

(November 24, 2025)

Sixth International Agronomy Congress (IAC-2025)

Union Agriculture Minister Shri Shivraj Singh Chauhan inaugurated the Sixth International Agronomy Congress (IAC-2025) today at the NPL Auditorium, Pusa campus, New Delhi. This three-day global program, running from November 24–26, 2025, was co-organized by ICAR, IARI, NAAS, and TAAS, and witnessed participation from over 1,000 experts, including scientists and policymakers from major international organizations such as FAO, CIMMYT, and IRRI. In his address, Shri Chauhan stated that the future of Indian agriculture, serving as the foundation stone of a Developed India @2047, rests on the integration of farmers, youth, and science. He emphasized the critical need for Indian agriculture to move towards increased production with fewer resources while prioritizing resource conservation for future generations. The Minister identified plant science as the essential medium that connects scientific research directly to farms, naming soil health, water efficiency, biodiversity, eco-nutrition, and digital agriculture as the key pillars for India's agricultural transformation over the next 25 years. He concluded by assuring the audience that all



suggestions and recommendations generated by the Congress will be actively integrated into the Ministry's policy making and working plans.



Dr RS Paroda, Chairman of, delivered a powerful message centered on farmer empowerment and sustainable practices. Dr Paroda highlighted the recent

growth in the visibility and importance of improved agronomic practices, noting that regenerative agriculture and natural farming have grown more than sevenfold in recent years. This trend signifies a major shift towards resource-friendly and ecological farming methods. He emphatically stressed that true farmer empowerment can only be achieved when agricultural efforts are fundamentally reoriented towards their real needs.

Dr Paroda issued a call for an “evergreen revolution,” emphasizing the urgent need to ensure that newly developed technologies are swiftly and effectively transported directly to farmers’ fields. Furthermore, he underscored the critical necessity of strengthening farmer–market linkages. According to Dr Paroda, enhancing these connections is absolutely essential for sustainably boosting farm incomes and ensuring long-term livelihoods for agricultural communities.

At the inauguration of the Sixth International Agronomy Congress in New Delhi today, Dr ML Jat, Director General of ICAR, urgently called for the transformation of agri-food systems while simultaneously protecting the environment. He stressed that "we cannot afford to work in silos" and demanded stronger collaboration to enhance productivity through the efficient use of water, fertilizers, and other inputs. Dr. Jat highlighted that despite India achieving 357 million tonnes of food grain production, major yield gaps persist; closing these gaps, alongside promoting domain-specific crop varieties, remains crucial for boosting output. He specifically emphasized the need for domain-specific research in Natural Farming and reducing fertilizer import dependence by utilizing organic waste and alternative nutrient sources. Dr. Jat also called for bridging the knowledge-delivery gap, advancing nature-positive and science-based agronomy, and ensuring strong agronomic data is integrated into policy making. Furthermore, he underlined the importance of better biotic stress management, improving productivity in rainfed areas through enhanced agronomy and agro-education, and strengthening transboundary programmes for unified action, reaffirming that agronomy is key to diversification and resilient farming systems. In recognition of his outstanding contributions to conservation agriculture, regenerative



agriculture, and climate-smart agriculture, Dr Jat was honored with the Excellence in Agronomy Award during the event.

The deliberations are expected to find new directions in achieving several Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including those related to poverty, hunger, responsible production, and climate action.
