

MUKESH SEHGAL

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Education:

Ph.D. Nematology, I.A.R.I., New Delhi
M.Sc. Nematology, I.A.R.I., New Delhi

Appointments:

i) Date of which scale Rs 8000 – 13500 is held	i) 05-08-1991
ii) Date of which scale Rs 10000 – 15200 is held	ii) 05-08-1996
Date of joining in the grade of Senior Scientist (Rs 12000 – 18300)	05-08-2000
Date Of Joining in the grade of Principal Scientist	05-08-2008

Technologies/ Concepts Developed:

- Developed and validated Integrated Pest Management Technology (**IPM Tool Box**) for **chickpea** for Seven years (2001–2008) in a **Farmer's participatory Mode** involving application of FYM fortified with *Trichoderma*, pheromone traps, spray of NSKE 5%, neem cake @ 250 kg/ha, periodic collection & destruction of infested pods & affected plants and need based application of pesticides in three villages Harnthpura, Kalawad, Mohanpura in Jaipur of Rajasthan. Several farmers are adopting IPM technology in chickpea in these villages. As a result of adoption of this technology. The yield increases to three to four times and reduces the pesticide load.
- Developed and validated Integrated Pest Management Technology (**IPM Tool Box**) for **Pigeon pea** for six years (2001–2010) in a **Farmer's participatory Mode**. The IPM module consisted of wilt resistant variety (BSMR-736 and 853), mechanical shaking, monitoring of adult moths, using of adult moths using pheromone traps (5/ha), spray of crude neem seed extract (5%) and *HaNPV* (250 LE/ha) and resulted in significant reduction of percent pod borer damage due to *Helicoverpa* as well as pod borer and increase of yield from 191.5 to 1345 Kg/ha in IPM trials in comparison to Non-IPM fields. Several farmers are adopting IPM technology in pigeon pea in these villages on their own without any support.
- Developed and validated Integrated Pest Management Technology (**IPM Tool Box**) for **Bell pepper** for two years (2007–2012) in a **Farmer's participatory Mode** involving the IPM technology raising healthy nursery using soil solarisation and mixing of *Trichoderma* along with FYM; installation of delta traps, Release of *Trichogramma*, collection and destruction of borer affected fruits, periodical rouging out of disease damaged plants, one to two sprays of neem against aphids, a spray of spinosad for thrips, five releases of egg parasite, *T. chilonis* and intermittent 5-6 sprays of chemical pesticides in main crop was very effective in reducing the intensity of pests to below economic threshold levels and minimizing the yield losses. Adoption of IPM technology had increased the yield of bell pepper by 230 percent.
- Developed and validated Integrated Pest Management Technology for two years (2007–2012) for **Hot Pepper (Chillies)** in a **Farmer's participatory Mode** involving the IPM technology, in village Nelahal Raichur Distt. (Karnataka) in a ten acre area covering ten

progressive farming families. Major IPM interventions validated were seed treatment with imidacloprid 70 WS (10 g/kg) + *Trichoderma harzianum* for thrips, mites and seed borne diseases application of oxydemetonmethyl 25 EC (1.5 ml/l) + chlorothalonil (3 g/lit) application of chlorfenphos 10 SC+ *P. fluorescence* (5 ml/l), application of clothianidin 50 WDG (0.06gm/l) + carbendazim (1.0ml/l) for sucking pests and foliar diseases, application of spinosad (0.2ml/ lit) + thiophenate methyl (1ml/l) for fruit borer, thrips and foliar diseases, spray of fipronil 5 SC (1.0 ml/ l) for thrips, application of diafenthurion 25 WP (0.5g /l)+ hexaconazole (1.0 ml/l),spray of commercial neem (5.0 ml/litre) for fruit borer, application of spinosad 45 SC + hexaconazole (1.0 ml/l) for fruit borer and foliar diseases, application of myclobutanil (1.0 ml/l) for mildew, spray of spinosad 45 SC + difenconazole (1.0 ml/l) for fruit borer, thrips and powdery mildew, spray of commercial neem (3.0ml) + *P. fluorescence* for fruit borer and anthracnose. The adoption of IPM technology in hot pepper resulted in reduction of the number of sprays to 18 (12+6) from 29 in non-IPM fields and at the same time an increased yield of 27.60 q/ ha in IPM and 22.80 q/ ha in Farmers' practices (FP) fields was obtained resulting in the higher CBR of 1:3.40 and 1:2.21 in IPM and non-IPM fields, respectively. Adoption of IPM appeared to decrease the cost of cultivation marginally than non-IPM fields.

- Developed and validated Integrated Pest Management Technology for three years (2002–2004) for irrigated cotton in a **Farmer's participatory Mode** at village Panihari (Sirsa-Haryana). Module included the use of leaf curl resistant cultivars, monitoring through pheromone traps, need based application of neem formulations alternating with the chemical pesticides sprays and use of *Beauveria bassiana* and *Trichogramma chilonis*. IPM technology proved to be more economical and sustainable due to conservation of natural enemies.
- Developed and validated Integrated Pest Management Technology for three years (2002–2004) for Basmati rice in eastern parts of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and around Delhi NCR Village Sarurpur in a **Farmer's participatory Mode**. The IPM technology involved seed treatment with *Trichoderma viridae* @ 4gm/kg, release of *Trichogramma japonicum* @ 1,50,000 wasps/ha based on monitoring of the pest for YSB and LF. The technology was found effective in management of foliar disease and nematode in rice crop.
- Thirty one chickpea, 11 pea and 2 lentil cultivars were screened against *M. incognita* and it was found that 6, 2 and 1 cultivars, respectively, were found moderately resistant against this nematode.
- **Software-I-** A user friendly computer software named **Nemadisc ver 1.0** was developed to retrieve the information e.g if the variety is highly resistant, resistant, moderately resistant, moderately susceptible, susceptible or highly susceptible and the area for which the reaction is observed, along with researcher involved in the variety reaction and the information about the cross parent is also developed. Information can be
- retrieved very easily for detecting the reaction of the germplasm against a particular nematode or a variety of nematodes. The information can also be generated on the germplasm available in 27 crops.
- **Software-II- Nematode Management Information System Ver.1.0**– A user friendly database on key nematode pests, their symptoms in different crops and their management have been created using MS-Access. Nematode Management Information System (NMIS) software was developed using MS-Visual Basic 6.0. It can run on any PC with Windows 95/98/xp/ME/NT environment. Some general information about nematodes, including project crop losses, is given. The nematodes are divided into 2 types, i.e. above-ground and below-ground nematodes. Upon choosing one of these 2, the names of the nematodes

are shown. For each nematode, introduction, symptoms and management, along with a photograph showing typical symptoms, are shown. This software will be useful for researchers, master trainers, and training organizers for training as instruction medium as well as to extension workers for advisory purposes.

- **Software-IV Soil Informatics System.**The informatics on basic properties, such as soil texture, bulk density, organic carbon content and soil moisture characteristics is important to make decisions for adoption of suitable agronomic and management options to sustain crop productivity. The spatial maps for the derived soil parameters have been prepared on country scale, which can be used for simulation climate change and land use planning studies. This information has been translated in HTML and java script. Server side application layer implemented in active server pages and database layer implemented in Microsoft 2000.
- **Software-III Nemavar Ver.1.0**– User friendly interactive Generic Software compatible to most of the available computers with minimum hardware requirement was developed in MS Access as decision making tool to identify the 23 crop varieties tested against nematode about their reaction to decide the source of the resistance for new breeding programme.
- Developed a methodology for **agro-ecological zonation and nematode risk analysis of pest-weather models and GIS**. Pest-weather models for a location were developed using more than 10-year nematode incidence and weather and soil data. These models revealed the favorable, moderate and unfavorable range of weather and soil parameters for the nematodes. These results were then extrapolated with GIS to carve out zones of equal epidemic potential with respect to nematode incidence. Nematode hotspot areas were therefore delineated. Knowledge of nematode hotspots would facilitate timely action on the part of farmers and extension personnel for managing the nematodes.
- **SOFTWARE-V MIS (Maize Information System)** User-friendly pest management information system was developed for important insects, diseases and nematodes of maize. This software contains information on pest identification, distribution, damage symptoms and integrated management for each pest. The information system has database in *MS Access* and front end has been designed using HTML, Java Script and ASP.Net. Users can retrieve required information through different search criteria for pest management decisions.
- **SOFTWARE-VI CIS (Chickpea Information System)** A user-friendly computer pest management information system was developed for important insects, diseases and nematodes of chickpea. This software contains information on production and productivity, pest identification, distribution, damage symptoms and integrated management for each pest. The information system has database in *MS Access* and front end has been designed using HTML, Java Script and ASP.Net. Users can retrieve required information through different search criteria for pest management decisions.
- **Software VII- Information System for Rice**

Publications:

Technical Bulletin/ folder: 22 Book Chapter: 19

1. **Sehgal, Mukesh** , Bora, B.C. Chaudhary, B.N., Bhagwati, B.N. Jain and Sardana, H.R. **2012**. Validation of Adaptable IMT against *Meloidogyne graminicola* in rice with farmers' participatory approach in Assam. *Annal. Pl. Protec. Sci.* **20 (2): 507-08**
2. **Sehgal Mukesh 2012**. Thumb Rule for determining the risk of White Tip Nematode

- Aphlenchoides besseyi* in India. **Advances in Life Sciences. 1 (1): 84-86.**
3. **Sehgal, Mukesh**, Somasekhara, Y, Ravichandra, N.G., Ravindra, H and Sardana, H.R. **2012.** An Outbreak of Rice-Root Knot Nematode, *Meloidogyne graminicola*
 4. In Shivamogga, Karantaka, India. **Indian J. Nematol.42(1): 102**
 5. Srivastava, D.S., **Sehgal Mukesh**, Kumar, Ajay, Verma Savita, dwivedi, B.K. and Singh, S.P. **2012.** Incidence of Root-Knot Nematode associated with okra in district Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh. **Ibid 38-41**
 6. Sardana, H.R, Bhat, M.N. and **Sehgal, Mukesh** 2012. Wider area validation and economic analysis of adaptable IPM technology in bell pepper (*Capsicum annum*) **Indian Journal of Agricultural Sciences 82 (2): 186–9**
 7. Bhosle B.B., **Sehgal M.**, Patiat, D.D., Yadav S.M, Bora B.C. and. Chaudhary, B.N 2012.Efficacy of Nematicides in Mangement of root-knot nematode, *Meloidogyne incognita* in okra in farmers' participatory mode. **Pak. J. Nematol., 30 (1): 67-73**
 8. **Sehgal Mukesh**, Yadav S.M. , Yadav Yashpal 2011: Dissemination and Adoption of an Integrated Nematode Management Package for Chickpea Production in Jaipur, Rajasthan, India **Indian Journal of Nematology 41(2) 134- 136.**
 9. **Sehgal, M.**, Dwivedi, B. .K. and Srivastava , D.S. 2011. Assessment and creating awareness of integrated nematode management strategies to chickpea growers in Allahabad, u.p., india. **Pakistan J. Of Nematol. 29 (2): 209-213.**
 10. **Sehgal Mukesh** and Kalra Naveen **2010.** Distribution and Risk Analysis of Rice-Root Nematode, *Hirschmanniella oryzae* in India. **Indian Journal of Nematology. 40, (1): 27-32**
 11. **Sehgal Mukesh 2010.** Distribution of *Ditylenchus angustus* and a Simple Thumb Rule for Determing the Population Intensity in India. . **Indian Journal of Nematology. 40, (1): 127-132**
 12. Yadav S. M. and **Sehgal Mukesh 2010.** Management of plant-parasitic nematodes through chickpea-groundnut cropping system. **Pakistan Journal of Nematology. 28(2): 361-362**
 13. **Sehgal Mukesh** and S.Das. **2008.** Impact of zero-tillage practice on important nematode population in rice of rice-wheat cropping system in Western Uttar Pradesh. **Indian Journal of Nematology. 38 (1): 27-32**
 14. Partha Pratim Adhikary, Debashis Chakraborty, Naveen Kalra, C.B. Sachdev, A.K. Patra, Sanjeev Kumar, R.K. Tomar, Parvesh Chandna, Dhvani Raghav, Khushboo Agrawal, **Mukesh Sehgal. 2008. Australian Journal of Soil Research .46: 476-484**
 15. Kalra, Naveen, Chakraborty, D., Sharma, Anil, Rai, H. K.,Jolly, Monica, Chander, Subhash, Ramesh Kumar, P., Bhadraray, S., Barman, D., Mittal, R.B., Mohan Lal,
 16. **Sehgal, Mukesh 2008.** Effect of increasing temperature on yield of some winter crops in northwest India **Current Science, 94 (1) 82-89**
 17. Kalra, Naveen; Chander, Subhash; Pathak, H.; Aggarwal, P.K.; Gupta, N.C.; **Sehgal, Mukesh;** Chakraborty, Debashis **2007** . Impacts of climate change on agriculture **Outlook on Agriculture, 36 (2) 109-118**
 18. **Sehgal, M.** and Naveen Kalra 2007 (Publish In year 2009). Distribution of *Ditylenchus angustus* and a Simple Thumb Rule for determining the Population Intensity in India **Curr. Nematol. 20 : 57-63.**
 19. Yadav, S.M. **Mukesh Sehgal**, Y.S.Yadav. 2007. Reaction of Chickpea germplasm against Root-Knot Nematode, *Meloidogyne incognita*. **Indian Journal of Nematology 39:223-224**
 20. **Sehgal, Mukesh;** Das, S.; Chander, S.; Gupta, N.C.; Kalra, N. 2006. Climate studies and insect pests: Implications for the Indian context. **Outlook on Agriculture, 35(1) 33-40**
 22. **Bhosale, B.B. Sehgal, Mukesh , Puri,S.N. Sardana,H.R. and Singh,D.K. 2006.** Efficacy of organic amendment in management of root-knot nematode, *Meloidogyne incognita* on Okra. . **Indian Journal of Nematology.36: 61-64**
 23. Sharma Anil, U.A. Soni, H.K. Rai, M.Z. Hussain, Subhash Chander, A.K. Mishra, **Mukesh Sehgal** And Naveen, Kalra **2005.** Estimation of solar radiation from temperature at different locations of India. **Journal Of Agrometeorology. 7 (1)**

24. Chander Subhash, **Sehgal, Mukesh**, Goel,Rini, Bansal,Hina , singh, Manish and kalra, Naveen **2005**. Maize information system –A user’s friendly software for growth condition Assessment and Inputs’ Options. *Bioinformatics India* **3(2)**: 29-32.
25. Kalra, Naveen, Chander Subhash, Misra,A.K. and **Sehgal Mukesh** **2005**. Linkage Of agri-informatics with simulation to assess the productivity of crops. *Bioinformatics India* **3(3)** .: 45-52.
26. Chander Subhash, kalra, Naveen **Sehgal, Mukesh**, Patil, Madhumita, Katoch Naresh Batra, Kamal singh, Manish, Goel Rini, Bansal Hina and Verma Nitish **2005**. Chickpea –A traditional source of Protein : A software for crop growth , inputs’ Requirement, Pedigree and associated Pests. *Bioinformatics India* **3(3)** .: 59-62.
27. **Sehgal, Mukesh** and Das, S. **2004**. Morphometric changes in Meloidogyne incognita root-knot nematode under varying levels of moisture stress. *Pakistan Journal of Nematology*. **22** (1): 55-60
28. **Sehgal Mukesh** , A. Dhandapani, Nirjan Singh, T.P. Trivedi, H.S. Gaur.**2004**. *Indian Journal of Nematology*. **35**:
29. **Sehgal Mukesh**. Kalra, Naveen, Chander S and Soni,A. 2004. Nematode informatics: Risk Analysis. *Bioinformatics of India*. **2(4)**: 178-186
30. Anand Puneet, Bansal Hina, kansal Shivi, Goel Rini, Ahmed, Owes, Misra,A.K., Batra, Kamal,Chander Subhash, Pathak,H. **Sehgal, Mukesh**, Soni,U.A.and kalra, N.,**2004**. Soil fertility system: Evaluating soil moisture & fertility indices for land capability classification. *Bioinformatics India* **2(4)** .: 35-37.
31. Goel Rini, kansal Shivi, Bansal Hina, Anand Puneet, ,Chander Subhash, **Sehgal, Mukesh**, Batra, Kamal, Pillai,M.S. .and kalra, N.,**2004**. Rice Pest informatics-IPMIS (Integrated Pest Management Information system). *Bioinformatics India* **2(4)** : 87-92
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33. Bhosle, B.B. *Sehgal Mukesh*, Puri S.N. and Suvasish Das 2004. Prevalence of phytophagous nematodes in rhizosphere of okra (*Abelmoschus esculentus* L. Moench) inParbhani district, Maharashtra, India. *Indian Journal of Nematology*. **34**: **56-60**.
34. Kalra, N., Aggarwal, PK., Subash Chander., Pathak, H.,Choudhury, R., Chaudhury, A., Sapra, R.L., Sujith Kumar., Hussain M.Z and **Mukesh sehgal** **2004**. Correlation between the crop yields and climatic variability/ Change and Adaptation strategies. Proc. Vulnerability &Adaptation workshop on Agriculture, Forestry and Natural Ecosystems, 18-19 July 2003, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, India.
35. Kalra, N., Aggarwal, P. K., Chander, S., Pathak, H., Choudhary, R., Chaudhary, A., **Sehgal, M.**,Rai, H. K., Soni, U. A., Sharma, A., Jolly, M., Singh,U. K.,Ahmed, O. and Hussain, M. Z. **2003**. Impacts of Climate Change on Agriculture. In Climate Change and India, Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation (ed. Shukla, P. R., Sharma, S. K., Ravindranath, N. H., Garg, A. and Bhattacharya, S.). Universities Press.
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38. **Sehgal, Mukesh** **2003**. Integrated Pest management in rice in rice-wheat cropping system. RWC CIMMYT Addressing Resource Conservatin issues in Rice-Wheat Systems of South Asia. **A resource Book**. Rice-Wheat Consortium for the Indigo-gangetic Plains-International Maize and wheat Imporvement Centre, new-Delhi, India,259-264.
39. **Sehgal, Mukesh** **2003**. Integrated Pest management in Wheat in rice-wheat cropping system. RWC CIMMYT Addressing Resource Conservatin issues in Rice-Wheat Systems

- of South Asia. **A resource Book**. Rice-Wheat Consortium for the Indigo-gangetic Plains-International Maize and wheat Improvement Centre, new-Delhi, India,265-269..
40. **Sehgal, Mukesh**. and Kalra, N .2003. Role of WTO in Agriculture. In changing Horizon of Co-operative governance and restructuring of industry in India. M.Med trust Ambala. 124-132.
 41. **Sehgal, Mukesh** , Misra, S.D and Yadav 2003. Nematode constraints and their management in oilseed and pulse crop. In Lecture compendium Of National Training Course on IPM in Oilseed and pulse crop. Dec 1-6,2003. pp130-137.
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Honours and awards:

- Fellow Of Nematological Society Of India
- Fellow Of Plant Protection Sciences, New-Delhi-12
- Fellow Of BRCC, Allahabad, U.P., India
- Prof. Ram Singh Nath Award, IARI, New-delhi-12
- Senior I.A.R.I. Fellowship, 1987-91
- Junior I.A.R.I. Fellowship, 1985-87
- P.Maheshwari Memorial Award, 1984 , Delhi University, Delhi
- Book Award, 1982, 1983 (Presented by Ministry of Telecommunications)
- Best Poster presentation Award By NSI, 2011.

Professional Activities:

Research, Extension , Training and Teaching

Memberships of scientific societies:

- Life member of The Nematological Society of India, New-Delhi, India
- Life member of The Society of Plant Protection Sciences, New-Delhi, India
- Life member Of BRCC, Allahabad, U.P., India
- Life member Of Soil Ecology and Biology, Bangalore, Karnataka, India
- Annual member of The Entomological Society of India

Ongoing Research Projects and Activities:

- Validation and Promotion of IPM Strategies for Nematode Hotspots in Different Agro-climatic Regions of the Country.
- Development and Validation of Adaptable IPM Technology for Selected Solanaceous Vegetable Crops.
- Popularisation of IPM among the farmers.
- Training to master trainers and Farmers
- Teaching the Nema-512 (to PG Student of IARI)