



57<sup>th</sup>

# Convocation @ IARI



ADVERTORIAL



■ The Green Revolution was born in the fields of IARI and its alumni continue to constitute the core of the quality human resource in India's agricultural research and education

■ Since 1958, IARI, being one of the first institutions of higher learning, was accorded the status of a Deemed University

well as to officers of the state departments of agriculture and others so as to equip them with latest advancements to lead research, teaching and extension in India. In 1923, a two-

Since 1958, IARI, being one of the first institutions of higher learning, accorded the status of a Deemed University under Section 3 of the University Grants Commission Act of 1956 and is authorised to award post-graduate degrees in 26 teaching disciplines in Agricultural Sciences and their related basic disciplines. The programme of instruction leading to M.Sc. and Ph.D. degrees in Agricultural Statistics, Bioinformatics and Computer Application, Molecular Biology & Biotechnology and Plant Genetic Resources are given at the sister institutes, namely, Indian Agricultural Statistics Research Institute (IASRI), National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources (NBPGR) and National Research Centre on Plant Biotechnology (NRCPB), which are located at this campus. The Accreditation Board, ICAR has granted accreditation of Master and Doctorate degrees of all the teaching disciplines of IARI. The Post Graduate School of this institute has awarded degrees to 8863 students (4025 M.Sc., 47 M.Tech. and 4791 Ph.D.) which include 391 international students from 50 foreign countries. In this convocation, 239 students including 08 foreign students are getting their M.Sc./M.Tech./Ph.D. degrees. At present, the total number of students on roll is 1141 (303 M.Sc., 18 M.Tech. and 820 Ph.D.), which include 46 international students (20 M.Sc. & 26 Ph.D.) from 16 foreign countries, namely, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Egypt, Ghana, Guyana, Kenya, Malawi, Myanmar, Nepal, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Syria, Tanzania and Vietnam.



## GROOMING AGRICULTURAL SCIENTISTS OF TOMORROW

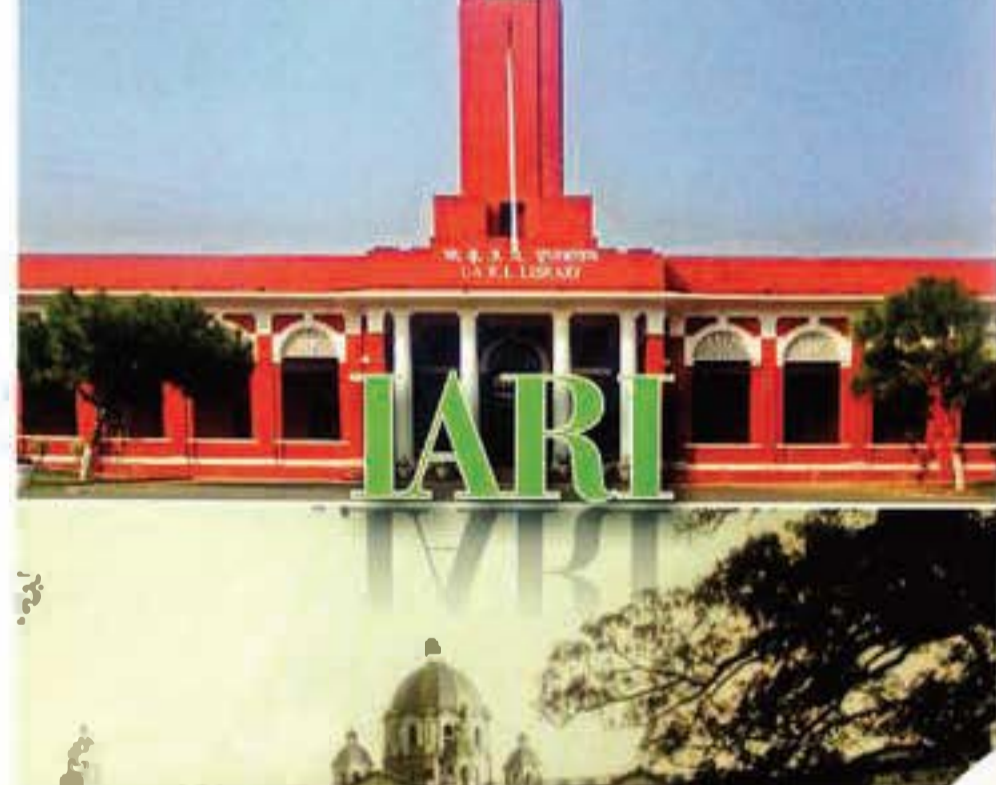
IARI has flourished as a centre of excellence for agricultural research and education. Besides post graduate teaching, it offers advanced trainings to faculty of state agricultural universities as well as officers of the state departments of agriculture and others so as to equip them with latest advancements to lead research, teaching and extension in India

The Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI), one of India's flagship institutes, always played a leadership role and will continue to do so for the betterment of agricultural research and education in the country to meet the future challenges. The Green Revolution was born in the fields of IARI and its alumni continue to constitute the core of the quality human resource in India's agricultural research and education. The main functions of the Institute encompass

important areas in basic and applied research in 26 branches of agricultural sciences; post graduate education at the M.Sc., M.Tech. and Ph.D. levels; specialized post graduate training courses; and extension education and transfer of technology in selected areas.

IARI has flourished as a centre of excellence for agricultural research and education. Besides post graduate teaching, it offers advanced trainings to faculty of state agricultural universities as

year course of specialized post graduate training in different major fields of agricultural sciences, leading to the Associateship of the Institute (Assoc. IARI), was started. In 1946, this diploma was recognized as equivalent to the M.Sc. degrees of Indian universities. The Institute has awarded this diploma (Assoc. IARI) to 903 candidates, who formed the backbone of the national agricultural research and education system in the country.



## A LONG JOURNEY

IARI has grown phenomenally over the years to become the nation's premier institute for agricultural research

The journey of Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI), popularly known as Pusa Institute, began in 1905 at Pusa (Bihar) with the generous grant of 30,000 pounds from an American philanthropist, Henry Phipps. The institute was then known as Agricultural Research Institute (ARI) which functioned with five departments, namely Agriculture, Cattle Breeding, Chemistry, Economic Botany and Mycology, Bacteriology unit was added in 1907. The name of ARI was changed to Imperial Institute of Agricultural Research in 1911 and, in 1919 it was renamed as Imperial Agricultural Research Institute. Following a

devastating earth quake on 15th January 1934, the institute was shifted to Delhi on 29th July 1936. Post independence, the institute has been renamed as Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI). During the fifties, the advancement of scientific disciplines constituted the core program of IARI and provided the base for its fast expansion in the 1960s and 1970s. It attained the status of a Deemed University in the year 1958. The Green Revolution that brought smiles to millions of Indians bloomed from the fields of IARI with the development of famous wheat varieties



which contributed an estimated on billion tones of addition production. As the mother of several ICAR institutions, IARI continues to be the leading institution for agricultural research, education and extension in the country. The present campus of the Institute is a self-contained sylvan complex spread over an area of

about 500 hectares (approx. 1250 acres) and located about 8 km (5 miles) west of New Delhi Railway Station and about 16 km (10 miles) east of IGI Airport (Palam). The location stands at 28.08° N and 77.12° E, the height above mean sea level being 228.61 meters (750 feet). It is adjacent to hillside road. Currently, the Institute has 20 divisions 5 multi-disciplinary centres situated in Delhi, 8 regional stations, 2 off-season nurseries, 3 All India coordinated research projects with headquarters at IARI and 10 national centres functioning under the all India coordinated research projects. It has the sanctioned staff strength of 3540 comprising scientific, technical, administrative and supporting personnel.

## TAKING LONG STRIDES IN RECENT TIMES

### Pusa Basmati 1121 As consumers know it



In this convocation, 239 students including 8 foreign students are getting their M.Sc./M.Tech./Ph.D. degrees

High-yielding cultivars developed by IARI have been instrumental in enhancing crop productivity and farmers' income besides securing food and nutritional security in society. IARI's wonder wheat variety, HD2967 is the revered choice of millions of wheat farmers in India being cultivated in nearly 10 mha-area. It added produce and additional income to farmer to the tune of 12.4 mt, worth Rs. 20.141 Crores.

Pusa Basmati 1121 variety of paddy developed by IARI predominates the acreage under Basmati rice in India. The foreign exchange earned during the last 10 years from the trade of Pusa Basmati 1121 is Rs 1.8 lakh crore. It is being marketed with more than 80 brand names. The country's first pro-vitamin A rich maize hybrid Pusa Vivek QPM9 Improved will help in nutritional security. Keeping in view the health problem of high erucic acid, the country's first double zero mustard variety, Pusa Double Zero Mustard 31, as well as

country's first single zero mustard, "Pusa Karishma" have been developed.

Significant contribution has been made towards the advancement of horticulture by ushering in the frontiers of knowledge in fruit crops and providing practical solutions to the problems confronting fruit industry. World's first commercial mango hybrid, Amrapali, and the first regular bearing mango hybrid for export, Mallika, have been developed at this institute.

Pusa Soil Testing and Fertilizer Recommendation Meter developed at IARI is of great significance to take soil testing to the farmers' doorstep. It is complementing the govt's Soil Health Card Scheme. Further, the development of neem coated urea (NCU) at IARI is an achievement of national importance. It is the country's first indigenously developed value-added fertilizer. The Government of India has made neem oil coating of prilled urea mandatory has at national level. The farmers now need to apply 10 percent less urea.

IARI has contributed significantly towards nation's policies on climate change. International Panel on Climate Change and Environmental Protection Agency (1990) reported about 38 million tonnes (38Tg) of methane

emission from Indian rice fields, thus accusing it responsible for global warming by USA and other EU countries. A National Inventory for Methane Emission from rice fields has been prepared by IARI. Studies conducted at IARI estimated total methane emission to about 1.4 to 4.1 Tg, which is about 10 times lower than EPA and IPCC values, which has been accepted and used by IPCC and other national and international organizations. Institute's crop simulations models (InfoCrop V1, V2.1, and others) are globally acclaimed.

Realizing the potential of IARI like institution in nation building and farmers' welfare, the present government under the dynamic leadership of Prime Minister Narendra Modi, decided to establish two more IARIs - one at Jharkhand and one at Assam. The Administrative & Academic building of IARI Jharkhand was recently inaugurated by Union Minister of Agriculture and Farmers welfare, Radha Mohan Singh on January 27, 2019. The academic session will begin at the campus from 2019-2020.

IARI has made appreciating efforts for human resource development in the under developed country like Myanmar and Afghanistan by extending mentorship in strengthening of university, development of infrastructure facilities and capacity building of faculty.

Recently, the President of India dedicated the Advanced centre for Agricultural Research and Education (ACARE) building and related infrastructures of laboratories with state of art equipment, which was developed by IARI to the people of Myanmar.

IARI has played pivotal role in establishment of Afghan Agricultural Science & technology University (ANASTU), Kandhar in Afghanistan. The postgraduate students of ANASTU at present undergo course work at IARI, New Delhi.