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Highlights & Achievements of Journal of Rice Research

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Rice Research: An open-access journal focuses on research of increasing rice productivity and value for the poor, and to help rice farmers in adapting to climate change. The journal delivers all the advancements in the field of rice research for particularly targeting the improvement of rice industry in the developing countries aims to publish the most complete and reliable source of information on the discoveries and current developments in rice research as original articles, review articles, case reports, short communications, and research notes, making them available online to the researchers worldwide without any restrictions and subscriptions.

In 2019, the journal focused on current advances in rice genetics, structural and functional genomics, comparative genomics, molecular biology and physiology, molecular breeding, and comparative biology to the rice research scientific community.

This 2020,the journal would be mainly covering the topics Basmati Rice, Drought Tolerance, Golden Rice, Leaf Diseases, Long Grain Rice, Par Boiled Rice, Raw Rice, Rice and Aquaculture, Rice and Nutrition, Rice Blast, Rice Bran, Rice Diseases, Rice Economics, Rice Genome, Rice husk, Rice production, Rice research, Rice Yield, Sticky Rice, Stress Resistant Rice, Unpolished Rice, White Rice.

Rice research classifications includes the term Golden Rice which is a genetically modified variety of rice rich in the orange or red pigment beta-carotene, a substance important in the human diet as a precursor of vitamin A. Another area Rice Economics and that is because of 726 million rural populations in the world are dependent on agriculture. Rice is the staple food of nearly 65% of the total population in India. The production of rough rice reached 135 million tonnes (89 million tonnes of clean rice) in the TE 2002 from 32.3 million tonnes (20 million tonnes clean rice) in 1950-52, primarily due to the fact that agriculture is in the dynamic path in transforming traditional mode of production to modern agriculture. rice economy is most important and provides 21% of global human percapita energy and 15% of per capita protein. Also Rice Blast is the term *Magnaporthe* grisea, also known as rice blast fungus, rice rotten neck, rice seedling blight, blast of rice, oval leaf spot of graminea, pitting disease, ryegrass blast, and Johnson spot it affects all the ground parts of a rice plant, leaf collar, neck panicle and sometimes leaf sheath.Rice and Aquaculture is also the novel term Aquaculture, also known as aqua farming, is the farming of aquatic organisms such as fish, crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic plants. This Integrated aquaculture with agriculture including crops and livestock (IAA-farming) system project is expected to contribute to enhanced food production and improve availability of nutrients to rice crop. Rice Genome**,** this list of sequenced eukaryotic genomes contains all the eukaryotes known to have publicly available complete nuclear and organelle genome sequences that have been assembled, annotated and published. Rice genomics promotes the detection of genetic variations in rice population and explains about functional genomics of rice. Rice and Nutrition**:** The decreasing order of the nutrition present in the rice is carbohydrates, minerals, proteins and fats respectively. Processors are currently using rice oil and bran in foods because of their high phytonutrient levels. Rice flour and starch are also popular ingredients due to their unique properties and broad application across multiple product categories. Rice is important to many people because it is the least allergenic of grains and is a staple for those with celiac disease and gluten intolerance. Rice contains no trans fats or saturated fats, no sodium or cholesterol. Basmati Rice is also wide classification. Basmati rice is a variety of long, slender grain aromatic rice which is traditionally from India and Pakistan. In 2014, India was the largest exporter of Basmati rice, supplying 65% of the trade. Basmati rice is long aromatic grown from many centuries in geographical areas. Raw Rice refers to the shelled yet un-cooked rice. Raw rice is sometimes used as an adjunct ingredient in beer making". Raw rice consists of high nutrition content than the cooked rice much of the vitamins and minerals are stored in rice tusk so more nutritional contents. Par Boiled Rice is also the classification of rice that has been partially boiled in the husk. The three basic steps of parboiling are soaking, steaming and drying". The Parboiled rice steps also make rice easier to process by hand, boost its nutritional profile and change its texture. About 50% of the world’s paddy production is parboiled" these rice steamed before milling and polishing these rice are good for diabetics. White rice is also the classification where the name given to milled rice that has had its husk, bran, and germ removed. This alters the flavor, texture and appearance of the rice and helps prevent spoilage and extend its storage life. After milling, the rice is polished,

resulting in a seed with a bright, white, shiny appearance. Unpolished rice is also the wide classification where the whole grain of rice, from which the germ and outer layers containing the bran have not been removed replacing white rice in your diet with brown rice may reduce the risk of developing type2 diabetes. Leaf diseases is the classification of the diseases caused to the leaves due to many factors like micro-organisms, fungi are called leaf diseases or leaf spot. The chief symptom of a leaf spot disease is spots on foliage. The spots will vary in size and color depending on the plant affected, the specific organism involved, and the stage of development. Concentric rings or dark margins are often present. Fungal bodies may appear as black dots in the spots, either in rings or in a central cluster.

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