

M. S. Swaminathan

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The "Architect of the Green Revolution of India" and the "Father of the Green Revolution in India" is M. S. Swaminathan, who helped introduce and create high yielding wheat varieties in India. Who was the "Basket Case" in "Bread Basket" who altered the direction of Indian agriculture? He was also referred to as the "Father of Economic Ecology" by the United Nations Environment Programme, and TIME magazine listed him as one of the top twenty Asians of the 20th century. The title "Commander of the Order of the Golden Ark of the Netherlands" is also attached.

Full name M. S. Swaminathan

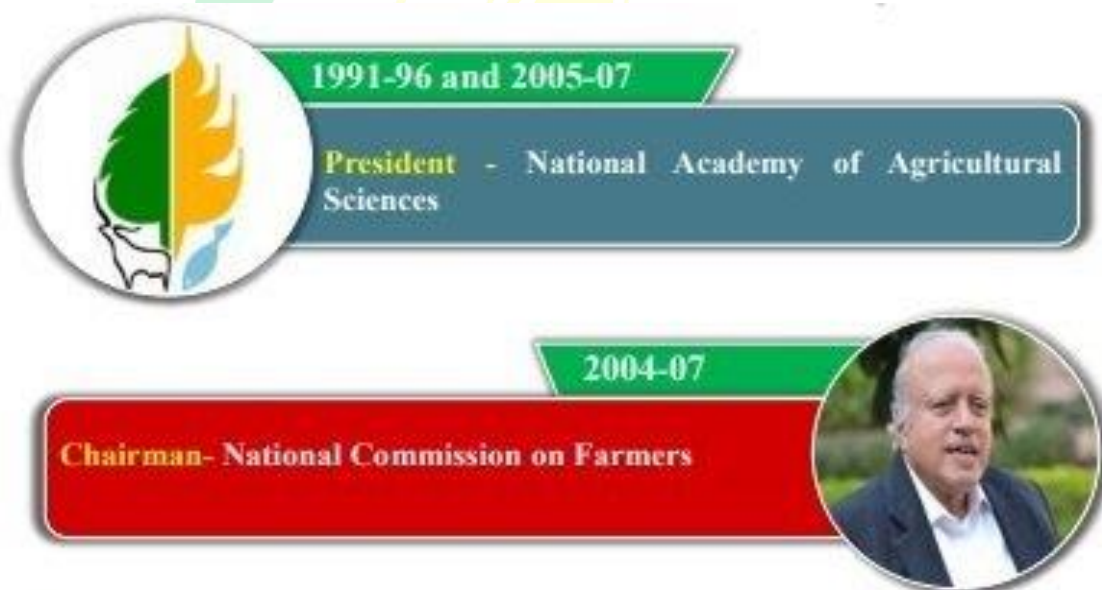
Manakombu Sambasivana Swaminathan His "miracle grains" transformed the crisis into an opportunity, marking the beginning of the Green Revolution. As a result, India is now a self-sufficient nation that feeds itself, exports its output, and stores excess food for later use. His efforts have made India's environment verdant with fields of wheat and rice, increasing our nation's independence.



Background

On August 7, 1925, Manakombu Sambasivan Swaminathan was born in Kumbakonam, Tamil Nadu. He was Sambasivan and Parvati Thangammal Sambasivan's second child and was known as Dr. M.K. He came from a medical family that became interested in agriculture after seeing the "Great Bengal Famine" in 1943.

In order to pursue a career in agriculture, he enrolled in Madras Agricultural College after earning a degree in zoology. He later earned postgraduate degrees in genetics and plant breeding from the Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, with a focus on cytogenetics, in 1949, and a doctorate in philosophy from the University of Cambridge, followed by a postdoctoral research associateship at the University of Wisconsin, among other degrees. After finishing his studies, he returned to India where he spent the following two decades working in a variety of scientific and administrative posts that helped India achieve remarkable success.



About Green Revolution

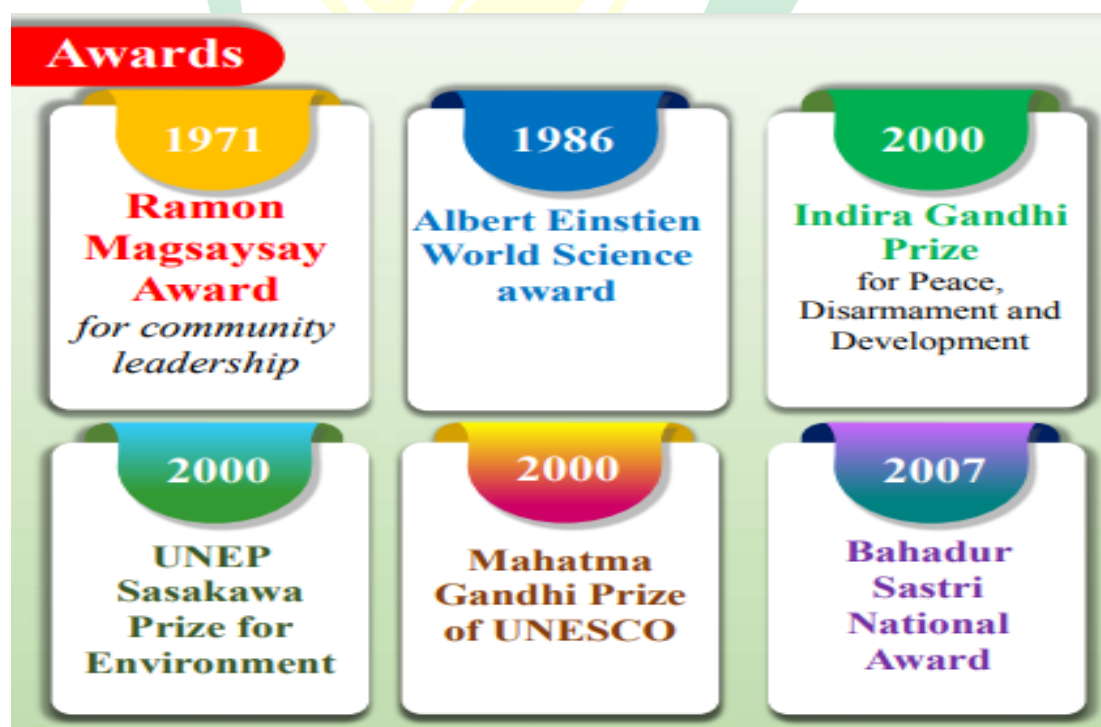
When he returned to India, he questioned why he had studied genetics. Additionally, they considered the famine-prone conditions in India, which caused them to consider how much food they needed to produce to survive. To limit the import of food grains, which had ceased welcome unemployment, and to prevent "ship to mouth" distribution. With Norman E. Borlaug's approval, dwarf wheat types were introduced in India in 1961. Through cross-breeding with native varieties, the resulting crop reacted well to irrigation and high fertilizer levels, which helped spark the Green Revolution. Forged the path. There was an evolutionary

leap in wheat production as it went from 7 million tonnes to 17 million tonnes. He made it his life's work to unite tradition and modernity.



M. S. Swaminathan padma award

M. S. Swaminathan received World Food Prize in 1987. During his speech, he said, “If the prize goes to a farmer he would like the award – because he who works hard in the sun and rain, so the rest of us can survive”. Thus he dedicated the prize money for setting up a research center in his homeland (Chennai) for conducting basic research and introducing new technologies to enhance the livelihood of the poor.





As a person M.S. Swaminathan in his 98 years still enthusiastic and always with no-tickling to inspire and guide whoever seeks his help and builds confidence and gives them confidence in his ability. The living legend through his life's journey selflessly worked for the betterment of the country, to provide shelter to many youth, a renowned scientist, a renowned professor, a renowned administrator with a desire to eradicate hunger and poverty in India. Have worked with. Revolutionized and changed the way of India and his contribution was a milestone in history which every citizen of our country should remember.

