

# CURRICULUM VITAE

## Mailing Address

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## **PERSONAL INFORMATION**

Name	:	Dr. Mohammad Rezaul Manir
Father's Name	:	Mohammad Shajahan Miah
Mother's Name	:	Mrs. Rezia Begum
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Permanent Address	:	Vill. :Kaitkai, P.O. Madhupur, Upazila: Madhupur, Dist. Tangail
Present Address	:	D-1/6 (Asha), BRRI Residential Area, Gazipur
Date of Birth	:	1/12/1979
Nationality	:	Bangladeshi (By birth)
Marital Status	:	Married, Two child
Blood Group	:	O (+ ve)
Sex	:	Male

## **ACADEMIC QUALIFICATIONS**

Degree/Diploma/Cer	Class/Grade/Division	University/Institute/Board	Year
S.S.C	First	Dhaka	1994
H.S.C	First	Dhaka	1996
B.Sc. Ag(Honours)	Second	BAU, Mymensingh	2001 (Held in 2003)
M.S in Crop Botany	Grade A <sup>-</sup> (CGPA-3.69 out of 4)	BAU, Mymensingh	2005
Ph.D	Satisfactory	BAU, Mymensingh	2022

## **TRAINING**

### **(a) In Country training**

Organization	Year	Duration		Name of Programme
		Months/weeks	Days	
GTI, Mymensingh	2014		13	Research Methodology
Bangladesh Rice Research Institute (BRRI), Gazipur	2014	Two month	-	Rice production Training
Seed Certification Agency(SCA)	2013	-	03	Seed Quality Control and Seed Legislation
Bangladesh Rice Research Institute (BRRI), Gazipur	2013		03	Rice Breeder Seed Production and Preservation
Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council (BARC)	2013		05	Financial Management and Procurement
International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), Dhaka	2012	-	05	Data Management and Report Writing
Bangladesh Rice Research Institute (BRRI), Gazipur	2011	Two Week	-	Genetic Theory of Hybrid Rice Breeding
Bangladesh Agricultural Development Corporation,, Dhaka	2010	-	03	Cereal Seed Processing, Preservation and Pest & Disease Management

### **(b) Abroad training**

Country	Year	Duration		Name of Programme
		Months	Day	
-	-	-	-	-

## **LIST OF PUBLICATIONS**

**Full paper (nos.)**

### **Full paper as Principal Author: 06 (Six)**

1. **Manir M.R., F. I. Monshi, M.A. Samad and A. Bari.** (2009). "Effect of 2, 4-D and Kinetin on *In Vitro* Callus Initiation of Potato". Bangladesh J. Prog. Sci. & Tech. Vol.7, No.1, pp1-4.
2. **Manir M.R., M.A. Samad, F.I. Monshi and M.F. Islam.** (2009). "*In Vitro* Callus Initiation and Plantlet Regeneration of Potato as Influenced by Growth Regulators". Bangladesh j. crop sci. Vol.20, No.1, pp 35-42.
3. **Manir M.R., M.R. Bhuiyan, T.A. Poly, M.H. Kabir and K.P. Halder.** (2015). "Biophysical Factors Defining Rice Yield Gaps in Bangladesh". Eco-friendly Agril. J. vol.8, No.6, pp70-76.
4. **Manir M.R., K.P. Halder, M. M. Rashid, M. A. Alam and M. Z. Haque.** (2020). Urea Super Granule Coupled with Herbicide application Maximizes Profit by Reducing Labor Requirement in Rice Cultivation. Eco-friendly Agril. J. Vol. 13, No. 3, pp 18-22.
5. **Manir M.R., K.P. Halder, M. M. Rana, M. M. Rashid and M. A. Alam.** (2022). Effect of seedling age on the growth, yield and yield components of rice. International Journal of Biosciences. Vol. 20, No. 2, p. 324-328.
6. **Manir M.R., K.P. Halder, M. S. Islam, M. M. Rashid, S. Begum and E. Hossain.** (2022). Seed Quality of Transplanted Aman Rice as Impacted by Rainfed in the Ripening Phase. Asian Journal of Advances in Agriculture Research. Vol. 20, No. 4, pp 1-9.

### **Full Paper as Co- author: (17)**

1. Alam, M. A., C. K. Saha, M. M. Alam, **M. R. Manir**, M. M. Rana and M. R. Rashid. (2020). BAU-STR dryer for rough rice drying at farmers and small trader's level in Bangladesh. J. Sci. Technol. Environ. Inform. Vol. 09, No. 01, pp. 629-638.
2. Alam, M. A., C. K. Saha, M. M. Alam, **M. R. Manir**, M. Hasan and M. M. Rashid. (2020). Experimental investigation of solar bubble dryer for rough rice drying in Bangladesh. J. Biosci. Agric. Res. Vol. 23, No. 02. pp. 1920-1930.
3. Sultana, A., M. A. Badshah, Mst. S. Z., Shah, A. I., **M. R. Manir** and M. Issak. (2020). Micronutrient management in an advanced line of rice (CN6) to increase the spikelet fertility under aman season. Agric. Livest. Fish. Vol. 7, No. 1, pp. 51-59.
4. Halder, K. P., M. S. Islam, **M. R. Manir** and M. A. Ali. (2018). Moisture Stress and Different Rates of Nutrients on Growth and Yield of Rice. Bangladesh Rice J. Vol. 22, No. 2, pp. 23-30.
5. Halder, K. P., **M. R. Manir**, M. S. Islam and M. M. Rashid. (2017). Productivity and Profitability of Rice Cultivation as Affected by Different Nitrogenous Fertilizer and Weed Control Method. Eco-friendly Agril. J. Vol.10, No.01, pp. 01-06.
6. Nessa, B., M. U. Salam, A. H. M. M. Haque, J. K. Biswas, Q. S. A. Jahan, M. A. I. Khan, M. R. Bhuiyan, A. Ara, **M. R. Manir**, J. Galloway, M. S. Kabir and M. A. Ali. (2016). Density and Distribution of False Smut Balls on infected Rice Panicles. Bangladesh Rice J. Vol. 20, No. 2, pp. 73-79.
7. Bhuiyan, M. S. H., A. Zahan, H. Khatun, M. Iqbal, F. Alam and **M. R. Manir.** (2014). Yield Performance of Newly Developed Test Crossed Hybrid Rice Variety. International J. of Agron. and Agril. Res. Vol. 5, No. 4. pp. 48-54.
8. Mamun, M. A. A., K. P. Halder, **M. R. Manir**, M. A. Hossain, M. Z. Alam and N. Akter. (2011). Effect of Harvesting time on Seed Quality of BRRI dhan29. Eco-friendly Agril. J. Vol.4, No. 02, pp. 0546-549.

9. Easdani, M., M. A. Haque, AKM .S. Inam, M. N. Islam and **M. R. Manir**. (2011). Studies on Processing and Sorption Isothermal behaviors of Shelf stable Papaya Flake. Int. J. BioRes. Vol. 10, No. 1, pp. 35-44.
10. Alam, M. Z., Con. (Retd.) S. M. S. Ali, Maj. (Retd.) Anis-ul-Islam, M. A. A. Mamun, M. P. Ali and **M. R. Manir**. (2010). Soil Nutrient Status of Turf Grass: A Case Study of Kuritola Golf Club in Dhaka. Int. J. BioRes. Vol. 9, No. 6, pp. 1-6.
11. Ali, M. R., M. A. Salam, H. R. Paul and **M. R. Manir**. (2011). Role of Rurul Women in Homestead Agro forestry in Ghoripur Upazila Under Mymensingh District. Bangladesh J. Prog. Sci. & Tech. Vol. IX. No. 1, pp. 113-116.
12. Salam, M. A., J. Parvin, A. B. Siddique, M. S. Islam and **M. R. Manir**. (2011). Comparative Study on Economic Assessment of Inbred (HYVs) and Hybrid Rice Production. Evidences from the Farm level Survey. Int. J. BioRes. Vol. 10, No. 3, pp. 1-7.
13. Islam, M. S., S. Islam, M. A. A. Mamun, **M. R. Manir**, T. A. Poly and M. M. Islam. (2011). Estimation of Loss Due to Storage Diseases of Potato in Markets of Different Districts of Bangladesh. Int. J. BioRes. Vol. 10, No. 4, pp. 21-28.
14. Islam, M. S., M. Z. Alam, **M. R. Manir**, M. A. A. Mamun, T. A. Poly and M. M. Islam. (2011). Effect of Bio Compost, Cow dung Compost and NPK Fertilizers on Growth, Yield and Yield Components of Chili. Int. J. BioRes. Vol. 10, No. 4, pp. 14-20.
15. Rashid, M. M., **M. R. Manir**, M. N. Ahmed, M. Iqbal, AKM. Shalauddin, S. Begum, K. P. Halder, M. A. Alam and M. M. Haque. (2020). Effect of Different Organic Matter on Yield of Rice (*Oryza sativa*). *Nat Sci*; 18(7):34-39.
16. Begum, S., M. S. Islam, M. M. Rashid, **M. R. Manir**, M. H. Rahman and M. A. Hossen. (2022). Efficacy of Mechanical Seedling Transplanter and Deep Placement of Mixed Fertilizer on Rice Yield. Asian Journal of Advances in Agricultural Research. Vol. 20, No. 2, pp. 45-51.
17. Begum, S., M. H. Rahman, M. M. Rashid, M. S. Islam, **M. R. Manir** and A. K. M. Salahuddin. (2020). Effect of Sowing Times on Yield Attributes of an Exotic (China) Hybrid Rice Variety in Bangladesh. Asian Plant Research Journal. Vol. 6, No. 4, pp. 67-74.

## LIST OF THE RESEARCH ACTIVITIES AND ACHIEVEMENT

### A) Technology developed: 12(Twelve)

#### a. Rice Production Management:

SL. No.	Name of Technology	Brief Description
01.	Influence of planting method and labourer types on rice production	Quality of work of institute's labourers is better although need more time for rice production activities. Direct seeded rice cultivation needs less time than the other methods of rice cultivation.
02.	Cost of rice cultivation in different rice growing seasons	The cost of production (also benefit cost ratio) of per kg of rice was the highest in aus season followed by aman and the lowest in the boro season. On the contrary, production cost of one hectare of land is the highest in boro season followed by aman and aus season.

03.	Different types of nitrogen fertilizer application and weed control method of rice cultivation	Different sources of N and weed control methods on rice Application of super clean instead of refit gave Tk. 4010 ha <sup>-1</sup> more profit but Application of super clean instead of hand weeding gave Tk. 10210 ha <sup>-1</sup> more profit. However, application of refit instead of hand weeding the more profit was Tk. 6200 ha <sup>-1</sup> and application of USG instead of PU the more profit was Tk. 3875 ha <sup>-1</sup> .
04.	Harvest time for quality seed production of rice	Rice seed needs to be harvested at least 30 to 32 day after flowering for quality seed production.
05.	Yield gap between breeder seed used plot and farmer's seed used plot	Yield gap between breeder seed used plot and farmer's seed used plot In case of BRRI dhan 28, the yield gap between breeder seed and farmers' seed was 1.9 tha <sup>-1</sup> and between TLS and farmers' seed about 1.0 tha <sup>-1</sup> . In case of BRRI dhan29, the yield gap between breeder seed and farmers' seed was 1.8 tha <sup>-1</sup> and between TLS and farmers' seed about 1.2 t ha <sup>-1</sup> . In case of BRRI dhan 47, the yield gap between breeder seed and farmers' seed was 1.4 t ha <sup>-1</sup> and between TLS and farmers' seed about 0.6 t ha <sup>-1</sup>

#### **b. Labor Management**

SL. No.	Name of Technology	Brief Description
06.	Labourer efficiency determination based on age and gender	Literate labourers are better for operations of rice cultivation. Moreover, 20-30 years age group is more efficient for the operation of rice cultivation .Moreover, 20-30 years age group is more efficient for the operations of rice production practices. Earlier working time of the day (6 am to 8.40am) is the productive hour for labourers, work. Male labourers are better for harvesting and females are for weeding and winnowing of rice.
07.	Labourers efficiency based on labour types and method of supervision	Contractor's labourer's can work faster than the labourer's of institute. Though contractor's labourer could complete a job with shortest time, but quality of work is better for direct supervision with institute's labour.
08.	Season based labour demand assessment	Demand of agriculture labour is high in the months of May to August and December to January where as low at February, April and November.
09.	Survey on labor management	Labour time work started at 6.00 am and end at 2.00 pm in the institutes across the country.
10.	Labourers efficiency determination	Suitable method of labour supervision has been identified from direct supervision, indirect supervision, job contract and contactor's labourers. The contactor's labour could complete the job with shortest time followed by job contact labourers. Quality of work is better for direct supervision with institute's labour.

11.	Labour's wage rate in different months	The highest wage rate of labourers was in May due to harvesting and post harvesting operations of boro rice and transplanting of aus rice. Another higher rate was during July-August due to harvesting and post harvesting operations of aus and transplanting of aman rice and third higher wage rate was observed during December –January due to the peak period for harvesting and post harvest operation of aman rice and transplanting of boro rice.
12.	Laborers' wage rate in rice production farm	Laborers' wage rate in rice production farm: Laborers' wage rate at rice production farm was monitored throughout the year at different locations of Gazipur sadar. The wage rate varies from Tk. 335 to 350 day <sup>-1</sup> . The wage rate in peak periods of the year was Tk. 470 to 480 in May, Tk. 285 to 340 in July-August and Tk. 330 to 420 in December - January. In Habiganj, Rangpur, Rajshahi, Barisal, Sonagazi, Comilla Satkhira and Khulna the wage was Tk. 200- 300, 200-300, 200-300, 250-300, 250-300, 300-400, 300-400 and 350-400, respectively.

**(B) List of patent developed: Nil**

**(C) No. of Research Programme (a. Developed, b. Supervised and c. Executed): 15(fifteen)**

**(a) Developed: 05 (Five)**

1. Sources of N and methods of weed control in respect to labor utilization for rice cultivation.
2. Productivity and profitability of rice as affected by spacing and seedling number in relation to labor utilization.
3. Survey and development of data base for labor management.
4. Monitoring the laborers' wage rate for rice cultivation around Bangladesh.
5. Survey the performance of BRRI laborers .

**(b) Supervised: 15 (Fifteen)**

1. Sources of N and methods of weed control in respect to labor utilization for rice cultivation.
2. Productivity and profitability of rice as affected by spacing and seedling number in relation to labor utilization.
3. Effect of quality seed and farmer's seed for seed production and; yield gap between quality seed used plot and farmers' seed used plots.
4. Cost and return of HYV rice cultivation at BRRI Gazipur farm
5. Survey and development of data base for labor management.
6. Monitoring the laborers' wage rate for rice cultivation around Bangladesh.
7. Survey the performance of BRRI laborers .
8. Management and utilization of land and other resources.
9. Effect of mixed fertilizer and weeding performance of rice .

10. Agronomic management for control of rice sheath blight disease in natural condition for seed production.
11. Effect of foliar spray of MOP and elemental S for spot free seed production.
12. Seed quality of different T. aman rice as affected by rainfed (drought) in ripening (seed formation) phase.
13. Different methods of urea application and methods of weed control in respect to labor utilization for rice cultivation.
14. The influence of seedling age on tiller production, yield and yield components of rice.
15. Effect of tillage operation on the productivity and profitability of rice cultivation.

**(c) Executed: 08(Eight)**

1. Sources of N and methods of weed control in respect to labor utilization for rice cultivation.
2. Productivity and profitability of rice as affected by spacing and seedling number in relation to labor utilization.)
3. Survey and development of data base for labor management.
4. Monitoring the laborers' wage rate for rice cultivation around Bangladesh.
5. Survey the performance of BRRI laborers)
6. Effect of mixed fertilizer and weeding performance of rice (s)
7. Seed quality of different T. aman rice as affected by rainfed (drought) in ripening (seed formation) phase.
8. Different methods of urea application and methods of weed control in respect to labor utilization for rice cultivation.

## **LIST OF THE RELEVANT ACTIVITIES AND ACHIEVEMENT**

### **(A) Committee members**

1. Member, Grave yard Management and Maintenance committee of BRRI for the period of 20/11/2011 to till date.

### **(B) Membership of Professional Societies**

1. Krishibid Institution, Bangladesh (KIB)
2. Bangladesh Society of Agronomy (BSA)
3. Bangladesh Rice Research Institute Scientist's Association (BRRISA)
4. Ecological Society of Bangladesh (ES)
5. Weed Science Society of Bangladesh (WSSB)

### **(C) Training conducted**

1. Farmers training on Yield gap of rice in farmers' level at Tangail region.

### **(D) Participation in Agricultural Fair**

Joining in "World Food Day Fair" in BARC at 16-18 october, 2012

### **(E)Project Experience**

<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Key Role</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Working area</b>
Minimization of Rice Yield Gap Project	Working scientist	2012- 2014	Tangail