

INDIA VISIT

- **New Delhi**
July 23 - 25, 2008
- **Haryana**
July 26, 2008
- **Punjab**
July 26 - 27, 2008
- **Himachal Pradesh**
July 28 - 29, 2008
- **Punjab**
July 30, 2008
- **Chandigarh**
July 30 - 31, 2008
- **Punjab**
July 31, 2008
- **New Delhi**
July 31, 2008
- **Uttar Pradesh**
August 1, 2008

KANSAS



KANSAS AGRICULTURE AND RURAL LEADERSHIP PROGRAM

July 21, 2008 – August 3, 2008, INDIA



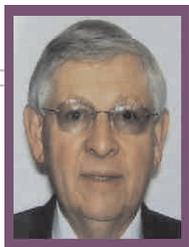
TEAM MEMBERS



Mr. Jack W. Lindquist's professional career includes two years as a 4-H Youth Agent for the Dickinson County Cooperative Extension Service, eight years as a Kansas State University Agent for Agriculture with the Douglas County Extension Service and since 1990, as President and program director for Kansas Agriculture and Rural Leadership, Inc., (KARL) a not-for-profit organization (NGO) at Kansas State University. As part of the leadership program, Mr. Lindquist has led International Study Tours to 15 countries around the World, including six European nations, China, Argentina, Chile, Brazil, Mexico, Costa Rica, Cuba and Ghana, West Africa.



Mrs. Lindy Lindquist started her professional career as Home Economist for the Chase County Extension Service, followed by 14 years as the 4-H Youth Development Agent for the Douglas County Extension Service. Mrs. Lindquist became an Extension Specialist for the Kansas State 4-H Youth Development Program in 1990, serving as state and national 4-H events coordinator until 2004. She now works as a panelist for the Sensory Analysis Center at Kansas State University and is a partner in a local tea company. Mrs. Lindquist has traveled with the KARL Program to Australia, New Zealand and Ghana, West Africa.



Dr. George Ham received his BS, MS and PhD degrees from Iowa State University and was on the faculty in the Department of Soil Science at the University of Minnesota for 13 years. He served as the Head of the Department of Agronomy at Kansas State University for 9 years and was Director of Agricultural Research with K-State for 12 years. He came out of retirement to serve as Interim Dean of the College of Agriculture and Director of K-State Research and Extension for 14 months. He led coordinated research projects in Morocco, Senegal and Botswana and he participated in research conferences and tours in Nigeria, Turkey, England, Scotland and Australia. Dr. Ham has traveled in several other European countries. Dr. Ham serves as a member of the board for KARL.

Mrs. Alice Ham was employed as an Extension Home Economist in and Iowa county. She was a Medical Secretary at a hospital in Ames, Iowa. At Kansas State University, Alice was trained as a



Sensory Analysis Panelist dealing with descriptive and consumer testing for research in the College of Human Ecology. Alice volunteered with their three sons activities, is now retired and volunteers in the community. She has traveled in several European countries.



Mr. Lance Woodbury is an owner and the Practice Leader for Agribusiness at Kennedy and Coe, LLC, a Certified Public Accounting and Consulting firm with headquarters in Kansas. His group provides accounting, tax and family business consulting services to large farming and ranching businesses throughout the United States. Lance is on the board and serves as the Treasurer for KARL, and is a trustee of the Finnup Foundation, which makes grants to community and social service not-for-profit organizations. He is also a board member at Shadowcliff, a lodge in Colorado focusing on environmental education, and a member of the Farm Foundation Roundtable, a group which promotes dialogue on policy issues affecting agriculture. Lance lives in Garden City, is married to Dana and they have two daughters.



Mrs. Dana Woodbury owns and manages Culligan of Southwest Kansas, a local water business. She is a Class V KARL graduate. Her background incorporates multiple business experiences within the agricultural sector. She has worked with the western Kansas dairy industry, managed a catalog and Internet steak business owned by southwest Kansas beef producers, worked as an agricultural marketing communications consultant with an international agribusiness firm, and led an effort to create a cooperative network among the eight High Plains Aquifer states leading to the long term conservation of water.



Mr. Mark Winger is an agricultural lender with twenty years of experience. Most of that has been with Farm Credit, a farmer owned cooperative lending system. Mr. Winger is currently the Senior Vice President of Administration for Farm Credit of Western Kansas, ACA. He is the current chairman of the board for Kansas Agriculture and Rural Leadership, Inc. and has participated in international study tours with the group to China and Ghana.



Mr. Clark Boyer is President of KANZA Bank, a \$185 Million community bank headquartered in Kingman, Kansas with locations in Kingman, Anthony, and Wichita. KANZA Bank specializes in banking services for commercial, agriculture, and individual clients. Clark was a Class VII graduate of the Kansas Agriculture and Rural Leadership Program (KARL) in 2005, and currently serves on the board. He has traveled to Brazil with the KARL Program.



Dr. Sajid Alavi, Ph.D. Assistant Professor, Extrusion Processing Dept. of Grain Science and Industry. Kansas State University 785-532-2403 (ph)



ABOUT INDIAN CULTURE AND TRADITIONS

Few countries in the world have such an ancient and diverse culture as India's. Stretching back in an unbroken sweep over 5000 years, India's culture has been enriched by successive waves of migration which were absorbed into the Indian way of life. It is this variety which is a special hallmark of India. Its physical, religious and racial variety is as immense as its linguistic diversity. Underneath this diversity lies the continuity of Indian civilization and social structure from the very earliest times until the present day. Modern India presents a picture of unity in diversity to which history provides no parallel. Here is a catalogue of everything Indian. Indian religions, festivals, rituals, artifacts, monuments, costumes, music and dance, language and literature. India is a melting pot of religions. In this country the Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Parsis, Jews and many other religious sects live side by side in relative harmony. Yet it is surprising how many misconceptions abound.

The culture of India can be best expressed as comprising the following:

Humanity - The mildness of the Indians has continued till date, despite the aggressiveness of the Muslim conquerors and the reforming zeal of the British, the Portuguese and the Dutch. The Indians are noted for their humanness and calm nature without any harshness in their principles and ideals.

Tolerance - Gandhiji's satyagraha principle or Ahimsa - freedom without taking a drop of blood, worked wonders and gave credit to India in the international arena. Swami Vivekananda in his famous Chicago Speech on the 11th of September, 1893 spoke of this.

Unity - India is a conglomeration of men and women of various castes and creed. It is a fusion of old traditional values and the modern principles, thus satisfying all the three generations in the present India. The Elite businessman and the common vendor on the road share the same news and worship the same deity.

Secularism - India is a secular country as stated in its Constitution. There is freedom of worship throughout the length and breadth of India without any breeches or violations of any other's religious beliefs. The Hindus, The Muslims, The Christians, and The Sikhs in times of calamity and during festivities come openly together to share their thoughts despite their religious affinities. The catholicity of the Indian culture can be best understood by the fact that hundreds of Hindus visit the Velankanni shrine or the Nagore Dargah in Tamilnadu.

Closely knit Social system - The Indian Social System is mostly based on the Joint family System, but for some of the recently cropped nuclear families. The families are closely knit

with Grandfathers, fathers, sons and grandsons sharing the same spirit, tradition and property.

Cultural Heritage - India's one billion people have descended from a variety of races. The oldest ones are the Negroid aboriginals called the Adivasis or First settlers. Then there are the Dravidians, The Aryans, the Mongols, The Semites and innumerable inter-mixtures of one with the other. The great Epic, The Mahabharata and the sacred text, the Bhagavad-Gita teaches the Indians that survival can only be in terms of quality of life. It provides a framework of values to make the Indian culture well-groomed.

Swami Vivekananda (1863- 1902) laid stress on physical development as a prerequisite for spiritual development, which in turn leads to the development of the culture of the country. For the past 1000 years various foreign invasions like that of the Huns, the Kushanas, The Arabs, The Muslims, The Dutch, The French and the British took place. So the Indians were exposed to cultures that were totally alien to them. Several attempts were made by the Indian rulers like the Pallavas, the Chalukyas, the Palas, the Rashtrakutas, the Cholas, and the Vijayanagar Emperors to give the Indians an administration, which was in consonance with the cultural heritage of the country. Later, religions became an important part in the culture and places of worship became community centers. The innovations in religious thinking brought two popular beliefs in India, namely Buddhism by the Buddha and Jainism by the Saint Mahavir. Then there was a socio-religious shift or orientation in the Indian culture. Later in the century Westernization of Indian culture began, but it was stemmed by the efforts of Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Dayananda Saraswathi, Swami Vivekananda, Narayana Guru, Maharishi, Aurobindo, etc. Then there took place a Renaissance, that emphasized the need to recognize the country's own culture while ushering in an age of modernity.

ABOUT INDIAN AGRICULTURE

Agriculture in India is the means of livelihood of almost two thirds of the work force in the country. It has always been INDIA'S most important economic sector. The 1970s saw a huge increase in India's wheat production that heralded the Green Revolution in the country. The increase in post-independence agricultural production has been brought about by bringing additional area under cultivation, extension of irrigation facilities, use of better seeds, better techniques, water management, and plant protection. Dependence on India agricultural imports in the early 1960s convinced planners that India's growing population, as well as concerns about national independence, security, and political stability, required self-sufficiency in food production. This perception led to a program of agricultural improvement called the Green Revolution, to a public distribution system, and to price supports for farmers. The growth in food-grain production is a result of concentrated efforts to increase all the Green Revolution inputs needed for higher yields: better seed, more fertilizer, improved irrigation, and education of farmers. Although increased irrigation has helped to lessen year-to-year fluctuations in farm production resulting from the vagaries of the monsoons, it has not eliminated those fluctuations.

Non traditional crops of India, such as summer mung (a variety of lentil, part of the pulse family), soyabeans, peanuts, and sunflowers, were gradually gaining importance. Steps have been taken to ensure an increase in the supply of non-chemical fertilizers at reasonable prices. There are 53 fertilizer quality control laboratories in the country. Realizing the importance of Indian agricultural production for economic development, the central Government of India has played an active role in all aspects of agricultural development. Planning is centralized, and plan priorities, policies, and resource allocations are decided at the central level. Food and price policy also are decided by the central government. Thus, although agriculture in India is constitutionally the responsibility of the states rather than the central government, the latter plays a key role in formulating policy and providing financial resources for agriculture. Expansion in crop production, therefore, has to come almost entirely from increasing yields on lands already in some kind of agricultural use.

With arable land area at 168 million hectares, India ranks second only to the U.S. in size of agriculture. A well-developed agricultural research system, a significant area of almost 60 million hectares under irrigation and an increasing productivity in major crops enable Indian agriculture to become a globally competitive player. The United Nations estimates that with assured irrigation, India's food grains output can increase SIX times within five years- enough to feed two planet Earths!

Achievements of Indian Agriculture:

1. India is the 2nd largest producer of wheat in the world
2. India is the largest producer of Rice in the world

3. India is among the largest vegetable oil economies in the world
4. India is the largest producer of Tea in the world
5. India is the second largest producer of fruits in the world
6. India is the largest producer of Milk in the world
7. India is the largest producer of Coffee in the world
8. India is the largest producer of Cotton in the world

Indian Agriculture by its sheer size and quantum of the activity can dictate global markets directly and indirectly. Majority of rural population still depend on agriculture for their livelihood and over 600 million farmers involved agriculture related activities. India has 52% of cultivable land and varied climates. With sunshine round the year it's the world's best country to grow crops round the year. Due to Urbanization and rapid growth in the metropolis there is increased demand in the food supply. Too many layers of middlemen, weak supply chain, lack of proper information to the farmers, are some of the factors leading to wastage and inefficiencies in food supply chain and gives opportunity to improve by using IT and collaborations through "Farm to Fork Strategy".

Plantation crops constitute a large group of crops. The major plantation crops include coconut, arecanut, oil palm, cashew, tea, coffee and rubber; the minor plantation crops include cocoa. Their total coverage is comparatively less and they are mostly confined to small holdings. However, they play an important role in view of their export potential as well as domestic requirements and in employment generation and poverty alleviation programmes particularly in rural sector.

India is also the largest producer and consumer of cashew nuts. It is estimated that total production of cashew is around 0.57 million tonnes from an area of 0.24 million hectares. The cultivation of vanilla in India started in 1990s and was confined mostly to Karnataka and Kerala and to a lesser extent in Tamil Nadu, Northeast region, Lakshadweep and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. India's production of vanilla was about 101 Metric Tonnes from about 27,811 hectare in 2004-05. Coconut is grown in an area of 1.93 million ha. with a production of 12,148 million nuts and productivity of 6285 nuts per ha. India is the third largest producer of coconut and leads 90 coconut-producing countries of the world. It occupies number one position in arecanut production. India has been considered as a treasure house of valuable medicinal and aromatic plant species. The Government of India have identified and documented over 9,500 plant species considering their importance in the pharmaceutical industry. Out of these, about 65 plants have large and consistent demand in world trade. As a result, horticulture is not only an integral part of food and nutritional security, but also an essential ingredient of economic security.

TRAVEL TIPS

Luggage And Bags:

1. A hard-top suitcase maybe a better idea than soft bags. You should have a good lock.
2. A lightweight nylon day bag with zippered compartments is an absolute necessity for your daily outings.
3. Leave your main bag at the hotel.
4. Wear a pair of socks when visiting places of worship. Walking barefoot over a hot surface may not be easy.

Clothing/Shoes/Weather Gear:

Clothes: Preferably cotton unless you are visiting hill station or visiting North India in winter: desired pairs Trousers 1 pair Shorts for men, or long Skirt for women, 2-4 lightweight Shirts/T-shirts, 1 lightweight Jacket or Raincoat., 1 Hat/Cap, 1 Swimsuit, 1 Hand Towel., pair Handkerchiefs, UV protection Sunglasses, Belt, Scarf etc. A set of formal clothing.

Footwear:

1 pair sandals/slip-ins for frequent removal when visiting places of worship.

Toiletries & Medical Supplies:

Small travel-sized packages of Toothpaste, Dental Floss, Bath & Toilet Soaps, Shampoo & Conditioner, Shaving foam/gel, Deodorant/Anti-perspirant, Ear buds and Laundry detergent. Keep liquids plastic bags. Toothbrush, Hairbrush. Razor (electric shaver may not work every where.. manual one is better) and extra blades. Small scissors or multipurpose tool, Nail clippers, Foot scrubber, Small Mirror ,Hand towel and tissues.

Photo Equipment:

Power Tips In India, the electric current is 230-240V AC. And the socket is a round three-pin one. Carry only the most essential electric gadgets with you.

Documents:

Passport with Valid Visas Visiting/Business Cards for meetings. Keep a photocopy of your passport (if not all important documents) in each and every checked-in bag. Travel Tickets. Credit Card(s), Traveler's Cheques, Cash. Spare passport-size photographs

Miscellaneous:

Still/Movie Camera with films, lenses and accessories, Pens, Small notebook, Glue stick, Personal address

book, Maps, Guidebooks,

At Eating Joints:

Though sticking to a vegetarian diet is recommended, eating only thoroughly cooked meat is advisable.

Avoid:

Pork Products , Fried food from vendors and Dishes using excessive oil.

ARRIVAL & DEPARTURE FORMALITIES INFORMATION

Arrival Formalities

All persons including Indian nationals are required to fill in a Disembarkation Card, at the time of arrival.

Departure From India

All persons, except nationals of Bhutan & Nepal, leaving by air, road or rail have to fill in an Embarkation Card at the time of departure.

Customs

Visitors are generally required to make an oral baggage declaration in respect of baggage and foreign currency in their possession. They are also required to obtain the Currency Declaration Form from the Customs. They should fill in the Disembarkation Card handed over to them by the airline during the course of the flight.

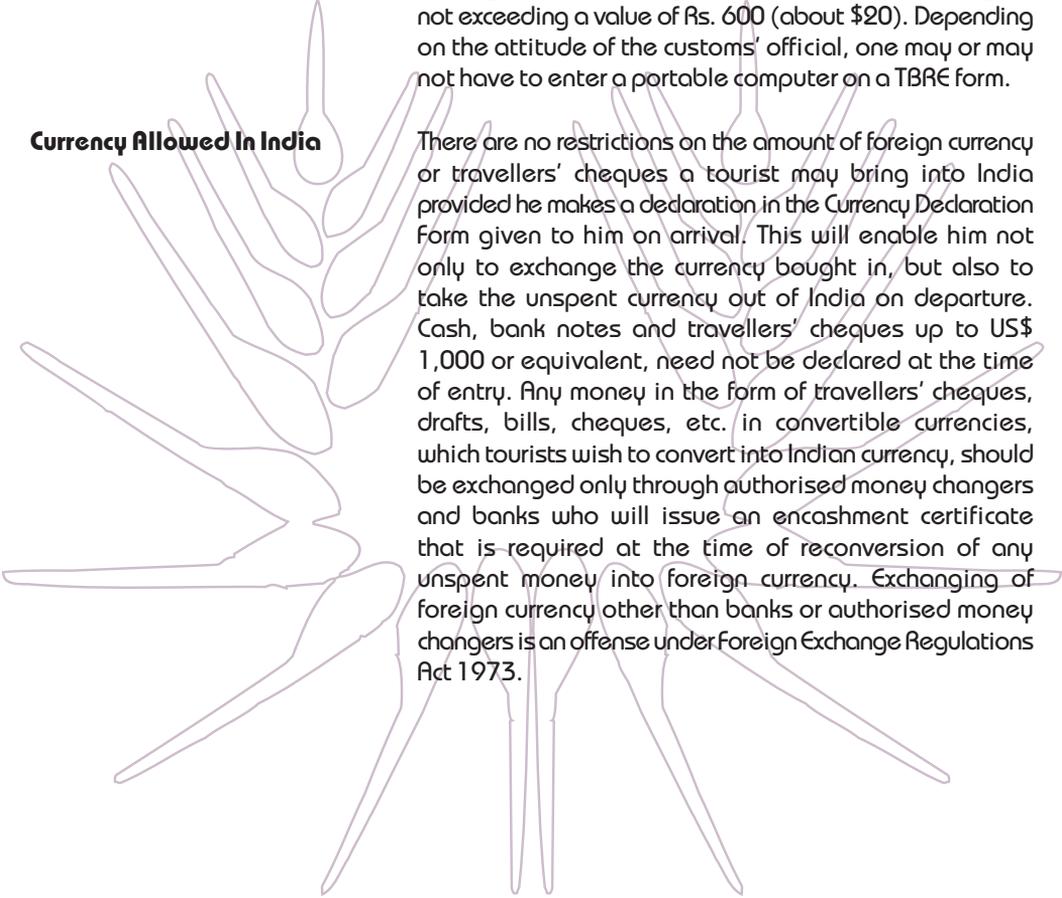
There Are Two Channels For Clearance :

Green Channel :

For passengers not in possession of any dutiable articles or unaccompanied baggage.

Red Channel :

For passengers with dutiable articles or unaccompanied baggage or high value articles to be entered on the tourist Baggage Re-Export Form. Dutiable articles or unaccompanied baggage or high-value articles must be entered on a Tourist Baggage Re-Export Form (TBRE). These articles must be reexported at the time of departure. A failure to re-export anything listed on the TBRE becomes a payable duty levied for each missing item. The following duty-free possessions are



Currency Allowed In India

permissible—clothes and jewellery, cameras and up to five rolls of film; binoculars, a portable musical instrument, a radio or portable tape recorder, a tent and camping equipment, fishing rod, a pair of skis, two tennis rackets, 200 cigarettes or 50 cigars, .95 litres of liquor, and gifts not exceeding a value of Rs. 600 (about \$20). Depending on the attitude of the customs' official, one may or may not have to enter a portable computer on a TBRE form.

There are no restrictions on the amount of foreign currency or travellers' cheques a tourist may bring into India provided he makes a declaration in the Currency Declaration Form given to him on arrival. This will enable him not only to exchange the currency bought in, but also to take the unspent currency out of India on departure. Cash, bank notes and travellers' cheques up to US\$ 1,000 or equivalent, need not be declared at the time of entry. Any money in the form of travellers' cheques, drafts, bills, cheques, etc. in convertible currencies, which tourists wish to convert into Indian currency, should be exchanged only through authorised money changers and banks who will issue an encashment certificate that is required at the time of reconversion of any unspent money into foreign currency. Exchanging of foreign currency other than banks or authorised money changers is an offense under Foreign Exchange Regulations Act 1973.

ITINERARY

DEPART FROM KANSAS – MONDAY, JULY 21ST, 2008 PM

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Arrive in Delhi – Wednesday, July 23rd, 2008 AM

International Guest House, NASC Complex, Dev Prakash Shastri Marg, Pusa, New Delhi
Mr. Subhash Chandra
Caretaker
Tel.: 011 - 25843145
Mobile: 098110444793
Tariff: US\$36/per person

THURSDAY, JULY 24TH, 2008

- 10:30** Leave Guest House
- 11:00** Visit with Official of India Agricultural Research Institute
(Get an update on Indian Agriculture)
Dr. S.A. Patil, Director
Indian Agricultural Research Institute
Pusa, New Delhi – 110001
Tel.: 011 - 25843375, 25733367
Fax: 011 - 25847620
E-mail: director@iari.res.in
- 12:00** Visit Central Museum of IARI
- 13:00** Lunch at Guest House
- 13:00** LUNCH
- 14:00** Leave Guest House
- 14:30** Meeting at Ag Counselor Office, US Embassy, New Delhi (Officials of Ag office and US AID)
Oliver Flake, Agriculture Attache
U.S. Embassy
Chanakya Puri, New Delhi - 110021
Tel.: 011 - 24198000
Fax: 011 - 24198530
- 16:30** Seight scene and leave for Guest House

- 18:30** Leave Guest House
19:00 Interactive Meeting on Public-Private Partnerships in the Agri-Processing Sector for Raising Ruler Incomes in India
20:30 Cocktail/ Dinner India International Center
Private Dinning Hall, Main Building, 40 Max Muller Marg, Lodhi Road
New Delhi

FRIDAY, JULY 25TH, 2008

- 08:30** Leave Hotel
09:00 Visit School
Salwan Public School, Pusa Road, New Delhi
11:30 Visit Britannia Industries (Biscuit Plant), Lawrence Road
Mr. Manas Dutta, Unit Head
Britannia Industries Ltd.
33, Lawrence Road, Industrial Area, New Delhi - 110033
Tel.: 011 - 66088001
13:00 Lunch
15:00 Super Markets and Agri Stores
Visit to Mehrauli – Live demonstration of Indian Craft Aritsians
Delli Hatt - An overview on Indian Culture and Handicrafts
Evening Sight Seeing

SATURDAY, JULY 26TH, 2008

- 06:00** Leave for Karnal, Haryana (Distance from Delhi is about 120 Kms).
08:30 Break Fast at a Restaurant near Sonipat, Haryana
10:00 Visit/Meeting – Directorate of Wheat Research, Karnal, Haryana
Dr. B. Mishra, Project Director
Directorate of Wheat Research
Agarsain Marg, Karnal - 132001, Haryana
Tel.: 0184 – 2265421, 2267490
Fax: 0184 - 2267390

Haryana

Mobile: 09416206067

Email: b9mishra@yahoo.co.in; dwr@vsnl.com

11:30

Visit/Meeting – National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal, Haryana

Dr. Sushil Kumar, Director

National Dairy Research Institute NDRI Deemed University

Karnal - 132001, Haryana

Tel.: 0184 - 2252800, 2259002

Fax: 0184 - 2250042

Email: sushil_5k@rediffmail.com

Tariff: Visit charges @ US\$10.00/per person

12:30

LUNCH

13:00

Leave Karnal

16:00

Visit Pepsico Plant Requested Channo, Punjab

17:30

Leave for Sangrur

19:00

Stay at Guest house of Sant Longowal Institute of Engineering and Technology (SIET) Deemed University, Longowal, Distt. Sangrur, Punjab

Tel.: 1672-284772(O), 1672-280216®

Tariff: US\$4 (Four)/per person

Visit with Farmer - Mr. Bachinder Singh Garcha

(Farmer cum-Enterpreneur)

Dinner hosted by Mr. Garcha

Mobile: 09872631161

SUNDAY, JULY 27TH, 2008

Punjab

09:00 -

Meeting with Dr. B. C. Sarkar, Professor & Dr. D.C. Saxena, Assistant Professor,

10:00

Department of Food Technology

Sant Longowal Institute of Engineering and Technology (SIET)

Deemed University, Longowal, Distt. Sangrur, Punjab

Tel.: 1672-284772(O), 1672-280216®

Mobile: 09815608859

Email: dcsaxena@hotmail.com

Website: www.sliet.ac.in

Profile: The institute is an autonomous body, fully funded by Govt. Of India and controlled by SIET society, registered under Societies Registration Act, 1860. The institute awards its own certificates and Diplomas approved and recognized by AICTE, New Delhi. Undergraduate and Postgraduate courses are affiliated to Punjab Technical University (PTU), Jalandhar. Ph.D. programmes have also been started in collaboration with PTU and

other neighboring Universities.

The Food Technology Department of the SUET was established to provide technical education in field of Food Engineering & Technology. It caters to the Technical manpower requirements at various levels by adopting a new concept of modular system in technical education with emphasis on practical training in industry. The Department of Food Technology offers Certificate, Diploma, Degree and M.Tech in Food Engineering & Technology.

10:00 Leave for Moga with Lunch on the Way.

15:00 Visit Grain Handling and Storage Facilities
M/s Adani Agri Logistics Limited, Village Dagra, 10 Km stone, Moga Ferozepur Road, Moga, Punjab, India
Contact: Mr. Puneet Mehndiratta
Mobile: 09988410799
Amandeep Soni
Mobile: 09988410734

Profile: Under agreement with Food Corporation of India, Adani Group has set up Grain Storage Silos to store & preserve foodgrains and dispatch in specially designed bulk foodgrain wagons thro'out the country. Company has set up such facilities at Moga in Punjab and Kaithal in Haryana having storage capacity of 2 lac tons in each location. Further, distribution depots are set up in 5 locations viz., Chennai, Coimbatore, Bangalore, Navi Mumbai and Hoogly having capacity from 25000 Mt to 50000 Mt.

Contact 1. Mr Munishwar Vasudeva, AVP, Adani Group, Gurgaon

Person: 2. Mr Puneet Mehndiratta, Circuit Manager, Moga
3. Mr Sanjay Verulkar, Maintenance Manager, Moga
4. Mr Amandeep Soni, Dy Manager, Operations
5. Mr Gagandeep Singh, QC Incharge

16:00 Visit with Khanna Grain Market

18:00 Leave for Jalandhar

19:30 Arrival at Jalandhar

Stay at Jaswinder Singh Sangha Farms and Cold Storage Village Mathu, Jalandhar

Tea and drinks

08:30 Dinner and Cultural Program (Bhangra) - Punjabi Traditional Food.

MONDAY, JULY 28TH, 2008

- 07:30** Cattle Farm Visit
08:30 Breakfast
09:00 Satnam Agro Pvt. Ltd. (Potato Processing Plant)
C/o Nirmal Cold Storage, Parko Camp, Nokata Road, Jalandhar
13:00 Lunch and leave for Palampur
21:00 Check in at guest house at Himachal Pradesh Agricultural Univ., Chaudhary Sarwan Kumar Himachal Pradesh Krishi Vishvavidyalaya, Palampur, Himachal Pradesh
Tel.: 01894 - 230521
Tariff: Complimentary

TUESDAY, JULY 29TH, 2008

- 09:00** Visit HPAU VC and facilities
Dr. Tej Partap, Vice-Chancellor
Chaudhary Sarwan Kumar Himachal Pradesh Krishi Vishvavidyalaya, Palampur, Himachal Pradesh
Tel.: 01894 - 230521
Fax: 01894 - 230468
Website: www.hillagric.ernet.in
PS: Mr. Kailash, Director Research – Dr. S.C. Sharma
Mobile: 09418110581

**Himachal
Pradesh**

About: Himachal Pradesh Krishi Vishvavidyalaya (now Chaudhary Sarwan Kumar Himachal Pradesh Krishi Vishvavidyalaya) is an Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) accredited and ISO 9001:2000 certified institution. It was established on 1st November, 1978. The College of Agriculture (established in May, 1966) formed the nucleus of new farm University.

The University has been given the mandate for making provision for imparting education in agriculture and other allied branches of learning, furthering the advancement of learning and prosecution of research and undertaking extension of such sciences, especially to the rural people of Himachal Pradesh.

Over the years, this University has contributed significantly in transforming the farm scenario of Himachal Pradesh. Today, the State has earned its name for hill agricultural diversification and the farming community has imposed its faith in the University.

Academic Programmes: The University has four constituent colleges. The College of

Agriculture has 12 departments, Dr.G.C.Negi College of Veterinary & Animal Science has 18 departments, the College of Home Science has five departments and the College of Basic Sciences has six departments. These colleges offer four Bachelor Degree programmes and the Dean, Post Graduate Studies offers 30 Masters Degree & 16 Doctoral Degree programmes. Almost 800 students are on roll and more than 4300 students have passed out from the University since its inception.

Research Activities: The Directorate of Research coordinates research in the field of agriculture, veterinary and animal sciences, home science and basic sciences. It has been giving priority to location specific, need based and problem oriented research with multi disciplinary approach at main campus Palampur, 5 research stations (Bajaura, Dhaulakuan, Kukumseri, Sangla and Kangra) and 9 sub-stations (Malan, Nagrota, Salooni, Akrot, Berthin Sundernagar, Katrain Leo and Lari) spread over in all districts of the state (except Solan and Shimla).

The University has developed need-based technology for the different regions of the State and has released 116 improved varieties of different crops and work is in progress on a large number of crops. More than 4000 quintal breeder seed of different crop varieties is produced and supplied to the State Department of Agriculture for further multiplication and making it available among the farming community, every year. The University has released 10 improved agricultural tools to reduce drudgery in farming. Over 60 farm technologies have been recommended to the farmers. Successful research work has been done on natural resources management, animal diseases control, animal breeding, etc. and perfect technology has been developed for different regions of the State to enhance crop and animal production. Despite constant decrease in area under farming, crop yields have increased.

AGENDA

- 09:00** Interactive Meeting with VC and Faculty
 - 12:00** Lunch
 - 13:30** Visit tea estates
 - 17:00** Leave for Ludhiana
 - 17:00** Arrival - Ludhiana
- Check in International Guest House Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana
Contact: Mr. Vinod Salwan
Tel.: 0161 - 240960, Ext.306
Mobile: 09888081700
Tariff: Complimentary Stay by PAU

WEDNESDAY, JULY 30TH, 2008

09:30

Leave for Punjab Agricultural University

Ludhiana - 141004, India

Tel.: 0161 - 2401794

Fax: 0161 - 2402483

Dr. P.S. Manhas, Director Research

Tel.: 0161 - 2401221

Website: www.pau.edu

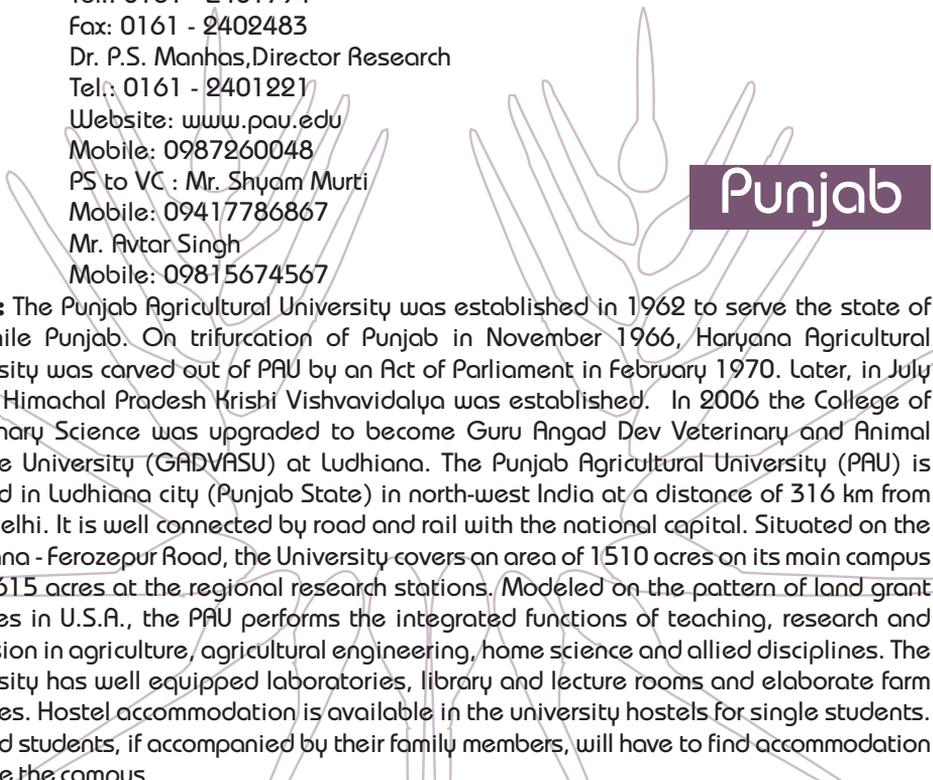
Mobile: 0987260048

PS to VC : Mr. Shyam Murti

Mobile: 09417786867

Mr. Avtar Singh

Mobile: 09815674567



Punjab

About: The Punjab Agricultural University was established in 1962 to serve the state of erstwhile Punjab. On trifurcation of Punjab in November 1966, Haryana Agricultural University was carved out of PAU by an Act of Parliament in February 1970. Later, in July 1970, Himachal Pradesh Krishi Vishwavidyalaya was established. In 2006 the College of Veterinary Science was upgraded to become Guru Angad Dev Veterinary and Animal Science University (GADVASU) at Ludhiana. The Punjab Agricultural University (PAU) is located in Ludhiana city (Punjab State) in north-west India at a distance of 316 km from New Delhi. It is well connected by road and rail with the national capital. Situated on the Ludhiana - Ferozepur Road, the University covers an area of 1510 acres on its main campus and 4615 acres at the regional research stations. Modeled on the pattern of land grant colleges in U.S.A., the PAU performs the integrated functions of teaching, research and extension in agriculture, agricultural engineering, home science and allied disciplines. The University has well equipped laboratories, library and lecture rooms and elaborate farm facilities. Hostel accommodation is available in the university hostels for single students. Married students, if accompanied by their family members, will have to find accommodation outside the campus.

The PAU has played a key role in increasing food grain production in the Punjab State several folds share its reputation and ushering in an era of Green Revolution in India. It has also made notable contributions in increasing livestock and poultry production. In recognition of its outstanding achievements in agricultural research, education and extension, it was adjudged the Best Agricultural University in India in 1995.

The Punjab Agricultural University now has four constituent colleges, viz. College of Agriculture, College of Agricultural Engineering, College of Home science and College of

Basic Sciences & Humanities.

At present the University, through 28 departments in the four constituent colleges, offers 31 Master's and 30 Ph.D. programmes. The course curricula are constantly revised and restructured to keep pace with the latest developments in agriculture and allied fields.

AGENDA

- 10:00** Interaction meeting with the Vice Chancellor/Deans and Directors/ADR(Agri.) /Coordinators of Research
Dr. Manjit S. Kang, Vice Chancellor regarding Punjab Agriculture and program of PAU
- 11:00** Visit to the Crops Museum, Department of Plant Breeding & Genetics and Food Science and Technology
- 12:00** Visit to the Museum of Rural Life of P followed by lunch hosted by PAU
- 13:00** Lunch Visit Bread Plant
Mr. Parveen Garg, Managing Partner
BONN Nutrients Private Ltd.
204/K1, Jhabewal, Chandigarh Road, Ludhiana - 141123, Punjab
Tel.: 0161 - 2685101, 103 upto 107, 2685023, 26, 28
Fax: 0161 - 2685036
Mobile: 09876012501, 09814034573
Email: bonn@bonnbread.com
- 16:00** Leave for Chandigarh
Check In Hotel Chandigarh Beckons
Chandigarh Institute of Hotel Management, Sector 42-D, Chandigarh – 160036
Tel.: 0172 - 2676052-60
Email: chandigarhbeckons@gmail.com
Tariff: US\$70 (Double Room) with breakfast.
- 19:00** Interactive Dinner with Industry and Social Workers And Cultural Programs
(Estimated cost US\$500)

Chandigarh

THURSDAY, JULY 31ST, 2008

- 08:30** Leave for Markfed (<http://www.markfedpunjab.com>)
Contact Person: Mr. K.S. Sidhu, Chief Manager (Mont.)
The Punjab State Co-op. Supply & marketing Federation Ltd.
Markfed House- 4, Sector 35-B, Chandigarh – 160022
Tel.: 0172 - 2609470/2605502

Fax: 0172-2660161/2609471

About: Markfed began its operations in 1954 with 13 members and a share capital of 6,000 USD. Today, it has grown to become the largest marketing co-operative in Asia with an annual business turnover of over 2 billion USD with nearly 3,286 employees and 20 industrial units. At present, about 3,021 co-operative societies are its members. Markfed has emerged as a very solid and stable organisation committed to the service of the farmer community of the State of Punjab. Markfed has been awarded National Productivity Awards in various fields like co-operative marketing activities, food processing, cattlefeed production etc., to name a few. Several innovative incentive schemes have been introduced for the benefit of the farmers and the member co-operative societies. Markfed has also introduced an insurance scheme which provides compensation in case of accidental death or permanent disablement of its farmer members.

Markfed contributes to research & development through the Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana (Punjab). It also sponsors the weather forecast on India's National TV channel telecast for the benefit of the farmers.

Markfed is also looking for collaboration, technical know-how, high-tech processes, joint ventures, domestic and export oriented units with buy-back arrangements in the international market in all associated fields of interest.

Key Strengths

- Asia's largest marketing cooperative.
- Punjab Markfed is a marketing federation of over three thousand societies.
- With a turnover of over 2 billion USD, Markfed has won recognition and many awards from the Government of India in various fields of excellence.
- Representing the interests of over a million farmers in the State of Punjab, (India).

09:00 - 1300: Interactive Seminar/Discussions with officials of Markfed

AGENDA

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| 09:00 | Introduction |
| 09:15 | About KARL Program - Dr. Jack Lindquist |
| 09:45 | An Overview on Marfed - Rep. Markfed |
| 10:30 | A presentation on Global Scenario on Extruded Snack Foods - Dr. Sajid Alavi |
| 11:30 | Open House |
| 12:30 | Lunch hosted by Markfed |

Punjab

13:30

Depart for Ropar - Visit Marfed Facilities at Ropar
Dr. V. K. Hanslas
The Punjab State Co-operative Supply & Marketing Federation Ltd.
Punjab Markfed, SCF 130-135, Giani Zail Singh Naga
Ropar - 140001, Punjab
Tel.: 01881 - 225140
Fax: 01881 - 220544
Mobile: 0931225551
Email: gtlmarkfed@rediffmail.com

New Delhi

16:00

Leave for Delhi.

20:00

Check in at Hotel in New Delhi

FRIDAY, AUGUST 1ST, 2008

08:00

Break Fast
Wrap-up meetings Presentations/ summary by organizers
Visit of local markets – personal shopping, etc.

11:30

Delhi/Agra Train Kerala Express (2626)

14:20

Arrival Agra
Check in Taj-View Hotel
Fatehabad Road, Taj Ganj, Agra - 282001, India
Harendra Dubey Reservation Incharge
Tel.: 0562 - 2232400
Fax: 0562 - 2232420/423

Uttar Pradesh

Taj-View Hotel-Agra is HACCP & ISO-18001 Certified Rs 3500 + 5 % taxes for single occupancy & Rs 4000 +5%

SATURDAY, AUGUST 2ND, 2008

09:00

Seight secene by AC Coach (Bus)

12:00

Taj Mahal

13:00

Lunch

21:00

Leave for Delhi by AC Coach

Arrival at International Airport, Delhi

Catch flight to U.S. at around mid-night of Saturday/ Sunday. Arrive in Kansas on Sunday, August 3rd PM

New Delhi

Delhi/Newyork

0245/125

9W-2305





Emergency Contact:

Raj Kapoor +91-9810158318

Ashish Sabharwal +91-9910375200

Coordinator



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e-mail : rajkapoor@vsnl.com

KARL