With every sunrise, world is being challenged to produce adequate food for its burgeoning populations. Earlier, in this direction, post-green revolution era of India has witnessed a paramount expansion in agricultural productivity towards feeding the nation. Since the inception of high yielding varieties of wheat - rice and their improved agronomic practices, India has been capable enough to feed the whole nation. But the situation has not been static; the nation needs more food day by day. On the other hand, besides some inherent bottlenecks in agriculture, a basket of emerging problems has narrowed down the smooth pursuance of enhanced productivity. The intense problems that jeopardize the agricultural productivity, such as several abiotic and biotic stress factors, require more precise and effective answers; and products with higher worth are further required to mitigate the stress. Recent advancement in science throughout the world has paved several diversified ways to boost up the agricultural productivity. Nanotechnology is one of them, which can improve our perception and also deliver improved products. It can contribute to the development of superior systems for delivering nutrients or apposite pesticides at target site; producing more precise and accurate diagnostics; value addition in products; monitoring environmental parameters and thus potentially enhance yields or nutritional values. Thus, nanotechnology can be of very high relevance and importance in the future agriculture, food systems and industry.

The unprecedented growth, expansion and inception of this technology by different fields have lured the agricultural scientists to conduct different basic study to merge it with already existing technologies to get rid off stagnant agricultural productivity. The door has been opened wide enough for every sectors of agriculture like nano-fertilizers, nano-herbicides, nano-pesticides, recalcitrant contaminants from water, nanosensors, nanocarrier based chemical delivery system; seed invigoration with nanoparticles, preservation, nanofilm coating on agriproducts, veterinary care, fisheries and aquaculture, detection of nutrient deficiencies, photocatalysis, nanobarcode, quantum dots etc. to exploit its benefits at maximum. This fast growing technology is already having a significant commercial impact, which will certainly increase in the future. Despite the fact that nanotechnology may serve as a prime tool to develop several products in material science, medicine and defense, we have just begun to scuff the surface in the field of agriculture.

The Government of India, in May 2007, has approved the launch of a Mission on Nano Science and Technology (Nano Mission) with an allocation of Rs. 1000 crore for 5 years. Union Cabinet in 2014 gave its approval for continuation of Nano mission - in its second phase in the 12th Plan Period (2012-17) and sanctioned Rs 650 crore for the purpose. And hopefully agriculture has drawn more attention this time. Being inspired from other sectors and to work with need of time, Indian Council of Agricultural Research has incepted 'Consortia Research Platform on Nanotechnology' in its XII five year plan (2012-2017) with Central Potato Research Institute, Simla as the nodal centre. Total cost of the project over the proposed duration (2012-17) is Rs. 200.00 crores and all the research institutes could be part of the project.

In compliance with the slogan i.e. 'New steps, progressive steps' of DARE, MoA, GOI, Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute, Jhansi (IGFRI) has also stepped forward to exploit this technology in its diversified fields of application to address the national fodder deficit. India always faces an acute shortage of fodders in terms of both quantity and quality due to intense competition with food crops. Infertile or least fertile soils with insufficient inputs and care are often chosen for fodder production with spurious seeds in hand, which ultimately culminate into lower fodder productivity. The situation badly invites a technology which can deliver better nutrient and water use efficiency, easy identification and management of pest-diseases, targeted delivery of pesticides to reduce its overuse, improved storage and processing of forage to increase palatability, modern diagnostics and better treatment of animals, value addition in milk and other products through different nutrient-rich formulations and at last, ultramodern but ecofriendly waste management practices. Various NPs have been shown to enhance the productivity of feed and fodder generating crops like wheat, rice, maize, pearl millet, fodder oat, berseem etc. A multidisciplinary group of scientists in IGFRI has started working in this technology. Initially focus will be given mainly on eco-friendly approach
Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute, Jhansi celebrated its 53rd Foundation Day on 1st November, 2014. The Chief Guest, Dr. Panjab Singh, Ex-Secretary, DARE & DG, ICAR, New Delhi delivered the Foundation Day Lecture in the august presence of Dr. S.K. Datta, DDG (Crop Science), Dr. Arvind Kumar, Vice Chancellor, Rani Laxmi Bai Central Agricultural Univeristy, Dr. Ashutosh Sarkar, Coordinator South Asia, ICARDA and Dr. S. K. Dhyani, Director, NRCAF. In his lecture, Dr. Panjab Singh highlighted the importance of genetic amelioration and associated technology, farm mechanization & post-harvest technology, nutritional enhancement of forage resources, capacity building, GHGs from livestock, enhancement of forage productivity, improvement of grasslands/pasture/grazing lands and human resource development. He appreciated the efforts of IGFRI staff for creating a good scientific ambience at IGFRI.

Institute fodder and farmer's day was organized as a part of foundation day on 2nd November. More than 200 farmers of Bundelkhand region participated in exhibition and Krishak - Vaigyanik Gosthi. While welcoming the farmers, Dr. P.K. Ghosh suggested them to take full advantage of ATIC and IGFRI technologies.

While welcoming the dignitaries, retired scientists and the staff Dr. P. K. Ghosh, Director, IGFRI detailed the progress made during the last year in the field of technology up-scaling, forage improvement and varietal development, livestock development and the new initiatives of the institute both at national and international level. Six books/ bulletins on different aspects of forage research were released on this occasion. An interaction meeting was organized where the QRT members took the feedback from the scientists (including the retired scientists). Ex-scientists were also honoured during the interaction meeting.

Institute fodder and farmer's day was organized as a part of foundation day on 2nd November. More than 200 farmers of Bundelkhand region participated in exhibition and Krishak - Vaigyanik Gosthi. While welcoming the farmers, Dr. P.K. Ghosh suggested them to take full advantage of ATIC and IGFRI technologies.

for green synthesis of NPs of different important molecules and nano-nutrients of agricultural importance using microorganisms and plant extracts from diverged source of forage plants, microbes etc. Furthermore, the fodder production and processing, seed production and its quality enhancement are required to be improved. In order to materialize the new target and vow of DARE, i.e. 'Less land, less time, more crop' and 'Per drop more crop', an integrated endeavor is being destined to successful implementation of nanotechnology in feed and fodder system mainly for resource conservation and enriched nutrient use efficiency.

I am sure that research and development in the area of use of nanotechnology in fodder production, conservation and utilization will help the help the millions of the resource poor farmers in improvement of their social and economic situation.

(P.K. Ghosh)
The 21st RAC meeting of RAC was held on May 7th at IGFRI, Jhansi. The meeting was presided over by the chairman, RAC Dr. Y.S. Ramakrishna, Ex Director CRIDA, Hyderabad and Dr. E.A.H Roberts Chair on NRM Tea Research Association, Tocklai Experimental station, Jorhat. The other members of RAC Dr. P.S. Pathak, Dr. P.K. Ghosh and Dr. Sunil Kumar were also present. Dr. S.K. Dhyani, Director, NRCAF Jhansi attended the meeting as special invitee. All the Head of Divisions, Officer Incharges Regional Research Stations (Avikanagar, Dharwad, Srinagar) also participated in the RAC and presented their achievements.

Farmers training programme on "Seed production and multiplication of planting material in Forage Crops"

Lack of systematic information about the forage crops and limited quality seed material production is one of biggest bottleneck. To address the issue, one day training programme on 'Seed production and multiplication of planting material in Forage Crops' was organized on 28.03.2014 at IGFRI SRRS, Dharwad for creating awareness among the farmers about the prospects of seed production and multiplication of planting material in forage crops. About 160 progressive farmers participated in the programme. Dr. D.P. Biradar, Hon'ble Vice-Chancellor, UAS, Dharwad was the Chief Guest. Dr. M.B. Chetti, Director of Extension Chaired the Inagural Function, while Dr. B.M. Khadi, Director of Research and Dr. V.S. Korikanthimath, Former Director, ICAR Research Complex, Goa were the Guests-of Honour. In his speech, Hon'ble Vice Chancellor lauded the efforts of the IGFRI-SRRS, Dharwad in popularizing the fodder crops through various activities and urged upon the farmers to make use of the training programme. In the Technical Session six presentation encompassing fodder scenario, seed production and multiplication of planting in fodder crops, participatory fodder seed production, efficient use of fodder and role of fodder in uplifting rural economy were made by experts. Farmers shared their experiences and clarified their doubt during the interaction session.
A summit on 'Cerebration on Fodder Issues' was held at Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute (IGFRI), Jhansi (UP) on 17th November 2014 under the Chairmanship of Dr. S. Ayyappan, Secretary, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation and Director General, ICAR, New Delhi. The summit was attended by Dr. A.K. Sikka, DDG (NRM), Dr. Swapan K Datta, DDG (CS), Dr. K.M.L. Pathak, DDG (AS) and Dr. Arvind Kumar, VC, Rani Laxmibai Central Agricultural University, Jhansi.

In his opening statements, the DG pinpointed the importance of charting a path diagram having specific actionable points on enhancing fodder production in the country. He emphasized the synergy between different organizations and institutions working on fodder issues. Dr. P. K. Ghosh, Director, IGFRI detailed the prominent research achievements and technologies that are being adopted by the farmers in different parts of the country. He also delineated the major initiatives of IGFRI like Forage based Integrated Farming Systems for Semi-Arid region, National Initiatives on Fodder Technology Demonstration in 100 Krishi Vigyan Kendras, National Mission for Sustaining Himalayan Ecosystem. Dr. K.M.L Pathak, DDG (AS) highlighted the need for giving importance of concurrent enhancement of crop residue while undertaking research on grains for human consumptions. Dr. Swapan K Datta, DDG (CS) advised that IGFRI should also stick to its research strength particularly on improvement of forage crop productivity and application of nano technologies in forage research. Dr. A.K. Sikka, DDG (NRM) suggested for inter-linking of all institutions working on forage production.

Dr. A. K. Srivastava, Director, NDRI agreed for propagation and dissemination of improved IGFRI varieties among the farmers through its ATIC Centre and also collaborative post-graduate program like M.Sc and Ph.D in forage production. Dr. R. K. Singh, Director, IVRI pointed out the forage shortage in hilly regions. Dr. M. M. Roy, Director explained the status and strategies of fodder resources in hot arid zones. Dr. S. K. Dhyani, Director, NRCAF, Jhansi highlighted the use of tree leaves as source of animal nutrition during scarcity periods. The ADG (Seed/FFC), ADH (AN&P), ADG(AH) and ADG (AA&CC) took part in the deliberation. The Director of CSWRI, Avikanagar, CIRG, Makhdoom, NIAM, Baramati, ICAR Research Complex ER, Patna and Project Director, DSR, Mau also participated in the discussion. The scientists from different ICAR institutes like IVRI Regional station Palampur, CIAE, Bhopal, CIARI, Port Blair, ICAR Research Complex for NEH regions, Barapani, CAZRI, Jodhpur, CIRG, Makhdoom, NIANP and NIBSM, Raipur attended the meeting.
RMSI National Symposium organised at BCKV, Kalyani on Nov. 13-14, 2014

National Symposium on "Climate Resilient Forage Production and its Utilisation" was held during 13-14 Nov., 2014 at BCKV, Kalyani. The symposium was jointly organised by RMSI (Range Management Society of India) & BCKV (Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswavidyalaya, Kalyani, West Bengal). More than 100 delegates from different organisations and students participated in this event. The symposium was inaugurated by Dr Panjab Singh, Ex-DG, ICAR & Secretary, DARE. Among the dignitaries Prof. B. Mandal Pro-VC, BCKV, Dr. C. R.Hazra, Ex. VC, IGKV, Raipur, Dr. P.S.Pathak, Dr. C.L. Acharya, QRT Members of IGFRI & AICRP on Forage Crops, Dr. A. K. Singh, Zonal Project Director, Kolkata and Dean, Directors of BCKV, In-charges ICAR Regional Stations were present in the symposium. Dr. P. K. Ghosh, Director IGFRI Jhansi and President, RMSI extended welcome to all the participants and gave an account of achievements of RMSI. Dr. Sunil Kumar, Secretary, RMSI appraised the house about the background of the symposium and relevance of holding RMSI symposium first time outside Jhansi. In the inaugural RMSI conferred life time achievement award to Dr. Panjab Singh, 04 fellow and 01 young scientist awards to the recipients. Six technical sessions were held during two days deliberations covering genetic enhancement, crop production, conservation, utilisation and social issues in the context of changing climate scenario. The symposium has provided suitable platform for different stakeholders of forage particularly in eastern and north eastern region of the country. The symposium has generated different recommendations and strategies to address the changing climate issues in the area of dairy husbandry forage production and livestock based livelihood in the country. The symposium ended with vote of thanks by Local Organising Secretary, Dr. Champak Kundu, Associate professor (Agronomy) & OIC, AICRP on Forage Crops, Kalyani to all participants and distinguished guests.

Consultative group meet on "Commercialization of Feed and Fodder products for entrepreneurship Development"

A Consultative group meet on "Commercialization of Feed and Fodder products for entrepreneurship Development" was organized on Nov. 6, 2014 under the chairmanship of Dr. P. K. Ghosh, Director, IGFRI, Jhansi. Dr. Avinash Chandra Pandey Vice-chancellor, Bundelkhand University was chief guest of the occasion. Dr. Sudhir Bhargav, member governing body (ICAR) were present as a guest of honor in this group meet. Dr. PK Pathak, Head FMPHT Division and his team conducted the whole programme. Scientists from IGFRI, Jhansi, CIAE, Bhopal and CIPHET, Ludhiana gave their valuable inputs to take the technology to the user group. A sizable number of companies related to feed and fodder products, farm machinery and equipment and milk federations from UP and MP got the knowledge of IGFRI products and picked feed pelleting, area specific mineral mixture and leaf meal technology for commercially manufacturing at their own with the technical support of IGFRI, Jhansi. Representatives from Punjab National Bank and NABARD also participated in this programme and opened the funding avenue for the research/demonstration projects of IGFRI. This meet was first of its kind effort and proved to be a milestone for commercialization of technology.
The first meeting of Quinquennial Review Team (QRT) 2008-2012, to review the work done at IGFRI, Jhansi & PC(FC) during the period began on 8th June, 2014 under the Chairmanship of Dr. Panjab Singh former DG ICAR & Secretary DARE and former VC, BHU, Varanasi. Dr. P S Pathak, Dr. K K Dutta, Dr. C L Acharya, Dr. J P Yadendra QRT members and Dr. S K Dhyani, Director NRCAF, Jhansi attended the meeting. Dr. P K Ghosh, Director IGFRI, Jhansi welcome the dignitaries and briefed the salient achievements of the institute during the period (2008-12).

Model Training Courses

Two Model Training Courses, one during January 27- February 3, 2014 on “Integrated nutrient management for quality forage production” and other on "Good Agricultural Practices for Forage Crop Production" during February 18-25, 2014 were successfully organized by the Division of Crop Production. Participants of diverse disciplines from different states participated in these training programme. The training programme comprised of lectures, practicals and exposure visits to on-station and on-farm sites.

The overall strategy for increasing crop yields and sustaining them at a high level should include an integrated approach to the management of soil nutrients, along with other complementary measures. Soils being essential component of production system, increases in productivity are unlikely to be attained without ensuring that plants have an adequate and balanced supply of nutrients. The Integrated Nutrient Management approach to the management of plant nutrients for maintaining and enhancing soil, where both natural and manmade sources of plant nutrients are used is the key to sustainability of all the production systems. In this training, focus has been given to accommodate all the key components of INM approach; recent advances in INM of forage based production systems, environmental issues, nutrient biofortification, quality concern in nutrient management and the roles and responsibilities of various sectors, including farmers and institutions.
Brain Storming workshop on Mitigating Micro Nutrient Deficiency in Fodder Crops in Southern India

Southern Regional Research Station, Dharwad organised a brainstorming workshop on ‘Mitigating micronutrient deficiency in fodder crops in Southern India’ on 23.01.2014. Dr. S.A. Patil, Chairman of Karnataka Krishi Mission, Govt. of Karnataka, inaugurated the workshop. He suggested that a long term integrated research programme is required to address the issue of micro nutrient deficiency in soils, plants and animals. Dr. R.R. Hanchinal, Chairperson of Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers’ Rights’ Authority, Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of India, New Delhi, emphasised the need for identification of genotypes with higher micronutrient efficiency for achieving nutritional security of the country. He further said institutional policy support is required for fodder crops as India supports nearly 20 percent of world’s livestock population. Dr. H.S. Vijayakumar, Vice Chancellor of University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad, suggested scientists to develop cost effective and farmer friendly micronutrient management technologies. Dr. P.K. Ghosh, Director, IGFRI, Jhansi, stressed the importance of deficiency specific micronutrient management for animals and called for developing agro-climatic zone-wise ready reckoner using available micro nutrient soil map. Dr. A.K. Roy, Project Coordinator, All India Coordinated Research Project (Forage Crops) presented the fodder scenario in Southern India. Four lead papers were presented highlighting the micronutrients status in soil-crop-animal continuum. This was followed by in-depth discussions on various strategies required to address the issue of micronutrient deficiency in fodder crops. Policy makers, researchers and administrators from different ICAR Institutes, State Agricultural Universities, State line departments, milk federations and NGOs participated in the workshop.

Modified method for seed pelleting in Dinanath and guinea grass

Grass seeds are small (2 - 5 mm) and covered with fluff/appendages. Sowing of grass seeds in rangelands/grasslands is difficult due to uncertainty of weather and difficult edaphic conditions. Mechanized sowing is also difficult in such condition. The seed are generally broadcasted just before onset of monsoon. Sometimes, the seeds are blown off due to less weight and high volume whereas, many times little rain followed with long dry spell leads to mortality of seedlings because the seed is just on the surface of the soil. All this leads to poor establishment of pastures. Grass seed pelleting has long been thought as a solution to address these problems. An experiment was conducted to pellet Dinanath (Pennisetum pedicellatum) and guinea grass (Panicum maximum) seeds. Seed pelleting involved mixing of fluffed seeds, soil and water at right proportion in a rotating tyre to make seed balls of 15- 20 mm diameter. However, the compactness of those pellets and uncertainty in presence/ absence of real seed in the fluffs could not make the technology lucrative by restricting the pellet to germinate. Hence, pelleting was modified by the mixing and layering pattern of seed and soil in the pellets and earlier problem of non-germination was rectified. Small soil beads act as harbour for seeds during pelleting. The modified pellets are of 10- 15 mm diameter and 2.0- 4.0 gm in weight and can contain 5- 10 seeds depending on the purpose, of which > 90% seed can germinate.

(Swarup Sanyal, D. R. Malaviya, D. Vijay, C. K. Gupta, Vinod Wasnik and S. K. Singh)
Cowpea (Vigna unguiculata L.) is one of the most important fodder crops in kharif season. In India, cowpea is mainly grown in some parts of Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Tamilnadu. Its growth at initial stage is drastically hampered because of the weeds such as Commelina benghalensis, Commelina diffusa, Cyperus rotundus, Cyperus iria, Corchorus spp., Echinochloa crusgalli, Echinochloa colonum, Cucumis melo, Trianthema portulacastrum, Celosia argentea and Euphorbia hirta. Usually interculture/weeding remains practically difficult either because of non availability of human power or lesser opportunity of hand weeding or use of power weeder due to high moisture in soil. Hence, spraying herbicides to control weeds is the most plausible answer.

Imazethapyr is known to control weeds in soybean and groundnut crops. However, it has not been used extensively in cowpea. Hence, based on our experience in berseem, we tried two doses of Imazethapyr i.e. @ 0.075 and 0.10 kg a.i./ha (in 450 litre water) at 15 days after sowing in cowpea experimental field. Results showed 0.10 kg a.i./ha dose was more effective and yellowing of leaves started on third day of the application whereas after 15 days most of the weeds showed mortality. Total weed density reduced from 239/sq.m. to 4/sq.m. and weed dry weight from 376.3 g/sq.m. to 11.2 g/sq.m. in control and treatment respectively. This was further tested in large area of seed production plots of IGFRI and similar result was found.

(V. K. Wasnik, A. Maity, D. Vijay and C. K. Gupta)
भारतीय चरागाह एवं चारा अनुसंधान संस्थान में चारा उत्पादन में अति सूक्ष्म तकनीकी पर शोध

पिछले पांच वर्षों में - भारतीय कृषि के विकास में अतिसूक्ष्म तकनीकी के उपयोग से वैज्ञानिकों का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। भारतीय चरागाह एवं चारा अनुसंधान संस्थान, झौसी ने भी इस तकनीकी के सकारात्मक उपयोग द्वारा गुणवत्तायुक्त चारा उत्पादन पर शोध प्रारंभ किया है। वास्तव में अतिसूक्ष्म तत्त्व का विकास एवं इसका चारा उत्पादन पर प्रभाव नामक पॉलार्सिप्रोजेक्ट के अंतर्गत बहुविभागीय वैज्ञानिकों के एक दल जिसमें बीज तकनीकी, सूक्ष्म जीव एवं बायोटेक्नोलॉजी विभाग के वैज्ञानिकों को भारत के विभिन्न संस्थानों में प्रशिक्षित किया गया है। संस्थान के वैज्ञानिकों ने सूक्ष्म जीवों एवं पौधे द्वारा अतिसूक्ष्म खाद का संशोधन, बीज की पुष्टि एवं अति सूक्ष्म तत्त्वों द्वारा पशुआहार को पुष्ट बनाने तथा सूक्ष्मजीव एवं पौधे पर इसके विशेष अध्ययन हेतु शोध प्रारंभ किया है। शोध के प्रारंभिक चरण में तत्त्व अतिसूक्ष्म तत्त्व जैसे कोर्सेस के द्विशेष मात्रा का लोहिया के अंकुरण पर सकारात्मक प्रभाव पाया गया है। जिससे देखा गया है कि अतिसूक्ष्म तत्त्वों का उपयोग कर चारे की गुणवत्ता एवं उत्पादकता दोनों बढ़ाई जा सकती है।

![Image 1](image1.jpg)

चित्र १ कोर्सेस का अतिसूक्ष्म तत्त्व का लोहिया के बीज के अंकुरण एवं वृद्धि पर प्रभाव

![Image 2](image2.jpg)

चित्र २ अतिसूक्ष्म कांग्र द्वारा बीज की अंकुरण में वृद्धि

![Image 3](image3.jpg)

चित्र ३ दोनों पत फलग्रहण के अतिसूक्ष्म तत्त्वों का विशेष निदेशक द्वारा निरीक्षण

![Image 4](image4.jpg)

चित्र ४ सूक्ष्मजीवों का उपयोग करके अतिसूक्ष्म कांग्रों का संक्षेप

(ए. भाईती, श्रीनिवास आर, राधाकृष्णा प. एम. श्रीवास्तव एवं के. के. सिंह)

New Joinings

- **Dr. Divya P. Syamaladevi**
  Date of Joining: 01.02.2014
  Scientist (SG) (Ag. Biotechnology)

- **Dr. Seva Nayak D.**
  Date of Joining: 09.04.2014
  Scientist (Pl. Physiology)

- **Dr. Khem Chand**
  Date of Joining: 02.06.2014
  PS & Head, Social Science (Agril. Economics)
Awards & Recognitions

Dr. P.K. Ghosh, Director, ICAR-IGFRI received the prestigious award of Prof. Sushil Kumar Mukherjee Commemoration Lecture Award from Indian Science Congress Association, Kolkata. Dr. Ghosh delivered the lecture at ISCA Kanpur Chapter on December 8, 2014.

Dr. P.K. Ghosh, Director, ICAR-IGFRI received the ISA Gold Medal Award by Indian Society of Agronomy during the National Symposium held at PAU, Ludhiana from November 18-20, 2014.

Dr. P.K. Ghosh, Director, ICAR-IGFRI received Fellow Award of National Academy of Sciences (NASI), Allahabad.

Dr. P.K. Ghosh, Director, ICAR-IGFRI received Fellow Award of Indian Society for Plant Physiology during the National Conference of Plant Physiology at Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology at Bhubaneshwar during 23rd-25th Nov, 14.

Dr. P.K. Ghosh, Director, ICAR-IGFRI continued as a Member, International Grassland Congress Continuing Committee (Representative for South East Asia) for 2013-15.

Dr. Satyapriya, Senior Scientist, has been awarded with Young Scientist Award in 7th National Extension Education Congress- 2014 on 10th November 2014 at ICAR Research Complex for NEH Region, Meghalaya.

Dr. Satyapriya, Sr. Scientist has been awarded with distinguished scientist award by "Asth Foundation" on the occasion of National Conference on Emerging Challenges and Opportunities in Biotic & Abiotic stress management during 13-14 Dec, 2014 held at Directorate of Rice Research, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad.

Dr. S. K Mahanta, Principal Scientist (Animal Nutrition) received Fellow Award of Range Management Society of India, Jhansi and Animal Nutrition Association of India, Izatnagar.

Dr. Vinod Kumar was awarded as best worker among the scientific category (Director's Nominee) for the year 2014 on the occasion of 53rd Institute Foundation Day (1st November, 2014).

Dr. Vinod Kumar was awarded with MSET-ICCB’s Senior Scientist Award - 2014 during the 6th National Conference on ‘Bio-science research for nutritional security, environmental conservation and human health in rural India held at Indian Institute of Natural Resin and Gums, Namkum, Ranchi from 22-24th December, 2014.

Dr. Vinod Kumar was admitted to Life Fellow of Madhawi-Shyam Educational Trust (FMSET) and International Consortium of Contemporary Biologists (FICCB), Ranchi, India during 2014.

Dr. Tejveer Singh, Scientist represented IGFRI, Jhansi in ICAR West Zone Sports Tournament 2014 held at CAZRI, Jodhpur during November 20-24, 2014 and stood winner in athletic events of 1500 meter and 800 meter race for men.

The sports contingent of IGFRI, Jhansi participated in ICAR West Zone Sports Tournament 2014 held at CAZRI, Jodhpur during November 20-24, 2014 and won the shield for Best March Past Contingent.
Retirements

Sh. R.B. Bhaskar
Senior Scientist
30. June 2014

Sh. Vishan Das
T-2 (Driver)
31 May 2014

Sh. Vijay Bahadur
SSS
30 June 2014

Sh. P. B. Modwell
Scientist
31 August 2014

Sh. Makrand Singh
UDC
31 July 2014

Sh. Nanjoo
LDC
31 August 2014

Sh. Kishan Lal
SSS
31 July 2014

Sh. Vijay Ram
SSS
31 July 2014

Sh. Nand Kishore
SSS
31 July 2014

Sh. Siya Ram
SSS
31 July 2014

Sh. Ramdas
SSS
31 August 2014

Sh. Prabhu Dayal
SSS
31 October 2014

Sh. L.K. Khare
T-1
31 July 2014