

SECOND INDIAN RICE CONGRESS

An International Event
On

**TRANSFORMING RICE RESEARCH: LEARNING FROM
RECENT SCIENTIFIC DEVELOPMENTS AND GLOBAL
FOOD CRISIS**

February 11-14, 2023
Cuttack, Odisha, India

FIRST ANNOUNCEMENT



NRRI

Organised by :



Association of Rice Research Workers
Cuttack, India



Venue

ICAR-National Rice Research Institute, Cuttack, Odisha, India

2nd Indian Rice Congress

About ARRW

The Association of Rice Research Workers (ARRW) at ICAR-National Rice Research Institute (NRRI), Cuttack; established in 1961, is one of the oldest societies in India. The society is working since past 60 years to foster rice research for widening the horizons of rice science and also to increase rice productivity and profitability. Besides, ARRW regularly organizes national and international events like congress and conferences for knowledge sharing and updation on the recent developments in rice research all over the world.

The Society is organizing “Indian Rice Congress” at a regular interval of every two years, which will provide a robust global platform for all the stakeholder i.e., researchers, industries, policy makers, extension workers, students and farmers to discuss the national and international developments in rice science. In that series 2nd Indian Rice Congress will be held at ICAR-NRRI, Cuttack during February 11–14, 2023 on the topic “Transforming Rice Research: Learning from Recent Scientific Developments and Global Food Crisis”.

About congress

TRANSFORMING RICE RESEARCH : LEARNING FROM RECENT SCIENTIFIC DEVELOPMENTS AND GLOBAL FOOD CRISIS

Rice (*Oryza sativa*) is an ancient crop and is classified as most important cereal in terms of ecology and economy. It is the staple food for many people around the world especially in Asia where half of the global population exists. Globally, the crop is planted in about 160 million hectare with production of 493 million tons of milled rice. On the other side, world population is expected to increase by 9.2 billion in the middle of this century and in that situation it will be extremely challenging to provide enough food for all the people. To meet the global demand, rice production will have to be increased to 771.1 m tonnes by 2030. Furthermore, total global arable land area has not considerably changed in the last 50 years and significant increase is improbable in the future too due to increased salinity, desertification and urbanization. A drastic change of food price has occurred in international markets due to world food crisis during 2007-08. In India, rice plays a major role in diet, economy, employment, culture and history. It is the staple food for Indian population and playing a pivotal role in the food and livelihood security of people.

Increase in productivity and profitability of rice on a sustainable basis is possible through novel technological inputs that can address various challenges, including those arising from climate change. Scientific advances in high throughput genotyping-phenotyping and genomics-assisted breeding provide opportunities to explore and embed genes for improving yield and quality. Cutting-edge research enables opportunity to break the yield ceiling and breed new generation of climate-ready rice varieties. Management of soil, nutrient and water has assumed greater significance with the emerging changes in economic and environmental scenario. Improvement in sensors, processing, communications, and nanotechnology offer the potential to increase the use efficiencies of water, fertilizer and plant protection chemicals.

To ensure food and nutritional security for the ever-growing population in the face of impending adversities due to limited land resources, climate change, insect pest problems, disease pressure and declining availability of water and labour. These changes in ecological, social and economic conditions of rice cultivation call for a transformation in rice research to comply with current and future developments. Hence, the congress "Transforming Rice Research: Learning From Recent Scientific Developments And Global Food Crisis" was planned to analyze the major and emerging problems, revisit the achievements and identifies research and development needs for sustainable rice farming.



Presentations

There will be two categories of presentation:

Invited lecture

Eminent speakers will be invited to make their presentations on the sub-themes of the Congress

Poster Session

There will be separate Poster Sessions covering all the themes to encourage wider interaction and information sharing. The extended summary contributed for presentation will be screened as per the theme. Each poster session will have Convener and Co-convener. They will prepare and present Summary of the concerned Poster Session for formulation of meaningful recommendations. Best poster in each scientific theme will be awarded with certificate.

Exhibition

An exhibition will be organized at the venue. The details of the space available and charges etc. will be made available in the second circular and on the Society Website.

Congress in Brief

Key Dates to Remember

Submission of Participation Form	:	September 15, 2022
Submission of Extended Summary	:	October 15, 2022
Acceptance of Extended Summary	:	November 15, 2022
Registration fee (without late fee)	:	December 15, 2022
Accommodation Request	:	December 15, 2022
2 nd Indian Rice Congress	:	February 11-14, 2023

Registration fees

Foreign Delegates

Scientist/Researcher	:	US \$ 300
Students/Researchers Scholars	:	US \$ 200
Accompanying members	:	US \$ 100

Indian Delegates

Members	:	Rs. 8000 (After due date Rs. 9000)
Students	:	Rs. 3000 (After due date Rs. 4000)
Industry & private Organizations	:	Rs. 15000 (After due date Rs. 16000)
Accompanying members	:	Rs. 5000

Rupee is the national currency of India. All major currencies can be exchanged at the International Airports, 5-star hotels and Banks. Major currencies are accepted at the hotels and important shopping centre. International credit cards are widely accepted. The registration fee can be deposited in the account of the Association (**Account No. 40058354535, Bank Name: State Bank of India, Branch Name: Nayabazar, Cuttack, Code-2094, IFS Code-SBIN0002094, MICR No.- 753002016**) and a copy of successful transaction status may be emailed to the organizing secretary.

Advertisement

In Souvenir of the Congress, which will contain message from VIP and articles from renowned scientists, policy makers and administrator, there is a provision for giving advertisement by the companies. Souvenir is a very important publication of the Congress and kept by the delegates for a long period and used as reference book. Interested companies may contact the organizers for giving their advertisements. The rates for the advertisement are as follows.

Facilities and Fees for Sponsors

1. Platinum Sponsor (Rs. 4,00,000)

- Name/logo of sponsor to be displayed at prominent places including dais/ website.
- Presentation opportunity during the workshop.
- Advertisement in souvenir back page (full page color, cover/special insertion).
- Complementary registration for 3 delegates.

2. Diamond Sponsor (Rs. 3,00,000)

- Name/logo of sponsor to be displayed at prominent places including dais/ website.
- Presentation opportunity during the workshop.
- Advertisement in souvenir inside of the back page (full page color, cover/special insertion).
- Complementary registration for 2 delegates.

2. Gold Sponsor (Rs. 2,00,000)

- Name/logo of sponsor to be displayed at prominent places including dais/ website.
- Advertisement in souvenir (full page color).
- Complementary registration for 1 delegate.

3. Silver Sponsor (Rs. 1,00,000)

- Advertisement in souvenir (half page color) and to be displayed in website.

4. Sponsor (Rs. 50,000)

- Advertisement in souvenir (full page black and white) and to be displayed in website.

Contact

Chairman

Dr. Pawan Kumar Agrawal,

Former Vice Chancellor, OUAT, Bhubaneswar;
President, Association of Rice Research Workers,
Cuttack - 753006, Odisha, India

Convener

Dr. (Mrs). Padmini Swain, Director,

ICAR-National Rice Research Institute,
Cuttack - 753006, Odisha, India

Organizing Secretary

Dr. Sanjoy Saha, Secretary,

Association of Rice Research Workers (ARRW),
ICAR-National Rice Research Institute,
Cuttack – 753 006; Odisha; India

Co-Organizing Secretaries

Dr. Prashantkumar S. Hanjagi &

Dr. Guru Pirasanna Pandi G
ICAR-National Rice Research Institute,
Cuttack – 753 006; Odisha; India

Congress overview

The congress will be of four days duration. The venue is ICAR-National Rice Research Institute (ICAR), Cuttack. English will be the official language of the Congress. The congress is open to all interested in any one or more themes. The interested participants may fill up the '**Participation Form**' which will be available in second circular and send back by September 15, 2022 exercising their options, wherever applicable. Registration fee covers all ancillary expenses including lunch, dinner and refreshment during the session. The delegates will however, bear the expenses of their boarding, lodging and travel. A wide range of hotel accommodation is available varying from 5-star hotels to medium range hotels. The likely tariffs will be given in second circular. Hotel arrangements will be made for participants on request.

Participants will submit extended summary of their research paper before the last date for receipt of extended summary. These extended summaries will be scrutinized for poster presentations and authors will be communicated for preparation of manuscripts accordingly. All modern facilities of public address system and projection system are available. Guidelines for preparation of extended summary are given separately in the circular. All updates are available on www.arrworyza.com.

Second Circular

Further information related to Congress including submission of registration fee, accommodation request etc. will be available in second circular. The second circular will be available on www.arrworyza.com during July 31, 2022 onwards.

About the City

The Silver City 'Cuttack' is the former capital and one of the oldest cities of Odisha State (India). The name of the city is an anglicized form of *Kataka* that literally means *The Fort*, a reference to the ancient Barabati Fort around which the city developed. Established in 989 AD, Cuttack was the seat of government in Odisha for close to a thousand years before its burgeoning size forced the creation of a new capital at Bhubaneswar in 1948. The two cities are collectively referred to as the *Twin Cities*. It is located about 28 km to the north east of Bhubaneswar and is situated at the apex of the delta formed by the rivers Mahanadi in the North and Kathajodi in the South. Cuttack is famous for its unique silver filigree works and textiles of woven. It serves as a convenient base for touring the various places of interest in Odisha. The city is well connected with all other important cities of India by the network of 'Indian Railway' as well as by air via [Biju Patnaik Airport](#), Bhubaneswar.

A lot of architectural wonders and heritage sites at Odisha offer breathtaking views and a wholesome experience to the tourists visiting the State. The '**Jagannath Temple**', located in the **coastal**



town of Puri, 90 km away from State capital Bhubaneswar, is a famous 'Hindu temple' dedicated to Lord Jagannath (Krishna). The temple is a main pilgrimage destination for Hindu devotee, predominantly worshippers of Krishna and Vishnu. The 'Konark city', located at a distance of nearly 65 km from Bhubaneswar, is famous all over the world for its magnificent 'Sun Temple', which is dedicated



to Surya, the Sun God. Sun Temple (also known as the Black Pagoda) was built in 13th-century, with black granite by King Narasimhadeva-I (AD 1236-1264) of the Eastern Ganga Dynasty. 'Nandankanan National

Park', established in 1960, is located at a distance of 20 km from Bhubaneswar. Nandankanan justifies its literal meaning, "Garden of Pleasure" or the Garden of the Gods. The sanctuary has been so named because of its exquisite beauty and alluring serenity. It serves as the natural habitat of a number of animals, ranging from the rare white tigers, reptiles and snakes to distinctive kinds of birds.



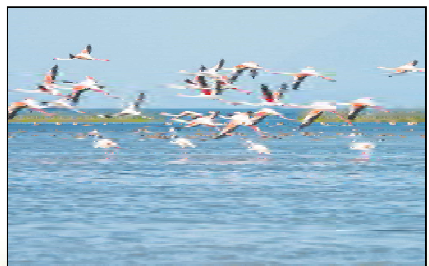
'Lingaraj Temple', one of the oldest temples of the Temple City Bhubaneswar, was constructed in 11th century by King Jajati Keshari. It is a place of worship of the Hindu God 'Harihara'. The temple has four major parts to add glory to its beauty and harmony. It has images of both Shiva and Vishnu.

'Dhuli Hill', one of the most visited Buddhist pilgrim destinations in India, is located at a distance of 8 km from Bhubaneswar. The hill stands for the place where, after witnessing the killing of Kalinga War, Emperor Ashoka turns down his quest of war and adopted Buddhism. The edicts at Dhuli are a



living testimony to King Ashoka's adoption of the doctrine of non-violence or conquest through love. The 'Chilika Lake', the second largest lagoon in the World of about 72 km long, 8-21 km wide, and 2 m deep, is spreading for about 1100 sq km area over the

Puri, Khurda and Ganjam districts of Odisha State on the east coast of India. It is separated from the Bay of Bengal by a long strip of sandy ridge. The lagoon hosts over 160 species of birds coming from the Caspian Sea, Lake Baikal, Aral Sea and other remote parts of Russia, Kirghiz steppes of Mongolia, Central and southeast Asia, Ladakh and Himalayas during the peak migratory season.



Guidelines for preparation of Extended Summary

- ◆ The Extended Summary should not exceed 2 double space typed A₄ size pages, including illustration and references. The title should be short, specific and phrased to identify the content of the article. Heading should be in capital letter.
- ◆ It should be typed in Times New Roman with normal fonts. Font's size for different parts of extended summary are Title-14 points bold, Authors-12 points, Institute name – 11 points italic, Content-11 points.
- ◆ The Extended Summary should include the author(s) name(s) and place of work including the name of the university/ organization, State, pin code and the country. In case, the present address of any of the author is different, it should be given with complete address as footnote.
- ◆ The extended summary should begin with brief introduction and objectives, followed by methodology, results, conclusion and references (maximum two only) and illustration (one). Heading of Methodology, Results, Conclusion and References may be given in capital letters. No heading for introduction is required.
- ◆ There should not be duplication of data and figures. Figures should be comprehensive and nicely printed with clear legends. Follow the style and format of the journal 'ORYZA'. The guidelines is also available at Society website: www.arrworyza.com



Contact Address/Further information:

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