Name Dr G MARUTHI SANKAR

Designation & Address

Principal Scientist (Agricultural Statistics)

AICRP for Central Research Institute for Dryland

Agriculture, Santoshnagar

Hyderabad - 500 059

Telephone & FAX (O): 91 - 040 - 24530828

Mobile No. 91 – 09705374843 Email: gmsankar@crida.ernet.in



Education

Ph.D (Mathematics)-1998 to 2000, Jawaharlal Nehru Technology

University, Hyderabad

M.Sc (Statistics) – 1973 to 1975, Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati

B.A. (Mathematics, Statistics & Economics) – 1970 to 1973, Sri

Venkateswara University, Tirupati

Research Experience

32 Years

Area of Specialization

Multivariate Statistics; Operations Research; Econometrics

Relevant publications

AK Nema, **GR Maruthi Sankar** and SPS Chauhan 2008. Selection of superior tillage and fertilizer practices based on rainfall and soil moisture effects on pearl millet yield under semi-arid inceptisols. *American Journal of Irrigation and Drainage Engineering*, 134 (3): 361–371

- SK Mohanty, **GR Maruthi Sankar**, B Behera, A Mishra, AK Pal and CR Subudhi (2008). Statistical evaluation and optimization of fertilizer requirement of upland rice (*Oryza sativa*) genotypes at varying levels of crop seasonal rainfall under moist sub-humid alfisols. *Indian Journal of Agricultural Sciences*, 78 (3): 18–23
- U Solaiappan, **GR Maruthi Sankar**, V Subramanian 2008. Soil–test based optimal fertilizer N recommendation for sustainable sorghum (*Sorghum bicolor*) yield in semi-arid vertic inceptisols of Tamil Nadu. *Indian Journal of Agricultural Sciences*, 78 (4): 285–292
- M Rajeswari, **GR Maruthi Sankar**, MVR Swami and PK Misra 2007. Screening of soil amendments for efficient water holding capacity based on a rainfall-infiltration model in a vertisol. *American Journal of Irrigation and Drainage Engineering*, 133 (5): 468–474

- B Behera, **GR Maruthi Sankar**, SK Mohanty, AK Pal, GR Chary, G Subba Reddy and YSR Krishna 2007. Sustainable fertilizer practices for upland rice from permanent manorial trials under sub-humid alfisols. *Indian Journal of Agronomy*, 52 (2): 33–38
- B Behera, **GR Maruthi Sankar**, SK Mohanty, AK Pal, GR Chary, G Subba Reddy and YSR Krishna 2007. Sustainable fertilizer practices for upland rice from permanent manorial trials under sub-humid alfisols. *Indian Journal of Agronomy*, 52 (2): 33–38
- M U Solaiappan, V Subramanian and **GR Maruthi Sankar** 2007. Selection of suitable integrated farming system model for rainfed semi-arid vertic inceptisols in Tamil Nadu. Indian Journal of Agronomy, 52 (3): 194–197
- **GR Maruthi Sankar**, KPR Vittal, GR Chary, YSR Krishna and A Girija 2006. Sustainability of tillage practices for rainfed crops under different soil and climatic situations in India. Indian Journal of Dryland Agriculture Research & Development, 21 (1): 60–73
- **GR Maruthi Sankar**, KPR Vittal, GR Chary, YSR Krishna, IA Khan and A Girija 2006. Statistical assessment of sustainability of genetic resources under different agro-climatic conditions. Indian Journal of Dryland Agriculture Research & Development, 21 (2): 185–197
- **GR Maruthi Sankar** and PR Reddy 2005. Identification of maize (*Zea mays* L.) genotypes for rainfed condition based on modelling of plant traits. Indian Journal of Genetics & Plant Breeding, 65 (2): 88–92
- **GR Maruthi Sankar**, M Vanaja, V Maruthi, PR Reddy and DN Murthy 2004. Selection of consistent plant traits for sunflower growth using principal component analysis. Helia, 27 (41): 113-122
- **GR Maruthi Sankar** and M Vanaja 2003. Crop growth prediction in sunflower using weather variables in a rainfed alfisol. Helia, 26 (39): 125-140
- KPR Vittal, **GR Maruthi Sankar**, HP Singh, DB Guravaiah, Y Padmalatha and TY Reddy 2003. Modeling sustainablility of crop yield on rainfed groundnut based on rainfall and land degradation. Indian Journal of Dryland Agriculture Research & Development, 18 (1): 7–13
- **GR Maruthi Sankar**, PR Reddy and S Venkteswarlu 2002. Statistical assessment of performance of maize (*Zea mays*) *genotypes in alfisols*. Indian Journal of Dryland Agricultural Research & Development, 17 (2): 104–108