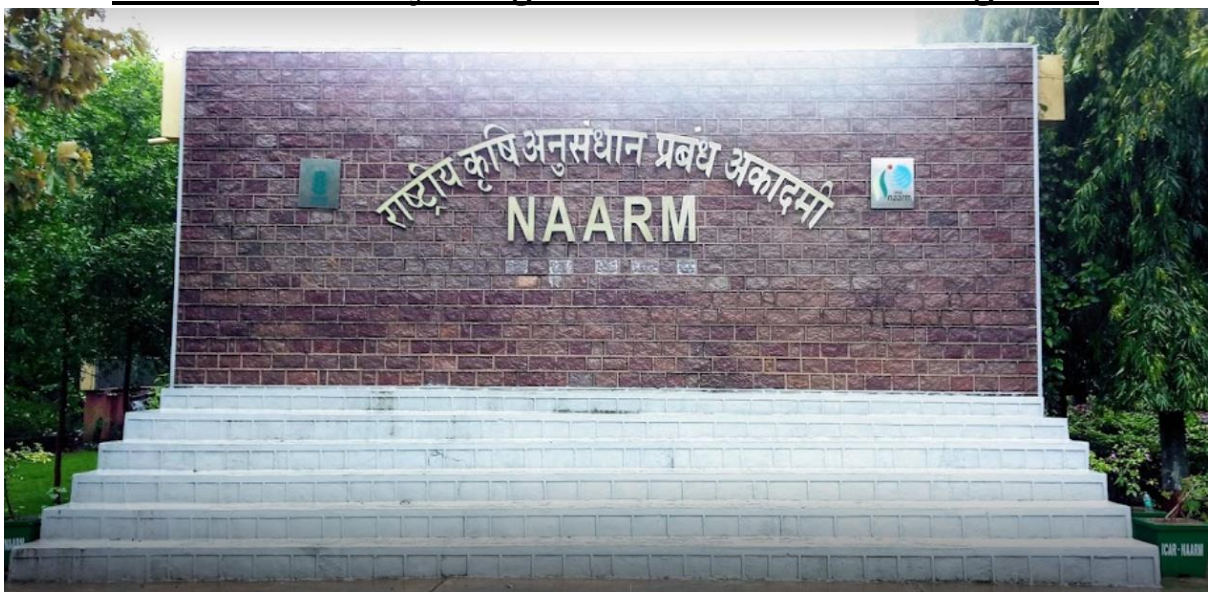
National Academy of Agricultural Research Management



ABOUT

National Academy of Agricultural Research Management in Rajendranagar, Hyderabad, Telangana, India in year 1976 and was inaugurated by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, with its headquarters at Hyderabad. The major directive of the Academy is to boost scope in agricultural research, education and supplement education systems, and provide policy approval for the National Agricultural Research and Education System. To fulfil these directives, Academy establishes different capacity building schedules for researchers, academicians, research scholars, and other shareholders. The Academy endeavours to increase the individual and institutional proportions for innovation in NARES. Considering the strategic values of agricultural research in food defence and economic growth of the nation, leadership, governance and variation are appearing as prerequisite for the reconstruction of NARES into a more pluralistic innovation system. NAARM assists as a centre for supervising and coordinating research on agricultural research, education and extension education systems, etc.

Research Centre Name	National Academy of Agricultural Research Management
Centre Type	Central
Governed By	Indian Council of Agricultural Research
Location	Rajendranagar, India
Topic Cover	Agricultural Research, Education and Extension Education Systems
Application Mode	Online & Offline
Head	Dr. Ch. Srinivasa Rao
How to Reach	Telangana, India
Founded In	1976
Website Link	Click Here

MISSION AND VISION

NAARM vision is to build a global knowledge institution authorizing National Agricultural Research and Education System (NARES) adjust to switch through continuous transformation.

NAARM mission is to increase the leadership, governance and innovation scope of National Agricultural Research and Education System (NARES) through strengthening the capacity, education, research, and policy support.

DIFFERENT PUBLICATIONS FROM CENTRE

Some of the funded research work of centre. Some of the titles are listed in below table.

1) Institute Projects

1	Assessment of Applications of Statistical Time Series Modelling for Agricultural Commodity Price Forecasting.
2	Asynchronous Learning in Agricultural Higher Education through MOOCs: A Case Study Research.
3	Establishment of Agri-Business Incubation (ABI) Centers under XII Plan Scheme for National Agriculture Innovation Fund (NAIF).
4	International Market Signals for Indian Agricultural Trade during WTO Regime: R&D Strategies and Policies.
5	Socio-economic assessment of Community Based Seed Producers (CBSP) groups by Women SHGs in Uttar Pradesh (Consultancy).
6	Strategic and Financial Analysis of Livestock Feed Industry in India.

2) Published Publications

1	Export Performance and Potential of Fruits and Vegetables of India in Asian Countries: Issues, Priorities and Policy concerns.
2	Assessment of new developments in nanotechnology for their potential applications in agriculture.
3	Sub-Project under NAIP: Policy studies for promoting research and innovation in agricultural value chains Research component-3: Intellectual Property Management in Public-Private Partnerships – Patents, PVP & Copyrights.
4	Enhancing Resilience of Agriculture to Climate Change: Role of Technologies, Institutions and Policies-Sub Project component: Identify adaptation strategies, mitigate climate risks and estimate their potential costs and benefits.
5	Sub-Project under NAIP: Policy studies for promoting research and innovation in agricultural value chains Research component-4: IP management in public private partnerships - Agro-biodiversity, Geographical indications and Traditional Knowledge.
6	Value Chains of High Value Crops (HVC) in Economically Backward Region: Efficiency, Institutions and Policy Environment.
7	Identifying Strategic Issues and Prospective Approaches in Higher Agricultural Eduction System in India to Face Challenges of GATS.

1) Trends in Indian Agriculture

In 2050 to meet domestic demand, Indian agriculture needs to grow yearly at nearly 3% to keep pace with increasing population and incomes. There is a need not only for more food, but also for more distinct, safe, healthy, and better standard food. To keep pace with enhancing demand and shrinking natural reservoir base, land productivity will need to enhance 4 times, water productivity 3 times and energy efficiency will need to be twice. The ongoing fragmentation of holdings is guiding to a rise in the proportion of small and minimal farmers, and changing structure of the rural labour strength.

2) Emerging Sciences and Technology Management

Agricultural sector research and development can be significantly determined by progresses in science and technology in non-agriculture divisions. Progress and concurrence of emerging sciences and technologies especially molecular biology, nanotechnology, computer science, etc. This is because they allow understanding and integration of agricultural sector and food systems from molecular to system-wide scales.

Today, it has been exhibiting that big data analytics can amalgamate gene sequence facts and phenotype facts with farm facts and variable rate technologies of accurate farming to optimally manage farm inserts and activities for high productivity and sustainability. A key feature of these emerging sciences and technologies is their facilitating and integrative nature.

3) The Transforming Education Sector

The backbone of research and societal development is higher education. The old days of education is one of expansion and innovation. This has also been the instance with the Agricultural University system in India. The tally of universities and disciplines, and students registered have stretched manifold. However, even as the number of people engaged in education has enhanced and the external environment has changed quickly, the teaching-learning procedures of universities have remained much the same.

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