

BRIEF BIODATA OF Dr. N.P.S.YADUVANSHI

1. Name : N.P.S.Yaduvanshi

2. Date of birth : 06-05-1956

3. Present Position and (postal, phone & email):

Principal Scientist, Division of
Soil & Crop Management,
Central Soil Salinity Research Institute, Zarifa Farm
Karnal - 132 001, India
91-184-2291119 (Extn. 159)
npsingh@cssri.ernet.in



4. Academic record (Bachelor's degree onward)

Degree	University/ Institution	Year	Distinction, if any
B.Sc. (Agri.)	Agra University	1977	
M.Sc. (Agri. Chem.)	Agra University	1979	
Ph.D. (Agric. Chem.)	Meerut University	1987	

5. Research Experience:

(a) Total (yrs): 22 yrs

(b) Year wise breakup with position

Designation with Institution & place of work	Period From - To	Pay Scale
Principal Scientist, , CSSRI, Karnal	27 th July, 2006 till date	Rs. 16400-22400
Senior Scientist , CSSRI, Karnal	27 th July, 1998 to 26 th July 2006	Rs. 12000-18300
Scientist (Sr. Scale), CSSRI, Karnal	1 st Feb., 1997 to 26 th July, 1998	Rs. .3000-5000
Scientist (Sr. Scale), IISR, Lucknow	1 st March, 1991 to 31 st Jan., 1997	Rs.3000-5000
Scientist, IISR, Lucknow	1 st March, 1986 to 28 th Feb., 1991	Rs. 2200-4000
Assistant Analyst Fertilizer Quality Control	Nov. , 1981 to 28 th Feb.,1986	Rs. 700-1100

6. Specialization:

a) Scientific capabilities and interests (3-5 Key words)

Integrated Nutrient Management, Poor Quality of Groundwater, Crop Residue Management, Rehabilitation of Tsunami Affected Areas and Wet Soil Analysis

b) Salient Accomplishments (3 to 5 in bullet form)

- * Sesbania green manure produced 4.2 t ha⁻¹ dry matter in 50 days and accumulated 89 kg N and 11 kg P ha⁻¹ and substituted 60 kg N and 13 kg P ha⁻¹ in rice field as chemical fertilizers. Besides, sustainability and increasing of rice-wheat production can be achieved only through the judicious use of chemical fertilizers in combination with green manuring.
- * Press-mud, a byproduct of sugar factory and also economically cheap as compared to gypsum offers alternate opportunities to the farmers of the Indo-Gangetic plains for effectively using the poor quality groundwater and improve rice-wheat productivity and soil fertility.
- * Press-mud, a byproduct of sugar factory and also economically cheap as compared to gypsum can be substitute half amount of gypsum during reclamation process on farmers field
- * The strategy of incorporating wheat residue 50 days in advance of rice transplanting either alone or in combination with GM or SPM improve soil fertility and boosts and sustains rice-wheat yields under conditions of sodic water irrigations.
- * Single super phosphate as a S sources can be beneficial to improve the rice-wheat productivity and soil properties under sodic water use conditions.

c) International Exposure

Crop production functions of different growth factors and relationship between total bio-mass yields and soil nutrients under poor quality water through SEGREG programme	30 days	Wageningen, Netherlands	2001
Wet Soil Analysis technique in waterlogged soils	70 days	University of Western Australia, Perth, Australia	2003
Consultant of Tsunami affected areas of Maldives Islands	One week	International AidAction, Sri Lanka	2006
To attend The Cereal Systems Initiative South Asia (CSISA) objective 2 Planning Workshop on Strategic Experimental Platforms for New Cereal Systems collaboration with IRRI and CIMMYT held at IRRI, Philippines.	04 days	International Rice Research Institute, Los Banos, Philippines	2009

7. Publications

a) (i) Research (Journals)	45
(ii) Books	03
(iii) Book Chapters	07
(iv) National/ International Seminar/ Symposia	34
(v) Bulletins/ Technical Reports	11
Total	101

b) Best 5 publications of last 10 years (to be appended)

- 1. Yaduvanshi, N.P.S. (2002).** Budgeting of P and K for a rice-wheat cropping sequence on a sodic soil. **Tropical Agriculture (Trinidad)** Vol. 79 (4): 211-216.
- 2. Yaduvanshi, N.P.S. (2003).** Substitution of inorganic fertilizers by organic manures and the effect on soil fertility in a rice-wheat rotation on reclaimed sodic soil in India. **Journal of Agriculture Science (Cambridge)**. Vol. 140 : 161-169.
- 3. Yaduvanshi, N.P.S. and Swarup, A. (2005).** Effect of continuous use of sodic irrigation water with and without gypsum, farmyard manure, pressmud and fertilizer on soil properties and yields of rice and wheat in a long - term experiment. **Nutrient Cycling in Agroecosystems**.**73**:111-118
- 4. Yaduvanshi, N.P.S. and Sharma, D.R. (2007).** Use of wheat residue and manures to enhance nutrient availability and rice-wheat yields in sodic soil under sodic water irrigation. **J. Indian Soc. Soil. Sci.** 55(3): 330-334
- 5. Yaduvanshi, N.P.S. and Sharma, D.R. (2008).** Tillage and residual organic manures/chemical amendment effects on soil organic matter and yield of wheat under sodic water irrigation. **Soil & Tillage Research**. 98: 11-16

c) Best 10 publication of whole career (to be appended)

- 1. Yaduvanshi, N.P.S. and Yadav, D.V. (1990).** Effect of sulphitation press-mud and nitrogen fertilizer on biomass, nitrogen economy, plant composition in sugarcane and on soil chemical properties. **Journal of Agriculture Science (Cambridge)**. Vol. 114 (3), 259-263. UK.
- 2. Yaduvanshi, N.P.S., Yadav, D.V. and Singh, T.(1990).** Economy in fertilizer nitrogen by its integrated application with sulphitation filter cake on sugarcane. **Biological Waste**. Vol. 32 (1): 75. UK.
- 3. Yaduvanshi, N.P.S. and Yadav, D.V. (1995).** Effect of rate and source of sulphur on spring sugarcane (*Saccharum officinarum*).**Indian J. of Agric. Sci.** Vol. 56(6), p.60-63.
- 4. Yaduvanshi, N.P.S. and Singh, G. B. (1998).** Effectiveness of subsurface and surface applied fertilizer nitrogen urea on germination, yield, commercial cane sugar and plant composition of sugarcane an **Indian Soc. Soil Sci.** Vol. 46 (4), p. 624-628.
- 5. Yaduvanshi, N.P.S.(2001).** Ammonia volatilization losses from integrated nutrient management in rice field of alkali soil. **Indian Soc. Soil Sci.** 49 (2): 276-280.

6. **Yadav, D.V. and Yaduvanshi, N.P.S. (2001)** Integration of green manure intercropping and fertilizer – N for yield and juice quality and better soil conditions in sugaracne grown after mustard and wheat in different plant arrangements. **Journal of Agriculture Science (Cambridge)**. 136, 199-205.
7. **Yaduvanshi, N.P.S. (2001)**. Effect of five years of rice-wheat cropping and NPK fertilizer use with and without organic and green manures on soil properties and crop yields in a reclamation sodic soil. *Indian Soc. Soil Sci.* Vol. 49(4), 714-719.
8. **Yaduvanshi, N.P.S. (2003)**. Substitution of inorganic fertilizers by organic manures and the effect on soil fertility in a rice-wheat rotation on reclaimed sodic soil in India. **Journal of Agriculture Science (Cambridge)**. Vol. 140 : 161-169.
9. **Yaduvanshi, N.P.S. and Swarup, A. (2005)**. Effect of continuous use of sodic irrigation water with and without gypsum, farmyard manure, pressmud and fertilizer on soil properties and yields of rice and wheat in a long - term experiment. *Nutrient Cycling in Agroecosystems*.**73**:111-118
10. **Yaduvanshi, N.P.S. and Sharma, D.R. (2008)**. Tillage and residual organic manures/chemical amendment effects on soil organic matter and yield of wheat under sodic water irrigation. *Soil & Tillage Research*. 98: 11-16

8. Awards/ Special recognitions (Limit to the best five)

1. **IMPHOS- FAI AWARD (008)**. The Fertilizer Association of India, New Delhi
2. **Fellowship (2007)**. Indian Society of Salinity Research Scientist as a National and Professional Society
3. **Ch. Charan Singh National Award (2007)**. Shree Krishna Sewa Dham, Karnal as a Scientific and Healthcare Non-Govt. Organization
4. **Award for Best Poster Paper (2007)**. Indian Society of Water Management as a National and Professional Society
5. **Councillor (2001-2002)**. Indian Society of Soil Science as a National and Professional Society
6. **Member, Committee of Tsunami Affected Areas (2005)**. Constituted by I.C.A.R., New Delhi