

1.4 Norms for discharge of functions [Section 4(1)(b)(iv)]

1.4.1 Nature of functions/ services offered

ICAR-National Rice Research Institute (ICAR-NRRI), formerly known as Central Rice Research Institute (CRRI), was established by the Government of India in 1946 at Cuttack, as an aftermath of the great Bengal famine in 1943, to initiate a consolidated approach to rice research in India. The administrative control of the Institute was subsequently transferred to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) in 1966. The institute has three research stations, at Hazaribag, in Jharkhand, at Gerua in Assam, and at Naira in Andhra Pradesh. The NRRI regional station, Hazaribag was established to tackle the problems of rainfed uplands, and the NRRI regional substation, Gerua for problems in rainfed lowlands and floodprone ecologies. Two Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) also function under NRRI, one at Santhpur in Cuttack district of Odisha and the other at Jainagar in Koderma district of Jharkhand. The research policies are guided by the recommendations of the Research Advisory Committee (RAC), Quinquennial Review Team (QRT) and the Institute Research Council (IRC). The NRRI also has an Institute Management Committee (IMC) to support implementation of its plans and programmes.

VISION

To ensure sustainable food and nutritional security and equitable prosperity of our Nation through rice science.

GOAL

To ensure food and nutritional security of the present and future generations of the rice producers and consumers.

MISSION

To develop and disseminate eco-friendly technologies to enhance productivity, profitability and sustainability of rice cultivation.

MANDATE

Conduct basic, applied and adaptive research on crop improvement and resource management for increasing and stabilizing rice productivity in different rice ecosystems with special emphasis on rainfed ecosystems and the related abiotic stresses.

Generation of appropriate technology through applied research for increasing and sustaining 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.

Collection, evaluation, conservation and exchange of rice germplasm and distribution of improved plant materials to different national and regional research centres.

Development of technology for integrated pest, disease and nutrient management for various farming situations.

Characterization of rice environment in the country and evaluation of physical, biological, socio-economic and institutional constraints to rice production under different

agro-ecological conditions and farmers' situations and develop remedial measures for their amelioration.

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.

Impart training to rice research workers, trainers and subject matter/extension specialists on improved rice production and rice-based cropping and farming systems.

Collect and maintain information on all aspects of rice and rice-based cropping and farming systems in the country.

LINKAGES

The NRRI has linkages with several national and international organizations such as the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO), SAUs, State Departments of Agriculture, NGOs, Banking (NABARD) and the institutes of the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), such as the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), Philippines and International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), India.

LOCATION

The institute is located at Cuttack about 35 km from Bhubaneswar airport and 7 km from the Cuttack railway station on the Cuttack-Paradeep State Highway. The institute lies approximately between 85° 55'48" E to 85° 56'48" longitudes and 20° 26'35" N to 20° 27'35" N latitudes with the general elevation of the farm being 24m above the MSL. The annual rainfall at Cuttack is 1200 mm to 1500 mm, received mostly during June to October (*kharif* or *wet* season) from the southwest monsoon. Minimal rainfall is received from November to May (*rabi* or *dry* season).

1.4.2 Norms/ standards for functions/ service delivery

For the service delivery norms standards as per ICAR/GoI guidelines and standards

1.4.3 Process by which these services can be accessed : Hybrid mode

1.4.4 Time-limit for achieving the targets

As per the time limit set for individual activity in consonance with ICAR / GoI targets

1.4.5 Process of redress of grievances :

Multiple platforms as shown below are available for redress of grievances, if any.

1. Public grievance management systems through online with CPGRAM (<https://pgportal.gov.in/>)
2. Institute Grievance Cell
3. Internal Complaints Committee
4. Welfare officer
5. Liaison Officers for SC/ST , OBC
6. Institute Joint Staff Committee