1.1 Particulars of its organization, functions and duties [section 4(1)(b)(i)]

1.1.1	Name and address of the Organization	ICAR-Indian Institute of Millets Research (IIMR)
1.1.2	Head of the Organization	Director
1.1.3	Vision, Mission and Key Objective	**Vision** Our Vision is: “Transforming millets cultivation from subsistence farming to globally competitive through cost-effective and environment friendly production, processing and value addition technologies and supply chain networks”. **Mission** The envisaged primary mission is "to promote economic growth by generating and disseminating ready-to-use technologies which create markets, respond to current and future economic demands, and maintain the long-term sustainability of the agricultural resource base.”
1.1.4	Function and duties	**Mandate** Basic and strategic research to increase productivity of millets and their diversified utilization for enhancement of profitability. Coordination and development of improved crop production and protection technologies of millets. Training and consultancy on millet production and utilization. Dissemination of technologies and capacity building.
1.1.5	Organization Chart	
1.1.6	Any other details-the genesis, inception, formation of the department and the HoDs from time to time as well as the committees/ Commissions constituted from time to time have been dealt	Indian Institute of Millets Research (IIMR) is a premier agricultural research institute engaged in basic and strategic research on sorghum and other millets under Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR). IIMR coordinates and facilitates Millets research at national level through All India Coordinated

		Research Projects on Millets, Pearl Millet and Small Millets and provides linkages with various national and international agencies. Significant Achievements in Sorghum Research / Research highlights • All together 35 Sorghum Hybrids; 32 Sorghum Varieties released through AICRP system including 1 sweet sorghum Hybrid, 2 sweet sorghum varieties and 3 single-cut forage varieties; and 2 multi – cut hybrids besides about 175 state varieties released through various SAUs. • The substantial impact has been made through the development of new hybrids and varieties, and improved production technologies to increase kharif and rabi sorghum productivity by 93.0%, and rabi production by 80% respectively. • Sustainable production, protection, processing and seed technologies across cropping systems and agro-ecological zones for enhanced production and utilization of sorghum in food, feed, fodder and biofuel sectors. • Up-scaled value addition protocols through pilot studies for use of kharif grain in non-food sector, particularly feed, starch production and potable or industrial alcohol; and sweet stalked sorghum in the production of syrup and ethanol. • New DNA markers have been developed and marker-assisted selection for evolving new cultivars resistant to drought, shoot fly, and other stresses is being practiced. • Transgenic sorghum lines resistant to stem borer, drought and salinity are in pipeline. • Quality of grain and fodder are being improved using transgenic and marker

		approaches. • Wide hybridization and allele mining have been initiated to incorporate novel traits in new cultivars. • To prevent the contamination of sorghum grains by mycotoxins, new technologies are being developed. Current focus • Genetic resource management • Crop improvement for increased productivity • Genetic enhancement for high biomass per unit time • Mitigating adverse effects of climate change • Development of crop production technologies for increased input efficiency • Abiotic stress management • Biotic stress management • Seed science and technology • Value addition for commercialization • Functional foods and basic studies