



## Father of Green Revolution in India M. S. Swaminathan

**Indian geneticist**

**Born: 7 August 1925, Kumbakonam**

**Full name: Mankombu Sambasivan Swaminathan**

**Awards: Padma Shri, Padma Vibhushan, Padma  
Bhushan, More**

**Education: ICAR - Indian Agricultural Research  
Institute (1947–1949), More**

M. S Swaminathan is an Indian geneticist, agriculture scientist, administrator and environmentalist also a social worker and advisor of many countries. He decided to devote his life to getting rid of hunger from India. His lifetime motto is sustainable development. Mankombu Sambasivan Swaminathan is born on 7<sup>th</sup> August, 1925 in [Kumbakonam](#), Tamilnadu. His father is Dr. M.K. Sambasivan, was a well known surgeon. Swaminathan completed school education in Kumbakonam, graduated a degree in Zoology in Maharaja's College in [Trivandrum, Kerala](#) (now known as [University College, Thiruvananthapuram](#)). Then Swaminathan joined a agricultural college is Madras Agricultural College (now the [Tamil Nadu Agricultural University](#)) for future career in agricultural science (1947). In 1947, the year of [Indian independence](#) he moved to the [Indian Agricultural Research Institute](#) (IARI) in New Delhi as a post-graduate student in [genetics](#) and [plant breeding](#) and took distinction in genetics and plant breeding. After that He accepts the UNESCO Fellowship to continue his IARI research on potato genetics at the [Wageningen Agricultural University](#), Institute of Genetics in the [Netherlands](#). In 1950, he moved to Institute of the [University of Cambridge](#) School of Agriculture For the study of plant breeding and took the Ph. D. in 1952, thesis on ,

"Species Differentiation, and the Nature of [Polyploidy](#) in certain species of the genus *Solanum* – section *Tuberarium*." In His work presented a new concept of the species relationships within the tuber-bearing *Solanum*. he then went on post doctoral studies in Wisconsin, USA. Then he return in India and joined a temporary position of assistant botanist in Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttok. Then he joined IARI as a assistant cytogeneticist in 1954. In the 1961, he is a head of the Botany division. He is work on various problems of agriculture. He was the first person to introduce high yielding varieties of Wheat and Rice in India and plays a key role in Green Revolution in India. He standardizes a technique of polyploidy in some economic plants and illustrates the factor influencing in production and recovery mutation of wheat and rice. Identify the barriers of high yield in wheat and initiate a wheat breeding programme. In 1968 a wheat production is increase in 70,000 tones more in overall in India. Besides these an agricultural scientist, Swaminathan is a good teacher and educator.

Dr. Swaminathan has been decorated with many awards, certificates and another distinction. he was the first person to awarded with First [World Food Prize](#) in October 1987, this award is equivalent to Noble prize in Agriculture. Dr. Swaminathan has been decorated with the many government awards like Padma Shri (1967), Padma Bhushan (1972) and Padma Vibushan (1989). Ramon Magsaysay Award for Community Leadership in 1971, the Albert Einstein World Science Award in 1986, Tyler and UNEP Sasakawa Prize for Environment, the Indira Gandhi Prize for Peace, Disarmament and Development in 2000 and the Franklin D Roosevelt Four Freedoms Medal, the Mahatma Gandhi Prize of UNESCO in 2000 and the Lal Bahadur Sastri National Award (2007).

Dr. Swaminathan establish a M. S. Swaminathan Research Foundation, the foundation works on the straightening the ecological security to coastal areas and given the securities to rural and tribal people. It is working for economic growth in Indian villages. This foundation is awarded with Blue Planet Prize in 1996.

Dr. M. S. Swaminathan is a noble example of hard work, dedication and a spirit of unceasing love for ones motherland.



**Prof. Namrata Chogale**  
Assistant Professor