



The Indian Concrete Journal (ICJ) family congratulates Professor Vasant Matsagar on being elected to the fellowship of The National Academy of Sciences, India (NASI). We congratulate him on attaining this major milestone and take this opportunity to thank him for the exemplary support he has constantly been rendering to the ICJ and the civil engineering community at large.

Professor Vasant Matsagar is the Editor-in-Chief of the Indian Concrete Journal (ICJ), Head, Department of Civil Engineering at Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Delhi, Professor of Structural Engineering, and Dogra Chair Professor.

Prof. Matsagar's decade-long career in IIT Delhi focuses on establishing a novel research field in structural engineering: "Multi-Hazard Protection of Structures". His research emphasizes

requisiteness to modify traditional structural design codes estimating peak design parameters at the design stage only, by incorporating multiple hazards exposed in the entire service-life of the structure. Through state-of-the-art and the unique "Multi-Hazard Protective Structures Laboratory" newly established by him in IIT Delhi, he formulated several fundamental/conceptual analysis frameworks for multi-hazard life-cycle vulnerability/ risk assessment of critical civil-infrastructure, employing advanced engineered materials, under multiple cascading/ uncorrelated scenario-specific blast, fire, wind, and earthquake hazards. His scientific breakthroughs are: "Novel multimode vibration control theory" for installing spatially distributed passive, semi-active, and hybrid control systems in structures, and the innovative "energy-based predictive algorithm" improving effectiveness in dynamic response control of structures by real-time adjustment of parameters in adaptive/tunable systems using feedback sensors. His exemplary research deploying lightweight aluminum-syntactic/ polymeric foams and high-strength fiber-reinforced polymer (FRP) composite materials, enhanced blast- and fire-resistance of strategically important structures. His contributions in rate-dependent constitutive laws for advanced engineered construction materials and thermo-mechanical response evaluation, through computationally challenging nonlinear analyses, gave new insights into structural behavior under complex dynamic, impulsive, and thermal loading scenarios. Moreover, focused development of

site-specific, scenario- and performance-based design computational frameworks contributed to next-generation building codes / standards. At national/international levels, his major scientific contributions are duly recognized through several accolades/citations, invited memberships in code-committees, and editor / editorial boards of reputed journals. He innovated new patented/ copyrighted technologies, products for field applications through translational research, and disseminated advanced protective technologies in academia/ construction industry.

The first science academy of India, The National Academy of Sciences, India, NASI was founded in the year 1930, The NASI is the oldest science academy of the country (initially called "The Academy of Sciences of United Provinces of Agra and Oudh") and is located at Prayagraj (Allahabad) in Uttar Pradesh (UP) State (<https://nasi.org.in>). The main objective of the NASI has been to provide a national forum for the publication of research work carried out by Indian scientists and to provide opportunities for exchange of views among them. To recognize the outstanding scientific contributions of scientists, the NASI awards every year the prestigious fellowship to some of them. More than 100 scientists working in different areas of Science and Technology (S and T) were selected from all across the country every year. It also awarded a few foreign fellowships to scientists who are working in different countries and have collaborated with scientists from India.

- Production Editor