plant growth, yield, and adaptation to stress. Data analytics and Machine Learning models are applied to analyze the performance data and predict crop outcomes under different scenarios.

The culmination of these research efforts aims to produce crop varieties with substantially improved photosynthesis efficiency, leading to higher yields and better adaptation to environmental stresses, thereby contributing significantly to global food security.

Developing Precision Agriculture Technologies for Resource Optimization

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This objective focuses on harnessing advanced technologies to optimize the use of water, nutrients, and other inputs in agriculture, enhancing productivity while minimizing environmental impacts.

## **In-depth Focus on Research Approach and Protocols**

### **Step 1: Identification of Agricultural Needs and Variables**

*Research Approach:* Start with the collection and analysis of soil, crop, and environmental data to identify variability within fields. Techniques such as Soil Sampling for nutrient levels and Drone or Satellite Imagery for crop health assessment are used.

### **Step 2: Development of Sensing Technologies**

*Research Approach:* Design and deploy sensors for real-time monitoring of soil moisture, nutrient

levels, and plant health. Use IoT (Internet of Things) platforms to integrate various sensors for continuous field monitoring. Develop Remote Sensing applications for large-scale environmental and crop health monitoring.

### **Step 3: Data Integration and Analysis**

*Research Approach:* Implement Big Data Analytics and AI (Artificial Intelligence) to analyze the collected data. Use Machine Learning algorithms for pattern recognition and prediction, focusing on optimizing crop yields and resource use. Geographic Information Systems (GIS) are employed to map spatial variability and guide precision interventions.

### **Step 4: Development of Variable Rate Technology (VRT)**

*Research Approach:* Utilize VRT for precise application of water, fertilizers, and pesticides based on the specific needs identified through data analysis. Develop and test algorithms for automated decision-making in VRT equipment.

### **Step 5: Implementation and Validation**

*Research Approach:* Conduct pilot studies and field trials to validate the developed technologies and their impact on crop production and resource efficiency. Use Controlled Environment Agriculture (CEA) setups for initial testing followed by on-farm trials to ensure scalability and adaptability to different agricultural contexts.

Through this approach, the aim is to create a suite of precision agriculture technologies that enable farmers to apply the right amount of inputs at the right time and place, thereby maximizing efficiency and sustainability in agricultural practices.

Enhancing Soil Health through Microbial Biotechnology

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Targeting the improvement of soil health by leveraging the beneficial relationships between microbes and plants, aiming to increase crop productivity and sustainability in agriculture.

## **Step-wise Research Methodology and Protocols**

### **Step 1: Soil Microbiome Profiling**

*Research Approach:* Conduct comprehensive soil microbiome analyses to identify microbial communities and their functional roles in nutrient cycling, disease suppression, and plant growth promotion. Techniques include Metagenomic Sequencing to characterize microbial diversity and Metatranscriptomics to understand microbial functional activities in soil.

### **Step 2: Isolation and Characterization of Beneficial Microbes**

*Research Approach:* Isolate key microbial strains that exhibit plant growth-promoting, biocontrol, or nutrient-solubilizing properties. Use Culture-Dependent Methods alongside Molecular



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Identification techniques such as 16S rRNA sequencing for accurate microbial characterization.

### **Step 3: Formulation of Microbial Inoculants**

*Research Approach:* Develop formulations of beneficial microbes that are viable, stable, and effective under field conditions. Techniques involve the creation of Bioformulations (e.g., liquid, granules) that can support microbial survival and activity post-application.

### **Step 4: In-vitro and Greenhouse Evaluation**

*Research Approach:* Assess the efficacy of microbial inoculants on plant growth promotion, nutrient uptake efficiency, and disease resistance under controlled conditions. Utilize Plant Growth Experiments to evaluate enhancements in root development, biomass, and yield.

### **Step 5: Field Trials and Soil Health Assessment**

*Research Approach:* Conduct field trials to test the impact of microbial inoculants on crop performance and soil health indicators. Techniques include Soil Quality Assessments using indicators of organic matter content, structure, moisture retention, and microbial activity.

This research aims to harness the power of microbial biotechnology to create sustainable solutions for improving soil health, thereby enhancing crop yield and resilience while reducing chemical inputs.

## Engineering Plants for Phytoremediation of Polluted Sites

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This objective aims to develop plants capable of extracting, sequestering, or detoxifying pollutants from soil, water, and air, offering a green and sustainable approach to remediate contaminated sites.

## **Comprehensive Research Methodology and Protocols**

### **Step 1: Pollutant Identification and Characterization**

*Research Approach:* Begin with a thorough analysis of the contaminated site to identify the types and concentrations of pollutants present. Use Analytical Chemistry Techniques, such as Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry (GC-MS) and High-Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC), to accurately quantify pollutants.

### **Step 2: Screening of Hyperaccumulator Plant Species**

*Research Approach:* Screen for native and non-native plant species known for their hyperaccumulation capabilities for specific pollutants. This step involves both literature review and preliminary testing of plant species in controlled conditions to assess their phytoremediation potential.

### **Step 3: Genetic Engineering for Enhanced Phytoremediation Traits**

*Research Approach:* Employ genetic engineering techniques to introduce or enhance traits related to pollutant uptake, metabolism, and detoxification in selected plant species. Techniques such as CRISPR-Cas9 for gene editing and Agrobacterium-mediated transformation for gene transfer are used to create genetically modified plants with superior phytoremediation capabilities.

### **Step 4: In-vitro and Greenhouse Phytoremediation Trials**

*Research Approach:* Conduct in-vitro experiments and greenhouse trials to evaluate the effectiveness of engineered plants in removing or detoxifying pollutants under controlled conditions. Use Bioassays and Chemical Analysis to measure pollutant concentrations before and after treatment.

### **Step 5: Field Trials and Environmental Impact Assessment**

*Research Approach:* Implement field trials to test the phytoremediation effectiveness of engineered plants in real contaminated sites. Monitor plant growth, pollutant uptake, and potential environmental impacts, including effects on local biodiversity and the risk of gene flow to wild populations. Environmental Risk Assessment methodologies are applied to ensure the safety and efficacy of the phytoremediation approach.

The goal is to develop and deploy genetically engineered plants that can efficiently clean up polluted environments, offering a cost-effective and environmentally friendly solution to pollution remediation challenges.

## **Other Methodologies**

1. Creating crops with improved storage life and transportability
2. Developing precision agriculture technologies for resource optimization
3. Enhancing soil health through microbial biotechnology
4. Engineering plants for phytoremediation of polluted sites
5. Developing sustainable biofuels and bioproducts from agricultural waste
6. Enhancing genetic diversity in crops through genome editing
7. Improving animal health and productivity through genetic engineering
8. Developing climate-smart livestock breeds
9. Enhancing the nutritional quality of animal products
10. Developing vaccines and diagnostics for plant and animal health
11. Innovating biotech tools for agriculture waste management and valorization
12. Facilitating the adoption of agroecological farming practices through biotechnology
13. Engineering crops for efficient nutrient uptake to reduce fertilizer use
14. Increasing the resilience of agricultural systems to extreme weather events
15. Developing non-toxic biopesticides for sustainable pest management
16. Creating crops with enhanced tolerance to salinity and alkalinity
17. Innovating biodegradable plastics from agricultural by-products
18. Developing smart farming technologies for real-time crop monitoring

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19. Enhancing plant architecture for mechanical harvesting
20. Engineering crops for high-density planting and reduced land use
21. Improving the efficiency of photosynthetic carbon fixation
22. Developing vertical farming technologies for urban agriculture
23. Innovating aquaculture biotechnologies for sustainable fish farming
24. Creating genetically engineered microorganisms for biofertilizer production
25. Developing drought prediction models for preemptive agricultural planning
26. Enhancing crop pollination efficiency through bee-friendly practices
27. Innovating carbon capture technologies in agricultural systems
28. Developing early warning systems for agricultural disease outbreaks
29. Enhancing the shelf life of fresh produce through post-harvest technologies
30. Innovating biotechnological solutions for food waste reduction
31. Developing biotech-based food safety and quality testing tools
32. Enhancing the conversion efficiency of biomass to renewable energy
33. Creating synthetic biology solutions for agricultural problems
34. Innovating in vitro meat production to reduce reliance on livestock
35. Developing algae-based feedstocks for livestock and aquaculture
36. Enhancing the traceability of food products through blockchain technology
37. Innovating genome editing techniques for non-transgenic crop improvement
38. Developing biotechnologies for the remediation of agricultural waste
39. Engineering crops for optimized root systems for soil health
40. Developing biocontrol agents for integrated pest management
41. Enhancing agricultural biodiversity through biotech conservation strategies
42. Creating intelligent irrigation systems to optimize water usage
43. Developing nanotechnologies for targeted delivery of agricultural inputs
44. Innovating biotech solutions for controlling invasive species
45. Engineering frost-resistant crops for extended growing seasons
46. Developing crop varieties with improved processing qualities
47. Creating biodegradable packaging materials from plant sources
48. Enhancing the bioavailability of nutrients in crop plants
49. Developing precision breeding technologies for crop improvement
50. Innovating sensors for soil health and nutrient monitoring
51. Engineering bioenergy crops for sustainable energy production
52. Developing biotech approaches for sustainable cotton production
53. Innovating microbial consortia for enhanced plant growth
54. Engineering crops with reduced anti-nutritional factors
55. Developing climate-adaptive agroforestry practices
56. Innovating solutions for agricultural labor shortages through robotics
57. Enhancing the sustainability of coffee and cocoa production through biotechnology
58. Developing pathogen-resistant bee breeds for pollination enhancement
59. Engineering crops for biocontrol agent production
60. Developing biotech strategies for soil erosion control
61. Innovating edible vaccines for livestock health management
62. Developing crop varieties suited for organic farming systems
63. Enhancing metabolic pathways in plants for novel compound production
64. Innovating biotech-based approaches for sustainable leather production

65. Engineering plants for improved bioabsorbents of heavy metals
66. Developing microbial solutions for livestock methane reduction
67. Innovating biotechnologies for non-chemical weed control
68. Developing disease-resistant rootstocks for fruit and nut trees
69. Innovating high-throughput phenotyping technologies for crop breeding
70. Engineering plants for enhanced seed oil production
71. Developing bioinformatics tools for agricultural genomics
72. Innovating biotech solutions for sustainable rubber production
73. Engineering crops for enhanced mineral nutrition
74. Developing synthetic biology tools for nitrogen fixation in non-leguminous crops
75. Innovating biotech approaches for the production of dietary supplements
76. Developing biodegradable mulches from agricultural residues
77. Engineering microbial solutions for plastic degradation in soils
78. Developing biotech-enhanced feed additives for livestock
79. Innovating crop varieties with enhanced sensory qualities
80. Engineering stress-responsive sensors in crops for precision agriculture
81. Developing biotechnologies for enhancing the sustainability of spice crops
82. Innovating biotech tools for the restoration of degraded agricultural lands
83. Developing genetic strategies for improving the efficiency of plant-based protein production
84. Engineering crops for reduced vulnerability to climate-induced abiotic stresses
85. Developing biotechnologies for the sustainable production of fibers
86. Innovating CRISPR-based diagnostics for rapid detection of plant pathogens
87. Engineering crops for enhanced compatibility with beneficial microbes
88. Developing biotech approaches for water-efficient agriculture
89. Innovating bioaugmentation techniques for agricultural soil restoration
90. Developing genetic resources for underutilized crops for food security
91. Engineering biocontrol strategies for sustainable forestry management
92. Innovating genetic solutions for reducing the carbon footprint of agriculture
93. Developing biotech applications for enhancing the value chain of medicinal plants
94. Engineering crops with improved adaptability to mechanized agriculture
95. Developing biotech strategies for reducing agricultural reliance on monocultures
96. Innovating biotechnological tools for enhancing agrobiodiversity
97. Developing genetically engineered crops for space agriculture
98. Innovating plant-based alternatives to synthetic industrial materials
99. Engineering crops for increased resilience to post-harvest losses
100. Developing biotech solutions for combating desertification
101. Innovating microbial biotechnologies for enhancing fruit and vegetable flavors
102. Engineering plants for autonomous biofertilizer production

## Fee Structure

Note 1: Fee mentioned below is per candidate.

Note 2: Fee of any sort is NON REFUNDABLE once paid. Please cross confirm all the details before proceeding to fee payment

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2 Days Total Fee: Rs 1800/-
<b>Reg Fee Rs 540/-</b>
5 Days Total Fee: Rs 3360/-
<b>Reg Fee Rs 1008/-</b>
10 Days Total Fee: Rs 3600/-
<b>Reg Fee Rs 1080/-</b>
15 Days Total Fee: Rs 5400/-
<b>Reg Fee Rs 1620/-</b>
20 Days Total Fee: Rs 6360/-
<b>Reg Fee Rs 1908/-</b>
30 Days Total Fee: Rs 7800/-
<b>Reg Fee Rs 2340/-</b>
45 Days Total Fee: Rs 11294/-
<b>Reg Fee Rs 3388/-</b>
2 Months Total Fee: Rs 14000/-
<b>Reg Fee Rs 4200/-</b>
3 Months Total Fee: Rs 21333/-
<b>Reg Fee Rs 5500/-</b>
4 Months Total Fee: Rs 28333/-
<b>Reg Fee Rs 5500/-</b>
5 Months Total Fee: Rs 35667/-
<b>Reg Fee Rs 5500/-</b>
6 Months Total Fee: Rs 42667/-

<b>Reg Fee Rs 5500/-</b>
7 Months Total Fee: Rs 50000/-
<b>Reg Fee Rs 5500/-</b>
8 Months Total Fee: Rs 57000/-
<b>Reg Fee Rs 5500/-</b>
9 Months Total Fee: Rs 64000/-
<b>Reg Fee Rs 5500/-</b>
10 Months Total Fee: Rs 71333/-
<b>Reg Fee Rs 5500/-</b>
11 Months Total Fee: Rs 78333/-
<b>Reg Fee Rs 5500/-</b>
1 Year Total Fee: Rs 85667/-
<b>Reg Fee Rs 5500/-</b>

**Please contact +91-9014935156 for fee payments info or EMI options or Payment via Credit Card or Payment using PDC (Post Dated Cheque).**