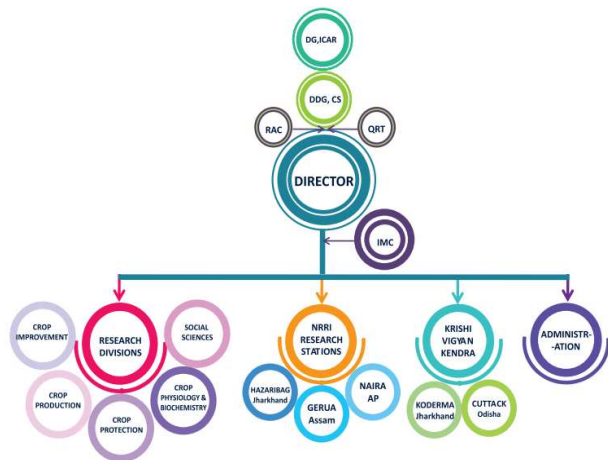


1.1 Particulars of its organisation, functions and duties [section 4(1)(b)(i)]

1.1	Particulars of its organisation, functions and duties [section 4(1)(b)(i)]	
1.1.1	Name and address of the Organisation	ICAR-Central Rice Research Institute (NRRI) , Cuttack – 753006, Odisha
1.1.2	Head of the Organisation	Director
1.1.3	Vision, Mission and Key Objective	<p>Vision</p> <p>To ensure sustainable food and nutritional security and equitable prosperity of our Nation through rice science.</p> <p>Mission</p> <p>To develop and disseminate eco-friendly technologies to enhance productivity, profitability and sustainability of rice cultivation..</p>
1.1.4	Function and duties	<p>Mandate</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conduct basic, applied and adaptive research on crop improvement and resource management for increasing and stabilizing rice productivity in all ecologies with special emphasis on rain-fed ecosystems and related abiotic stresses. 2. Generation of appropriate technology through applied research for sustainable increase in productivity and income from rice and rice-based cropping/farming systems in all the ecosystems in view of decline in per capita availability of land. 3. Collection, evaluation, conservation and exchange of rice germplasm and distribution of improved plant materials to different national and regional research centres. 4. Development of technology for integrated pest disease and nutrient management for various farming situations. 5. Characterization of rice environment in the country; evaluation of physical, biological, social-economic and institutional constraints to rice production under different agro-ecological conditions & in farmer situations and develop remedial measures for their amelioration.

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Maintain database on rice ecology, ecosystems, farming situations and comprehensive rice statistics for the country as a whole in relation to their potential productivity and profitability. 7. Impart training to rice research workers, trainers and subject matter/extension specialists on improved rice production and rice-based cropping and farming systems. 8. Collect and maintain information on all aspects of rice and rice-based cropping and farming systems in the country.
1.1.5	Organisation Chart	<p>https://icar-nrri.in/organogram/</p>  <pre> graph TD DGICAR[DG, ICAR] --> DDGCS[DDG, CS] DDGCS --> RAC[RAC] DDGCS --> QRT[QRT] DDGCS --> DIRECTOR[DIRECTOR] DIRECTOR --> IMC[IMC] DIRECTOR --> RESEARCH_DIVISIONS[RESEARCH DIVISIONS] DIRECTOR --> NRRI_RESEARCH_STATIONS[NRRI RESEARCH STATIONS] DIRECTOR --> KRISHI_VIGNAN_KENDRA[KRISHI VIGNAN KENDRA] DIRECTOR --> ADMINISTRATION[ADMINISTRATION] RESEARCH_DIVISIONS --> CROP_IMPROVEMENT[CROP IMPROVEMENT] RESEARCH_DIVISIONS --> CROP_PRODUCTION[CROP PRODUCTION] RESEARCH_DIVISIONS --> CROP_PROTECTION[CROP PROTECTION] RESEARCH_DIVISIONS --> SOCIAL_SCIENCES[SOCIAL SCIENCES] RESEARCH_DIVISIONS --> CROP_PHYSIOLOGY_BIOCHEMISTRY[CROP PHYSIOLOGY & BIOCHEMISTRY] NRRI_RESEARCH_STATIONS --> HAZARIBAG[HAZARIBAG Jharkhand] NRRI_RESEARCH_STATIONS --> GERUA[GERUA Assam] NRRI_RESEARCH_STATIONS --> NAIRA[NAIRA AP] KRISHI_VIGNAN_KENDRA --> KODERMA[KODERMA Jharkhand] KRISHI_VIGNAN_KENDRA --> CUTTACK[CUTTACK Odisha] </pre>
1.1.6	Any other details-the genesis, inception, formation of the department and the HoDs from time to time as well as the committees/ Commissions constituted from time to time have been dealt	<p>The outbreak of devastating epiphytotic brown spot disease of rice (<i>Helminthosporium</i> spp) in the then Bengal province (the areas of which are now in the state of West Bengal and Bangladesh) in 1942 resulted in a serious shortage of rice. Added to this, the failure of civil administration to cope with such a disastrous situation culminated in what was called the Great Bengal Famine of 1943. With this background, the Central Government, in the year 1944, decided to intensify research on all aspects of rice crop. In the following year, the Government decided to establish a Central Institute for Rice Research and this led to establishment of the Central Rice Research Institute (CRRI) on April 23, 1946 at Bidyadharpur, Cuttack, Odisha with an</p>

		<p>experimental farm land of 60 hectares provided by the Government of Odisha. Dr. K Ramiah, an eminent rice breeder, was its founder Director. Subsequently, in 1966, the administrative control of the Institute was transferred to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR). The Institute was renamed as ICAR-National Rice Research Institute (NRRI) in the year 2015.</p> <p>ICAR-NRRI is one of the institutes of ICAR under Crop Science Division. The Institute has three research stations, at Hazaribag, Jharkhand for carrying out rice research on rainfed upland ecologies; at Gerua, Assam for carrying out rice research on flood prone rainfed lowland ecologies; and at Naira, Andhra Pradesh for carrying out rice research on coastal saline ecologies. Two Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) also function under the administrative control of ICAR-NRRI. These are located at Santhapur, Cuttack, Odisha and Jainagar, Koderma, Jharkhand</p>
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