



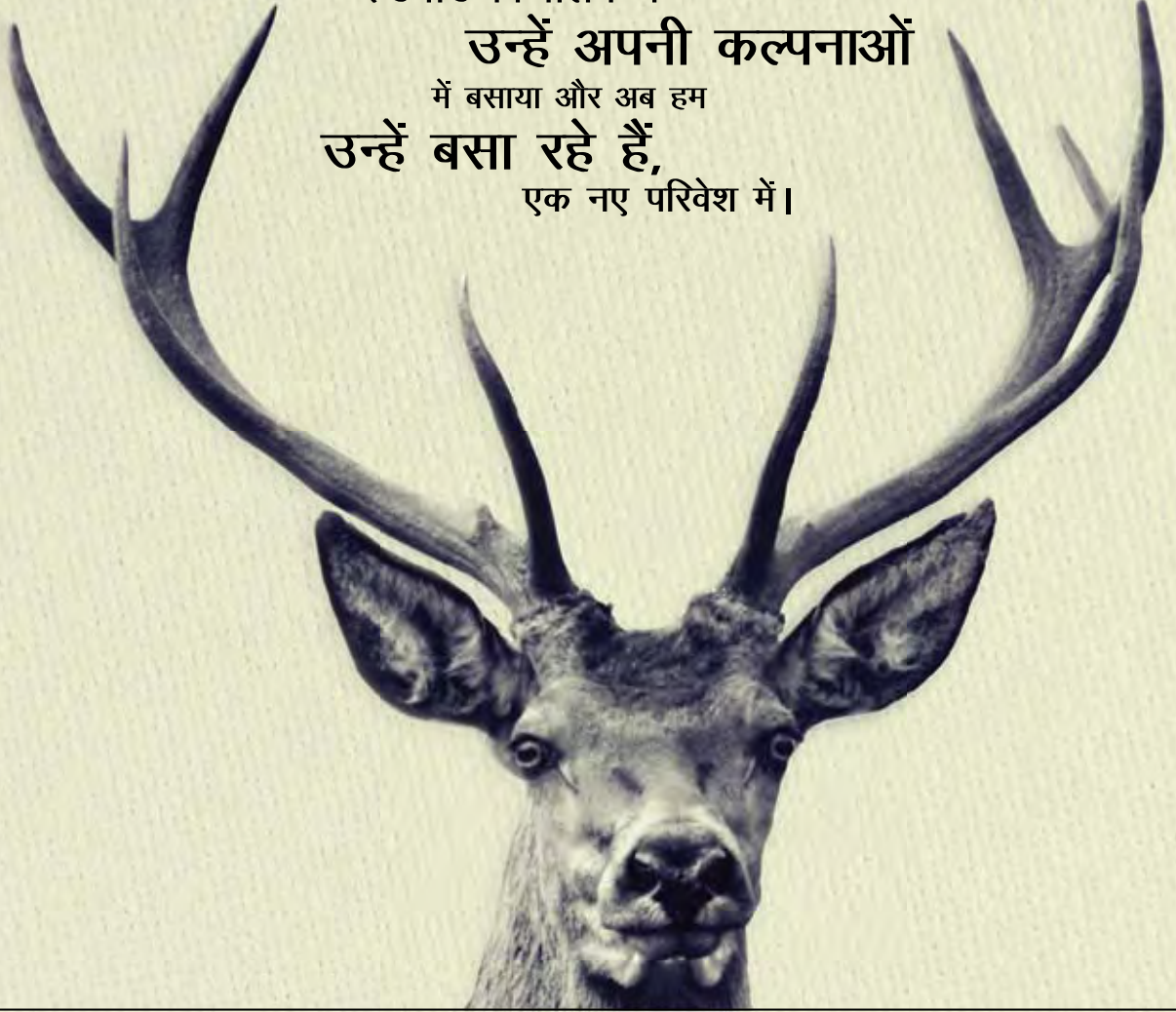
VIBRANT NORTH EAST 2017

4 - 6 May 2017 / Guwahati (Assam)



Post Event Souvenir

रुडयार्ड किपलिंग ने
उन्हें अपनी कल्पनाओं
में बसाया और अब हम
उन्हें बसा रहे हैं,
एक नए परिवेश में।



“ओएनजीसी बारासिंघा (ईस्टर्न स्वैम्प डीअर) संरक्षण परियोजना”
एक दुर्लभ प्रजाति को विलुप्त होने से बचाने के लिये
ओएनजीसी की सीएसआर पहल।

असम में पाये जाने वाले बारासिंघा या ईस्टर्न स्वैम्प डीअर (*Rucervus duvaucelii ranjitsinhi*) आज विलुप्त होने की कगार पर है। प्रसिद्ध लेखक रुडयार्ड किपलिंग ने जिस से मंत्रमुग्ध हो कर उसकी सुन्दरता को अपनी दूसरी किताब 'द सेकंड जंगल बुक' में कैद किया हो, उस जीव के लिये यह काफी दुखद स्थिति है।

ओएनजीसी ने इस प्रजाति को विलुप्त होने से बचाने के लिये अपने कदम बढ़ाये, और वो भी बिल्कुल सही समय पर।

इसके पहले चरण के अन्तर्गत इनकी अनुमानित आबादी, अनुकूल पर्यावरण, पशु-चिकित्सा अंतःक्षेप एवं सामान्य अध्ययन और जागरूकता अभियान किया गया। इनके स्थानांतरण के लिये मानस राष्ट्रीय उद्यान को चुना गया, जो इनके रहने के लिये बिल्कुल उपयुक्त स्थान था।

काजीरंगा राष्ट्रीय उद्यान से 19 बारासिंघो को मानस में स्थानांतरित करना बहुत ही कठिन काम था। योजना के इस अत्यंत कठिन दूसरे चरण को दक्षिण अफ्रीका से बुलाये गये वन्यजीव विशेषज्ञों ने बहुत खास तरीके से अंजाम दिया। 19 बारासिंघो का स्थानांतरण खास तंबुओं में किया गया, जिनको अन्दर से उनके प्राकृतिक आवास जैसा ही बनाया गया था। कुछ ही महीनों में 6 नवजात बारासिंघो ने झुण्ड में जुड़कर, स्थानांतरण की खुशी को दुगना कर दिया।

इस योजना के विस्तार के तीसरे चरण के अन्तर्गत 20 अतिरिक्त बारासिंघो का स्थानांतरण किया जा रहा है।

यह परियोजना संतुलित पर्यावरण की ओर ओएनजीसी की एक शुरुआत है। लुप्तप्राय प्रजातियों का संरक्षण करने के लिये प्रेरित, हमारा संगठन प्रकृति की असली सुंदरता को बनाये रखने के लिये प्रतिबद्ध है।



ऑयल एण्ड नेचुरल गैस कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड

पंजीकृत कार्यालय:- पंडित दीनदयाल उपाध्याय ऊर्जा भवन, 5, नैलसन मण्डेला मार्ग, वंसत कुँज, नई दिल्ली-110070

दूरभाष: 011-26752021, 26122148, फैक्स: 011-26129091 www.ongcindia.com f/ONGC Limited @ONGC_

Promoting Digital Transparency

Urja Mitra

UDAY

GARV



 Download on the
App Store

 ANDROID APP ON
Google play

Our Mobile Apps

URJA Mitra : Empowering citizens through real time information on power supply

UDAY : Track and monitor progress of DISCOMs under the UDAY scheme

GARV : Provides real time data of rural electrification done

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION CORPORATION LIMITED
(A Government of India Enterprise)



The North East

An Overview

Northeastern Region consists of eight states “Ashta Lakshmi” – Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, and Tripura – with population (all 8 states combined) is approximately 45 million which represents 3.7% of the total Indian population and constitutes about 8% of the total India’s size. According to 2011 census, Mizoram’s literacy level is over 91 per cent at a time when the national literacy rate was 74.04 per cent. About 4500 km i.e. 98% of its border is with five different countries of South Asia–Nepal, Bhutan, China, Myanmar and Bangladesh.

A compact geographical unit, the Northeast is isolated from the rest of India except through the Siliguri Corridor, a slender corridor, flanked by foreign



territories. Assam is the gateway through which the sister states are connected to the mainland. Tripura, a virtual enclave almost surrounded by Bangladesh, strongly depends on Assam. Nagaland, Meghalaya and Arunachal depend on Assam for their internal communications. Manipur and Mizoram's contacts with the main body of India are through Assam's Barak Valley. The region is prosperous in natural resources, covered with thick forests, has the highest rainfall in the country, with large and small river systems nesting the land and is a wealth house of flora and fauna. NE being distinct by diversity in customs, cultures, traditions and languages, it is home to multifarious social, ethnic and linguistic groups.

Distressed by history and geo-politics, the North East has remained one of the most backward regions of the country. The disturbance of partition in 1947 not only took the region backwards by at least a quarter of a century, but also placed hurdles on upcoming economic progress. It isolated the region, sealed both land and sea routes for commerce and trade, and severed access to traditional markets and the gateway to the East and South-East Asia – the Chittagong port in East Bengal (now Bangladesh). It distanced the approach to the rest of India by confining connectivity to a narrow 27-km-wide Siliguri corridor, making it a “isolated land” and constraining access for movement of goods and people. The uneasy relationship

with most of the neighboring countries has not helped the cause of development of the region either: with 96 per cent of the boundary of the region forming international borders, private investment has shied away from the region. When India became independent from the United Kingdom in 1947, only three states covered the area. Manipur and Tripura were princely states, while a much larger Assam Province was under direct British rule. Its capital was Shillong (present day Meghalaya's capital). Four new states were carved out of the original territory of Assam in the decades following independence, in line with the policy of the Indian government of reorganizing the states along ethnic and linguistic lines. Accordingly, Nagaland became a separate state in 1963, followed by Meghalaya in 1972. Mizoram became a Union Territory in 1972, and achieved statehood - along with Arunachal Pradesh - in 1987.

ARUNACHAL PRADESH

The state's economy is largely agrarian, based on the terrace farming of rice and the cultivation of crops such as maize, millet, wheat, pulses, sugarcane, ginger, oilseeds, cereals, potato, and pineapple. Arunachal Pradesh is considered as one of the 12 mega diversity in the world. The state has 20% species of the country's fauna, 4500 species of flowering plants, 400 species of pteridophytes, 23 species of conifers, 35 species of bamboos, 20 species of canes, 52 rhododendron species and more than 500 species of orchids. Some of the other key sectors of the state include livestock, art & crafts, weaving, cane & bamboo and etc. Milk governs the livestock sector of the state with the total production of 46.07 thousand metric tonne, while the egg production totaled to 417.26 lakh eggs during 2014-15. The state's location also provides opportunities for international trade with South Asian countries such as Myanmar, Bhutan and China.



ASSAM

Assam is the largest economy in the Northeast region. Assam has the single largest tea growing area in the world, constituting around one seventh of the global tea production. The state accounts for over 50% in the country's overall tea production. Assam, with its vast area under hills and forests, is home to a variety of medicinal herbs and plants. About 300 types of medicinal herbs and plants are found in abundance in the state with the Brahmaputra valley alone having 150 varieties of herbs and plants of commercial value. Livestock is the integral part of the mixed-farming system that characterizes agriculture in Assam. However, some of the potential sectors in the state include, wildlife tourism as state has various national parks and wildlife sanctuaries along with Bamboo, which is the fastest growing sector, holding the potential to replace wood on many grounds.

MANIPUR

Agriculture has a significant share in the state's domestic product and provides employment to about 52.2% of the total workers in the state. Natural forests cover about 77% of the total geographical area of Manipur. Major fruits grown in the state are pineapple, lime, lemon, banana, orange, papaya, plum and passion fruit. Some of the other major sectors operating in the state include handloom, handicraft and sericulture. However, the socio-economic development of Manipur will largely depend upon small and medium scale industries promoted by local entrepreneurs. Key potential sectors of the state include food processing industries as agro climatic conditions are most suited for food processing industry in the state along with

integrated rice parboiling, hulling/dehusking/milling, bran stabilizing and captive power generation (based on rice husk biomass gasified dual fuel) unit and non-flavored potato chip projects.

MEGHALAYA

Meghalaya has diverse range of soil types, including red-loamy and laterite, which supports various agricultural crops like rice, maize, pulses, oilseeds, cotton, jute and mesta. The major fruits grown in the state include, citrus fruits, pineapples, bananas, papayas, plums, peaches and apricots, while Turmeric, ginger, black pepper and bay leaves are the major spices cultivated in Meghalaya. Meghalaya accounts for 150 species of orchids. Thus, there is a large scope for commercial exploitation in a systematic and scientific manner through tissue culture. Meghalaya has also a good potential for cultivation of tea and rubber. Moreover, there exist a high potential for the setting up of select, bio-technology based industries in Meghalaya. This industry is essentially knowledge-based and can function with minimum resources and limited transportation infrastructure. Meghalaya has a high potential for development of dairy and allied products as well as for processing of animal hides and skins and for setting up leather industries.

MIZORAM

Of the 21,087 sq. km geographical area of Mizoram, gross cropped area constitutes just 6.26%. The climatic conditions in the Mizoram are quite suitable for the production of fruits. Thus, the state accounts for approximately 13% of the total fruit production in the North East Region. Paddy is the principal food crop and



A large number of horticultural crops are grown in the north eastern region, many of them were originated in this region like banana, mango, a large number citrus species, flowers, etc



the staple food of the state. With the implementation of the National Food Security Mission – Rice, the productivity of rice under wet rice cultivation increased tremendously. Factors such as good climatic conditions, fertility of the soil and rainfall help in the breeding of all kinds of silkworms in Mizoram. Thus, boosting the sericulture in the state. Also, ethnic handloom and crafts of Mizoram have a large market in India and abroad. Mizoram has 24,000 hectares of area that could be utilized for fish farming; of which, just 4,790 hectares have been developed as ponds and tanks until 2015-16. The industry has great potential as only around 19% of the state's fishing potential has been utilized up till now.

NAGALAND

The economy of Nagaland is largely agrarian in nature, employing around 72% of the population. Nagaland has a suitable climate for agricultural and horticultural produce. Jhum cultivation (or shifting cultivation) is widely practiced in Nagaland; however, crop yields are low under such cultivation. There is potential for increasing capacity utilization by adopting modern techniques. Favorable climatic and geographical conditions in the state offer tremendous scope for floriculture. Also, the state has immense potential to produce organic honey

and pollen due to its rich biodiversity, traditional knowledge, practice of beekeeping and numerous honey bee species. Some



of the other major potential areas in the state include horticulture, bamboo industries, sericulture, handicraft & handloom sector, tourism and agro-processing units. Setting up of private commercial and rural breeding farms on Private Public Partnership mode also has huge prospects.

SIKKIM

Agriculture is vital to the progress of Sikkim as more than 64% of the population depends on it for their livelihoods. The state of Sikkim is abundantly endowed with rare and exotic flora and fauna, which includes 4,500 different flowering plants, 550 types of orchids, 36 varieties of rhododendrons, 28 bamboo species, over 144 mammals, 552 species of birds and 600 different butterflies, which makes it one of the leading states

of the region in production and supply of cut flowers to mainland consumer markets. Also, of the 6,000 medicinal plants in India, over 424 plants are grown in Sikkim. The state is considered as a large cardamom epicentre of the world and produces more cardamom than any other Indian state. Sikkim is the largest producer of cardamom in India, and accounts for more than 90% of total production in the country. There are large areas of fallow land available, having the potential to be converted into productive farms for cash crops. Also, the handloom and handicraft industry has a great potential to generate income and employment in the state. The demand for large cardamom in the export market is bound to increase steadily. Thus, there is huge export potential for large cardamom from Sikkim.

TRIPURA

Tripura is an agrarian state with more than half of the population dependent on agriculture and allied activities. Rice, the major crop of the state, is cultivated in 91% of the cropped area. Tripura is the second largest natural rubber producer in the country, after Kerala. Tripura's pineapples and oranges are known for their unique flavor and organic nature. The state acts as a gateway between Northeast India and Bangladesh. The state shares an 856-km international border with Bangladesh. This offers enormous potential for international trade. Also, the state has a huge potential in tourism, specially eco-tourism, religious tourism, heritage tourism, hill tourism, rural tourism, archaeological tourism and water tourism. There is a vast potential for setting up of food processing units and meat processing sector in the State along with the ample scope for area expansion under organic spices cultivation.

Challenges faced by Northeast India farmers is not visible at first glimpse but are the most critical ones

- a) Fragmented land holding- overusing the same plot of land again and again without proper knowledge of crop rotation has severely diminished soil fertility. Another very serious side effect of fragmented land holdings is that farmers earn only enough to sustain their immediate needs.
- b) Lack of a stable market- One of the major causes of low income of the NER is the difficulty in marketing their crops. Due to the small size and scattered nature of agricultural holdings, the productivity per acre is low. Consequently, the collection of these surpluses for the purpose of marketing presents a serious problem.
- c) Lack of mechanization-Northeast lacks the support of proper technology and mechanization to foster agricultural growth. A farmer carrying out various farming steps such as ploughing, sowing, harvesting or winnowing manually is a common thing. Post harvest techniques such as cleaning, drying or slicing are done by the NE Indian farmers manually. Northeast India actually is the major impediments in the way of agricultural mechanization in the region. Due to poor mechanization and crude agricultural techniques the farmers are not able to ripe good value for their produce.
- d) Lack of proper transport- For transportation of the agricultural produce farmers generally uses bamboo baskets to transport their produce manually. Poor road conditions, poor connectivity and fragmented land holdings in They are compelled to sell off their produce at a much lower price and thus at loss.
- e) Agricultural infrastructure- Post-harvest losses due to unavailability of proper storage is said to be as much as 30%. With limited connectivity, hilly terrain, subsistence agriculture, and fragmented land holdings – the numbers for the Northeast region is bound to be much higher.
- f) Lack of education creates gap between Northeast India farmers and prosperity- A government survey on India's adult literacy estimates that 32% of the country's rural population is illiterate, as compared to 15% of the urban population. Extrapolate that to the farmers in the rural areas, the figure must be significantly higher. There are several organizations helping farmers who work meticulously to assist in upgrading and adopting more productive and efficient farming technologies. But due to the lack of proper education, farmers more often than not, are unable to even capitalize on the various government schemes for farmers and the unemployed youth of the region.

NCDC IN SERVICE OF AGRICULTURE & RURAL DEVELOPMENT

National Cooperative Development Corporation is promoting various development programmes through Cooperatives for agricultural activities like production, processing, marketing, storage, export & import of agricultural produce, foodstuff and allied activities which broadly include:-

- **Ginning, Pressing & Spinning, Weaving & Garmenting**
- **Sugar and other Agro-processing units**
- **Support to Cooperatives for undertaking Consumer Business**
- All types of **Industrial Cooperatives**, Cottage & Village Industries, Handicrafts/ rural crafts etc.
- **Credit & Service Cooperatives** Labour Cooperatives & Service Cooperatives: Water Conservation works & Irrigation in Rural Areas, Animal Care/Health, Agricultural Insurance & Agriculture Credit, Rural Sanitation, Tourism, Hospitality & Transport/ Generation & Distribution of Power by New, Non-Conventional & Renewable Sources of Energy/ Rural Housing/ Hospital / Health Care & Education through Cooperatives etc.
- **Integrated Cooperative Development Projects** in selected districts
- **Weaker Sections** Fisheries, Dairy & Livestock, Poultry, Schedule Caste/ Tribe, Handloom, Coir, Jute, Sericulture, Hill area, Tobacco, Labour & Women Cooperatives
- **Assistance for Computerization**

Net NPA of NCDC are at zero and loan recovery position is above 99%. Assistance of ₹74,648 crore has so far been provided (upto 31/3/2017) for various cooperative development programmes by NCDC.



NATIONAL COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

(An ISO 9001:2015 Certified Organisation)

4, Siri Institutional Area, Hauz Khas, New Delhi-110016

Phone: 26567475, 26567026, 26567202, 26567140

Fax: 0091-011-26962370, 26516032

Website: www.ncdc.in



VIBRANT NORTH EAST 2017

4 - 6 May 2017, Guwahati (Assam)

SUPPORTED BY



Ministry of Development of
North Eastern Region

ORGANISERS



Centre for Agriculture and
Rural Development



The Associated Chambers of
Commerce of India



भारतीय कृषि एवं खाद्य परिषद्
INDIAN COUNCIL OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

CO- SPONSORED BY



असीमित ऊर्जा, अनन्त संभावनाएं
Endless energy. Infinite possibilities.
Rural Electrification Corporation
New Delhi



National Cooperative Development Corporation
New Delhi

OUR EXHIBITORS



सत्यमेव जयते
Ministry of AYUSH



सत्यमेव जयते
Ministry of Earth Sciences



सत्यमेव जयते
Department of Biotechnology



सत्यमेव जयते
Ministry of Women & Child Development



हस्तशिल्प विन्यास संवर्धन परिषद्
Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts



Food and Nutrition Board

Government of India

Ministry of Women & Child Development



पूर्वांतर हस्तशिल्प एवं हथकरघा विकास निगम लिमिटेड
(भारत सरकार का एक उद्यम)
North Eastern Handicrafts & Handlooms Development Corporation Limited.
(A Government of India Enterprise)

OUR EXHIBITORS



North East
Mega
Food Park



VIBRANT NORTH-EAST 2017



Vibrant North-East 2017 was organized from 4th-6th May 2017 jointly by the Centre for Agriculture and Rural Development (CARD), ASSOCHAM and NERAMAC with support from Ministry of DONER and Indian Council of Food and Agriculture (ICFA) as knowledge partners at Khanapara, Guwahati. The event comprising of Development Expo, Agri and Rural Expo and North-East Development meet, was organized to provide an opportunity for the region to showcase its potential and opportunities to the rest of the country and in instigating the growth and development of the region. Along with eight North-Eastern states, various National and International organizations also took part in the event. The three day event ensured participation from stake-holders from the industry, institutions, government and the development sectors across the nation to showcase the programs and schemes, products, technologies and services; and deliberate upon the issues and opportunities and the way forward. The event comprised of investment and business meets, partnership events, entrepreneurs' seminars, farmers'



workshops and exhibition which helped in boosting efforts in creating better awareness of the investment and growth potential in the region.

INAUGURATION OF VIBRANT NORTH-EAST 2017- DAY-1 (04/05/2017)

Dr. Anis Ansari, Chairman, CARD welcomed Chief



Guest Hon'ble Shri. PB Acharya, Governor of Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland, Special Invitees and participants.

The opening session started with Dr. Ajit Kumar, ex VC, NIFTEM addressing the participants and offering his views on potential of Northeast region as mega food processing hub, as the food processing sector has emerged as an important segment of the Indian economy in terms of its contribution to GDP, employment and investment. He also pointed out that Northeast is endowed with various kinds of fruits, vegetables, and other agro-products, and has the potential to be a sunrise zone for food processing and other agri-businesses.



Shri. Pankaj Prasad, MD NERAMAC, highlighted the importance of North East region becoming self-sufficient in food production, and informed the gathering about the various steps being undertaken by NERAMAC to achieve production, processing and marketing goals



of agricultural products. He kept his address focused on providing market access for agro-horticulture products, medicinal products and aromatic plants including Mentha, lemon grass etc.

Shri. PL Thanga, Secretary, Mizoram Planning Board added his valuable views on strategies for reviving agriculture and allied sector of NE region. He also spoke about the initiatives of Mizoram government on implementation of the New Land Use Policy, the State Government's Flagship Program. He also informed about the proper policy are in revision state to facilitate the entry of large scale private investment on livestock business for the supply of chicken, egg, pork, milk and fish. "This will have backward linkage on feed supply enhancing livelihood opportunities in rural areas, while



its forward linkage would be on employment generation in its value chain”, said Mr. Thanga.

Dr. MJ Khan, Chairman ICFA in his address reiterated expansion of market for creating an environment conducive for promoting exports and strengthening the infrastructure in crucial areas, where the Northeastern state has a long way to go. He suggested that the policy initiatives to promote the export of processed and unprocessed horticultural produce could be by attracting private investment in infrastructure and agro-processing units in the State. He also pointed out the need to satisfy consumers for which farmers need to be aware of the eco-friendly cultivation practices such as organic farming etc. “To achieve sustainable growth of the sector priority should be given to promote eco-friendly cultivation practices”, said Dr. Khan. He further emphasized on the need for comprehensive approach for sustainable development of animal husbandry sector as the current approach lacks both a long term view and extent to which growing demand can be met at different level.

Hon’ble Governor Shri. PB Acharya, in his remarkable speech urged the people of the North East region to have a humane relationship amongst each other without discriminating between tribal and non-tribal and their economic status. He also highlighted the importance of better infrastructure for farmers driving home the point that just increasing production of crops does not mean that much for farmers if the supporting



infrastructure like transportation, roads etc., are not developed along with. Hon’ble Governor emphasized that the Universities must not be centers for education only but centers for Development also. “It should not be factories for graduates but should produce good human and intelligent, patriotic, skilled and useful citizens. They should know how to harness the potential of the region and create assets out of the natural resources”, opined the Governor.



Mr. Alok Sinha, Director General- ICFA, appreciated the initiative taken by Centre for Agriculture and Rural Development (CARD) to bring the stakeholders, investors and various experts on one platform, where people have the opportunity to learn and exchange model ideas. He thanked the State Government of Assam and Ministry of DONER for the valuable support that was received while organizing a summit of such a scale. “Vibrant North East 2017” aimed at serving as the partnership and networking platform for different stake-holders, who wanted to engage in North Eastern region and explore opportunities. He further added that this event will serve as an important platform to the industries and investors about the potential of the region, business opportunities available and the scope for investment and growth.

DEVELOPMENT MEET



The Development Meet on the Northeast was held on 4th May 2017 post lunch from 14.00hrs to 19.00hrs at Hotel Lily, Khanapara, Guhawati, Assam under the Chairmanship of Dr. Anis Ansari, Chairman CARD and Shri P L Thanga, Secretary Mizoram Planning Board, Dr. MJ Khan, Chairman, ICFA and Shri Alok Sinha Director General, ICFA. Accordingly, experts from Institutes and developmental sectors were invited as representatives from the North-East to present their views and suggestions. A new format for sequencing speakers was operationalized this year.



Mr. Alok Sinha, Director General-ICFA, welcomed all the participants and expressed gratitude to all the members from the Government, industry, and institutions who participated in the brainstorming session. He stated that North East is already deficit in milk and dairy

products, in animal husbandry products, in fish produce, in wheat and rice. "Hence we should make immediate use of this deficit in North East market and so initiate projects to fill in this deficit by a MAKE IN AND SELL IN NORTH EAST".

Dr. Priyanka Sarkar, VP Programs and Policy Affairs ICFA presented the Agro opportunities in NER where she dealt with the challenges and opportunities in the North East Region of India which need to be identified and addressed in a systematic manner.



Dr. Anis Ansari, Chairman, CARD made a brief intervention through which he drew attention to the meeting on Northeast's untapped potential. As the north-eastern region is exceptionally rich in natural resources, Dr. Ansari was of the opinion that the primary objective of development

strategy must be to utilize in a manner that maximizes the benefits accruing to farmers. This will require not merely additional investments in infrastructure and production facilities, but also a program of manpower development and measures to reorient the system of land tenure in the hill areas. He also emphasized on exploiting the potential of non-traditional and high value crops like aromatic and medicinal plants, flowers, spices and condiments that are endemic to the region.



Dr. MJ Khan, Chairman, ICFA set the discussion rolling by addressing various challenges and opportunities in the North East Region of India. He mentioned CARD's initiatives have catalyzed and continuously supported the extension programs for farmer training and sensitization in Northeastern areas with credible partner, NERCORMP. He talked of

value addition to trade if the products are certified. He stressed on the importance of certification to ensure quality products in the market. Quality of planting material is a critical and basic input for attaining higher crop yields and sustained growth in agricultural production. Unfortunately, good quality products are out of reach of the majority of farmers, especially small and marginal farmers mainly because of exorbitant prices of better seeds. The promotion of exports of horticulture produces from the NER requires a major support in building the necessary infrastructure and support systems. The existing infrastructure for the development of horticulture is highly inadequate in many ways. The low technological base and limited market infrastructure with virtually no storage facilities and inadequate means of transport have resulted in a very low or even no growth in this sector. He proposed to have a Joint Business Council with ASEAN focusing on North East Region to facilitate and promote international trade and MoU for food processing under HPMC model for global branding with NERAMAC. He also discussed about coming up with the model for e-commerce website, with in-built customer feedback and satisfaction feature which would help artisans work in the required direction to promote North East Region Craft. He shared initiatives taken up by ICFA in terms of forming working groups comprising of experts from different areas viz., Govt., private, developmental agencies and farmers to address the various issues with recommendations of agriculture sectors.

Shri. PL Thanga, Secretary, Mizoram Planning Board began his address by offering his comments on SHC. "This scheme is a big step in improving the productivity of our



agriculture system and also will help in auditing the farming sectors. But it can only become successful when Center and States work together in an efficient and time bound manner", opined Mr. Thanga. He also stressed on strengthening of on farm soil testing facilities and providing soil test based recommendations to farmers for improving soil fertility and economic

return to farmers. He also recommended setting up of on Farm site/ Mobile/Static Soil Testing Laboratories. He specifically blamed sub-division and fragmentation of the holdings as one of the main causes of low agricultural productivity and backward state of agriculture in the region.



Dr. Ajit Kumar, ex VC, NIFTEM stressed on the need for developing suitable framework for agro-processing through cooperativisation with corporate links, establishing institutions for capacity building of farmers to adopt technology and centers at strategic locations to supply reasonably priced quality seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and

farm equipment, especially for the small and marginal farmers. "The concept of "Village Adoption Program" entails development practice that is reflexive, and socially useful for linking rural entrepreneurs and farmers by NIFTEM. It involves moving from ideation to action. The growth of India's technological base has made it possible to meet these needs. Further, economic growth, however skewed and iniquitous, has made rural India an attractive market. What's now needed is to exploit this opportunity in socially relevant ways. Understanding the consumers' needs from a socio-cultural standpoint is not easy but essential', opined Dr. Ajit Kumar.



Dr. AK Srivastava, Director - Projects, CARD believed that Northeast must take measures to control jhuming, improvements in co-operatives, husbandry in the flood prone valley, an animal husbandry program oriented to local conditions, the tapping of the huge potential for horticulture, plantations forestry, the promotion of sericulture and

commercial handlooms, the development of modern industries in a manner that will maximize local impact and the improvement of communications. "Soil health,

water management and energy are going to be the key determinants of our agricultural performance. Our scientists are working towards addressing the issues pertaining to improving resource use efficiency. The technologies for efficient management, utilization and conservation of resources are needed on priority. Since the demand for food is continuously rising, and land availability is limited, we have to focus on increasing productivity, and on maintaining soil health and fertility", expressed Dr. Srivastava.



Dr. M. Moni, Chairman, ICFA Working Group on ICT brought up the need for combining ICT in agriculture and rural development which has the potential not only to speed up the development process, but also to fill the gaps between the educationally and technologically backward and forward sections of the society. He

also mentioned the financing difficulties encountered by the local grass root level institutions as well as by the state governments. "Drastic steps are needed to inject funds for the development of the ICTs in the rural areas; increasingly by the participation of the private sector. Proper training and implementation of ICT programs in simple way and language which is easily understandable by the rural people can surely bring about revolution in rural development", believed Dr. Moni.



Dr. S. Bhattacharya, ED, NERAMAC brought out the need for greater focus on technology upgradation in the sector. "There is abundant availability of fruits like pineapple, oranges, passion fruit and ginger in the many districts of NE where no infrastructure exists for their processing and value addition. It is hereby recommended to establish at least one quality testing

lab in Guwahati initially and later one in each state and four incubation centers for the region. Public private partnership model for the same may also be considered", recommended Dr. Bhattacharya. He regretted that in the absence of sound marketing facilities, the farmers have to depend upon local traders and middlemen for the disposing their farm produce that too at throw-away prices. He therefore suggested that the various commodity boards must have a credible presence in the Northeast in the form of full-fledged regional offices and well-manned field offices. He also wanted the Silk Board to pay attention to the Northeastern sericulture varieties and also open centres in the region.



Dr. Dilip Chandra Nath, Vice Chancellor, Assam University, Silchar highlighted the bio-diversity, hydro-potential, oil and gas, coal, limestone and forest wealth of the region. He said, "It is ideally suited to produce a whole range of plantation crops, spices, fruit and vegetables, flowers and herbs, much of which could be

processed and exported to the rest of the country and worldwide. Markets must be developed and problems of transportation, power, infrastructure, finance and services must be overcome. Its natural beauty, serenity and rich flora and fauna invite trekking and tourism. The demand for efficient plant type, improved crop management practices and post-harvest technology would grow substantially in due course of time. This would require concerted effort in terms of private-public interface on R&D including the promotion of delivery system. The prestigious corporate bodies should invest more on effective demand-driven R&D on these crops". He pointed out that the limitation of the plantation crops to be the time consuming and urgent processing operation. The harvest must be processed into marketable forms within a specified time to preserve the quality. Thus growth of plantation sector must be tagged with the establishment of processing facilities including marketing network and infrastructure. These units have to be centrally located around the large number of small plantation units and managed by the stakeholder groups. Since the processing units are capital as well as skill intensive, it is inaccessible to the small farmers. The cluster village approach and the farmers' cooperative management system could be a viable proposition," suggested Dr. Dilip Chandra Nath. He also enumerated the sectors with high opportunities especially the piggery sector. "Pig meat has high demand in India and international market, which currently is being imported to meet the domestic demand. Further, it is convenient to set up slaughter houses in NER than anywhere else in the country," added the VC.



Dr. SV Ngachan, Director, ICAR Complex for NEH drew the participant's attention to the low productivity of agro horticulture crops in the North Eastern Region. "It is imperative to promote improved methods of cultivation to raise productivity levels. A successful example is the adoption of System of Rice Intensification (SRI) in Tripura

which has yielded a dramatic rise in productivity. This may be emulated by other areas of the region that lie in the plains. Farmers have acquired enormous wealth of

knowledge through their years of farming experience. They have perfected several technologies over the years for different ecological regions such as rainwater harvesting in rainfed areas, agri-pastoral system, agroforestry in hilly regions, integrated farming systems etc. These need to be collected, preserved and utilized in harnessing the natural resources. KVKs are playing a significant role in ITK (indigenous traditional knowledge) preservation and utilization," elaborated Dr. Ngachan. He was of the opinion that jhum system practiced on hill slopes led to poor yield and efficiency which made farmers cultivate mixed crops to get maximum yield and output. "In this context, a number of studies have been carried out and farmers have recommended many alternatives and adopted practices for overall improvement of agricultural systems and socioeconomic status of the people of this region. State govt. should relook on incentives to local entrepreneurs for setting up agro horticultural processing units having export potential" he recommended.



Shri. Brajesh Singh, Business Head, Sonalika Tractors pointed out the need for changing the traditional agricultural practices and suggested that strenuous efforts has to be made to encourage the farmers to adopt technically advanced agricultural equipments in order to carry farm operations timely and precisely and to economize the agricultural production

process. He said, there is urgent need to mechanize the agricultural operations so that wastage of labour force is avoided and farming is made convenient and efficient. Agricultural implements and machinery are a crucial input for efficient and timely agricultural operations, facilitating multiple cropping and thereby increasing production. To make the district based agriculture contingency plans relevant to real-farm scenarios, there is a need for a developing a cohesive action plan defining role of each of the stakeholder supported by research, development and policy backstopping".

Shri. M. Iboyaim Meiti, Advisor, Agriculture & Allied Sector NEC, highlighted the various steps taken by the Government of India through its existing schemes like the Technology Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture. He said, "NEC has been supporting various developmental works thereby accelerating the pace of progress in the Region, especially in the fields of agriculture and allied sectors. For any agriculture based activity, supplies such as planting materials, fertilizers, pesticides, and other farm equipments are to

be made available to the farmers and the concerned State Governments need to be sensitized for taking up this in a big way. Many agencies/departments of the Governments such as NEDFI, NABARD, NHB, Ministry of Agriculture, Govt of India, State Governments offer financial assistance in form of loans, subsidies and equity participation for taking up projects for promotion of Horticulture in the NER". He also shared his views on use of short duration high yielding varieties of paddy, wheat & vegetables to increase the production. He opined that the Govt. should encourage milk, meat, fruits, vegetable and floriculture production in the region. He also stressed on the need to develop post-harvest and marketing facilities.



Smt. Mamta B, Executive Officer, Silk Mark Organization, North East and Assistant Director of Regional Office, Central Silk Board drew the attention to the falling production of Muga and Eri silk in the state. She said, " It is unfortunate that the plantations which were used for rearing Muga and Eri silk worm are slowly being converted

to small tea gardens specially in upper Assam. The pesticides being used in tea plantations are also harming the Muga silk worm cultivation, but now that demand for Muga is rising some of the youth are again coming back to Muga silk worm plantations". She urged that Government should focus on training weavers by sending them to other states to learn value addition. She even informed that the awareness of having Silk Mark on their silken garments is growing and already more than 250 entrepreneurs have registered with their office and are making use of the same and getting better returns for their products. She highlighted the need for development of infrastructural facilities for supply of eri silk worm eggs to the eri rears, organizing spinning activities on decentralized basis and helping in the marketing of eri yarn.



Mr. R.P.S. Gandhi, Chairman, Green Valley Stevia, brought to light that stevia is one of the five most profitable crops in the North East Region and a viable opportunity to increase farmers' incomes.

Er. M Kalita, Transport & Communication Sector, NEC Shillong commented on horticultural exports as strictly demand driven and therefore local





markets capacity to absorb surplus and dissemination of market information is a must for promoting exports from the region. "The region is ideally located to tap exports to the neighboring countries. Efforts to advocate opening of borders at the policy level maybe considered for promoting the trade with these countries," he suggested. He lamented the lack of detailed regulations on agricultural wastes management for environmental protection, especially specific decree under Laws, circular to guide implementation.



Dr. TK Ghosh, Director, National Centre of Organic Farming underlined some of the initiatives taken by the government for the development of the region. He discussed the initiatives for promoting organic farming in the North East Region and suggested promoting young groups and helping them financially to increase the organic production in Sikkim and other states.

The inherent perishability and lack of cold-chain also found mention in his address.



Mr. Inderpal Singh Bhusri, Joint Managing Director, Timpack Private Ltd regretted the lack of cheap and efficient means of transportation. "Many villages in NER are not well connected with main roads or with market centers. Under these circumstances, the farmers cannot carry their produce to the main market and are forced to sell it in the local

market at low price. Linking each village by metal road is a gigantic task and it needs huge sums of money" pointed

out Mr. Bhusri. Another very important issue that was touched upon was the cold storage and cold-chains for transportation of many agricultural products particularly, fruits and vegetables. "These are clearly technologies with an immediate return on investment and benefits for all: the farmer, the end-consumer, the technology provider. However, regulatory and structural barriers are holding back investments," he said.

Mr. Vikash Sethi, Manager, Mitsubishi Corporation India Pvt. Ltd. commented on lack of cold storage facilities in the rural areas. "Under such conditions the farmers are compelled to sell their produce immediately after the harvest at the prevailing market prices which are bound to be low. Such distress sale deprives the farmers of their legitimate income," he pointed out.

Mr. Pankaj Bezbaruah, Lead- Value chain Development submitted his points to develop a nationwide strategic plan to add value in local knowledge, innovations, and practices through contractual arrangements with public and private R&D institutions.



Mr. Aditya Kumar, Senior Manager, NIFTEM reiterated the need for facilitation of district/block level cooperatives for effective implementation of programs in NER. He was on the same page with Dr. Ajit Kumar for adoption of village concept.

Dr. K Parmar ICAR-National Research Center on Pig quoted that support networks can help low-income farmers to raise productivity and incomes by teaching more efficient production methods. He believed that

agricultural development strategy has to be evolved depending on resources, conditions and people's needs and priorities. He also supported the private sector participation which has the potential to provide additional resources and create necessary environment to generate job opportunities, better utilization of resources and enhance credit flow impacting directly on farm sector development.

Ms. Renuka, Agri- Entrepreneur dwelt on limited coverage of Govt. Schemes to Farmers and suggested that states should adopt and plan out strategies for wider reach.

PRESENTATIONS

Several enlightening presentations also increased the impact of Vibrant North-East 2017



• In his presentation, **Mr. Arindom Hazarika**, MD Arohan Foods, suggested work with small holder pig farmers in Northeast India to improve their animal husbandry practices, ensuring the highest quality farm pigs for sourcing. The presentation highlighted the various aspects of the quality products and services to the customers - Providing innovative products -, becoming globally competitive, encouraging entrepreneurship in Northeastern region.

• **Mr. RPS Gandhi**, Owner Green Valley Stevia made a presentation on Stevia. He quoted the benefits of Stevia and stressed on farmers to adopt Stevia farming for making their occupation remunerative, and stressed on the need of bringing Stevia crop on mandate of Agricultural Universities for providing package of practices to the farmers willing to adopt this crop.



• **Mr. Kunal Prasad**, COO, CropIn Technologies Shared CropIn core technology application which helps farmers on several counts, most importantly, informing and educating them on ways to salvage and improve the productivity of crops. CropIn is an example of use of ICT in agriculture.

LAUNCH OF ICFA WORKING GROUP ON NORTHEASTERN REGION

ICFA has taken the initiative to launch a Working Group to



support the North East in its endeavor to contribute to the economic resurgence of the home region as well as to the development of the rest of the country.

The WG was chaired by Mr. PL Thanga, Member Secretary - Mizoram Planning Board and Co-Chaired by Dr. Anis Ansari, IAS (Retd.), Chairman CARD in presence of Shri Alok Sinha DG, ICFA; Dr. DC Nath, VC Assam University; Shri MI Meiti, Advisor, NEC; Dr Ajit Kumar ex VC, NIFTEM; Dr SV Ngachan Director, ICAR complex NEH; Shri Pankaj Prasad, MD NERAMAC and a host of senior officials from the State Government and industry. The working group will delineate opportunities and attempts to provide new insights to the ongoing interventions to raise the North East region of India to higher levels for inclusive economic development. Mr. PL Thanga, Member Secretary - Mizoram Planning Board has been appointed as chairman of the working group with 32 eminent members.



NBCC (INDIA) LIMITED

(Formerly National Buildings Construction Corporation Ltd.)
(A Government of India Enterprise)

NBCC LEAPING INDIA'S NORTH EAST



A strong nation needs strong commitment. We at NBCC are committed to build Green India by adapting new technologies. NBCC has given dwelling a new meaning by building futuristic buildings while sustaining the environment at the same time. To enable better living, it has built different eco-friendly buildings across India.

NBCC has its presence at North East India for the last 25 years and continuing its immense contribution in the field of Development of Infrastructure along-with Economic Development in North East India.

NBCC'S PRESENCE IN NORTH EAST REGION

Building and Infrastructure Works for Govts. & PSUs.
Road Works (PMGSY) for MORD.
Border Fencing Works for MHA.
Redevelopment of Government plots.

MAJOR CLIENTS OF NBCC IN NORTH EAST

- Govt. of Tripura • MoUD, Govt. of India • CISF, BSF, SSB & Other Paramilitary Forces of India
- Directorate of Urban Affairs, Meghalaya • Govt. of Assam • Food Corporation of India
- Lakshmibai National Institute of Physical Education (LNPIE)

SBG NER OFFICE

NBCC House,
West - end Block, Housefed Complex,
Dispur, Guwahati - 06, (Assam)
Ph. no. : 0361-2230556- 77
Email : sbg.ner@nbccindia.com

CORPORATE OFFICE

NBCC Bhawan, Lodhi Road,
New Delhi - 110003
Tel. EPABX : 91-11- 43591555, 24367314-15
Website : www.nbccindia.com

Follow us on [YouTube](#) [Facebook](#) /OfficialNBCC

making a difference

RECOMMENDATIONS FROM DEVELOPMENT MEET

- Strengthening Vision 2020 for Northeast India to make region marginally surplus in food production by introducing integrated modern agricultural methods and developing agriculture horizontally and vertically. Cluster approach for development of both farm and non-farm rural enterprises – at least two rural clusters in each of the 484 blocks in the region by 2020.
- Piggery development will ensure availability of the meat to the consumers at low prices and income to the farmers. The markets for processed pork must be studied and the required facilities should be built.
- Upgrading the existing research institution of Central Silk Board for undertaking applied research on sericulture in collaboration with State level Agricultural Institutions. Sericulture is a remunerative enterprise with a very short gestation period, having the potential to generate adequate returns from a very small piece of land. Development of infrastructural facilities by way of getting up grainages for supply of eri silk worm eggs to the eri rears, organizing spinning activities on decentralized basis and helping in the marketing of eri yarn.
- A more aggressive program of horticultural development is required. This will involve not merely paying attention to existing orchards but new developments for jackfruits, kiwi, and pineapple. Cultivars from other areas in India in similar conditions have to be identified for different parts of the region. Bare areas in forest may also be suitable for intensive horticulture development.
- Effective marketing arrangements for horticulture development in the region. An integrated structure for marketing and processing starting from some arrangements for primary collection through cooperatives, processing, storage, and at the apex, an organization that can undertake marketing outside the region in national and international markets is required.
- All horticultural growers in the area to be brought within cooperative fold and linked to the processing unit.
- Designing the processing and storage operations on the basis of the specific requirements of the region. The climate of the region can also be used to advantage by having cool houses for cold storage in the higher altitudes and solar driers for drying fruit.
- Developing HPMC Model under which processing units for select horti produce can be established in each State and their vending points in important cities/ Railway Stations all over India. This could provide more profit to farmers, generate more employment and create entrepreneurship opportunities.
- Developing fish production in the North East region of India.
- A floriculture development centre to undertake extensive surveys to locate plant species of high floriculture value and propagate the selected species for commercial purposes.
- Special measures to promote road transport operations through concessional loans for freight transport operations or the extension of freight services.
- Ensuring availability of project leaders and guides to enhance the implementation of the ICTs at the grass root levels. If implemented properly ICT can surely bridge the gap between economically and technology backward and forward classes.
- Strengthening coordination between all the stakeholders in development process such as Developmental Departments, University of Agricultural Sciences, Indian Institute of Horticultural Research, Commodity Boards, NGOs, Farmers' Associations, Marketing Organization and export promotion organization for development of horticultural crops
- Adequate policy support is needed to intensify small-scale cultivation of tea, coffee and rubber crops in suitable areas. Setting up of commodity boards at regional level for food processing industries.
- Establishing community farms where traditional knowledge holders can do experiments and demonstrate their technologies.
- Supporting farmers in bringing their produces to markets (Mandi) by devising mechanism in order to reduce high transportation cost, especially for hilly regions. APMC or SRTC may collaborate for the same.
- Provision for open sharing of vision document of states at a teach District or Block/Panchayat level. Vision Document which envisions the future for the farm sector so that the farmer will have a respectable income and livelihood in the ensuing decade.

*(ANNEXURE-I- List of participants enclosed)

DAY-2: ON THE SECOND DAY 05/005/2017 of Vibrant North East 2017, the exhibitors exhibited their products and services.

Approximately 46+ participants from agriculture, food processing, commodity boards, medicinal, herbal handlooms, handicrafts, and silk participated in the exhibition.

****Participants and Exhibitors Profile (ANNEXURE-II enclosed)**

DAY-3: ON THE CLOSING DAY, 06/07/2017

Mr. Naveen Verma, Secretary – Ministry of DONER visited the exhibition and submitted his views on importance of North East for partnering, engaging to explore the opportunities and participating in the growth and development of the region. He stated, “North-East is home to a wide variety of exotic vegetables, fruits, flowers and orchids – and clearly, there is great scope for both horticulture and agriculture. And there is immense potential to expand the production and sale of orchid and flowers, replacing imports. Also, abundant in the region are fruits like kiwi and avocado, which, again, can replace Indian imports. New food processing initiatives would help extract greater value from crops like turmeric, cardamom, ginger, pineapple and king chilly (popularly known as Bhut Jolokia, or ‘Ghost Pepper’). But there is reluctance among private stakeholders to invest in Northeast that’s a really matter of concern”. He also spoke about Government run programs and possibilities that can be explored to connect NE to the rest of India. He



also mentioned about Govt schemes for NE in substantial investment subsidies, and in addition, the North Eastern Development Finance Corporation Limited (NEDFi) which provides term loan up to Rs 1 crore at low interest rate. He introduced Shri B. Paul Muktieh, Chairman & Managing Director of NEDFi to the crowd. In continuing with the government initiatives to promote regional tourism, he highlighted the upcoming plans with NEC for setting up of a public-private North East Tourism Development Council, which has been envisaged to become a company that would be owned jointly by the NEC or the government.

On the closing day of the summit, Hon'ble Governor of Assam, Shri. Banwarilal Purohit was chief guest. In his address Hon'ble Shri Purohit pointed out that the scientists have developed techniques and technologies to assist the





farmers of our country for many years, but due to various systems failure, the farmers could not be helped much. "Farmers are the food makers for the nations. There is huge untapped potential in NE region for augmenting value chains in agriculture through crop diversification and forward and backward linkages, including post-harvest handling and processing. The rich diversity of NE agro-ecosystems is a

source of sustainable growth for the sector. Joint ventures between public research institutes and the private sector are seen more favorably today. Such partnerships could considerably augment R&D efforts. Agriculture can develop value chain processing activities in rural areas to meet the changing pattern of food demand in the country and to tap international markets. Crop diversification has become a potential source of agricultural growth, creating new export and employment opportunities. Livestock, fishery, piggery, sericulture and horticulture are emerging as important sunrise sectors. Because most livestock is owned by small and marginal farmers and landless households in rural areas, the rapid growth of these sectors would benefit poor households, opined the Governor.

Shri. Kunal Tiwari, Executive Director, CARD in his concluding speech thanked the Central & State government and government and private organizations for the valuable support that was received while organizing a successful event of such a scale. In his remark, he said that the three day event has opened ample opportunities to enhance business in agriculture Sector. He mentioned the role of CARD and its initiatives engaged in a variety of activities in agriculture and rural development with an all India presence.

***ANNEXURE I- LIST OF PARTICIPANTS FOR DEVELOPMENT MEET ON 4/05/2017**

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Shri PL Thanga, Secretary, Mizoram Planning Board | Farming |
| 2. Dr. SV Ngachan, Director, ICAR Complex for NEH | 20. Shri. Brajesh Singh, Business Head, Sonalika Tractors |
| 3. Dr. M. Moni, Chairman, ICFA Working Group on ICT | 21. Mr. Inder Singh, Bhusri, Jt. Managing Director |
| 4. Dr. Ajit Kumar, ex VC, NIFTEM | 22. Mr Inderpal Singh, JMD, Timpack Pvt Ltd. |
| 5. Dr. Dilip Chandra Nath, VC, Assam University | 23. Mr Aditya Kumar, Senior Manager, NIFTEM |
| 6. Dr. Shailendra Choudhary, MD, NERACORP | 24. Dr. Dipankar Saharia, Director, Environ. And Industrial Biotechnology, TERI |
| 7. Dr. AK Singh, Managing Director, NHB | 25. Mr MP Sugunan, Regional Director (NE), NCDC |
| 8. Dr. S. Bhattacharya, ED, NERAMAC | 26. Mr Nagendra Nath Baro, Senior Rural Manager, AFPRO |
| 9. Mr Pankaj Kumar Prasad, MD, NERAMAC | 27. Dr K Parmar, Scientist, ICAR-NRC on Pig |
| 10. Shri M. Iboyaim Meiti, Advisor, Agriculture & Allied Sector NEC, | 28. Dr. Sunil Kumar, Scientist (Animal Reproduction), ICAR-NRC on Pig |
| 11. Dr. AK Srivastava, Director – Projects, CARD | 29. Dr. Akhilesh Kumar, Scientist (Veterinary Medicine) |
| 12. Dr. Nathu Singh Yadav, President, Chaitanya Bharat | 30. Mamta B, Executive Officer, Silk Mark Organization, North East and Assistant Director of Regional Office, Central Silk Board |
| 13. Dr. S. Bhattacharya, ED, NERAMAC | 31. Mr. Ravi Kumar Agarwal, Deputy Director, ICCo |
| 14. Dr. Shailendra Choudhary, MD, NERACORP | 32. Mr Pankaj Bezbaruah, Lead- Value chain Development, ICCO |
| 15. Dr. Dinesh Sarma, Director ICAR NRC Pig | 33. Col Dilip Kumar Borah, VP(NE), Senrysa Technologies Pvt Ltd, Assam State Office |
| 16. Dr. Abhijit Mitra, Director ICAR- NRC Mithun | |
| 17. Er. M Kalita, Transport & Communication Sector, NEC Shillong | |
| 18. Dr. DR Singh, Director ICAR NRC Orchid | |
| 19. Dr. TK Ghosh, Director, National Centre of Organic | |

- | | |
|---|--|
| 34. Mr Vikash Sethi, Mitsubishi Corporation Ltd. | 41. Mr. Kunal Prasad, COO, CropIn Technologies |
| 35. Ms Srijita Dutta, Asst. Manager, YES Bank | 42. Mr Arindom Hazarika, MD Arohan Foods |
| 36. Mrs Pinky, Fresh Agri Products | 43. Mr RPS Gandhi, Owner Green Vally Stevia |
| 37. Mr. Philip Erda, Farming and Renewables | 44. Dr. Anis Ansari, Chairman, CARD |
| 38. Ms Renuka Mohanto, Agri- Entrepreneur | 45. Shri Alok Kumar Sinha, DG, ICFA |
| 39. Mr.SG Pradhan, National Programme for Organic Production, APEDA | 46. Dr.M J Khan, Chairman, ICFA |
| 40. Mr. H K Baruah, Regional Manager, Jain Irrigation System | 47. Shri Kunal Tiwari, Executive Director, CARD |
| | 48. Dr Priyanka Sarkar, Vice President Programs and Policy Affairs, ICFA |

****ANNEXURE II- LIST OF PARTICIPANTS AND EXHIBITORS PROFILE**

- | | |
|--|--|
| Ministry /Department /Organization | 28. Ministry of Earth Sciences |
| 1. Agricultural & Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) | 29. Ministry of Ag & FW (Extension Division) |
| 2. Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd | 30. MMTC Limited |
| 3. Arunachal Pradesh | 31. NationalAgriculturalCooperativeMarketingFederation of India Ltd (NAFED) |
| 4. Assam State | 32. NBCC (India) Limited |
| 5. Assam Agricultural University (AAU), Jorhat | 33. National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) |
| 6. Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (DAE) | 34. North East Mega Food Park |
| 7. Central Silk Board | 35. North Eastern Region Community Resource Management Project (NERCORMP) |
| 8. Cement Corporation of India Limited (CCI). | 36. National Horticulture Board |
| 9. Coconut Development Board | 37. North Eastern Handicrafts and Handloom Development Corporation (NEHHDC) Ltd |
| 10. Coffee Board of India | 38. North Eastern Development Finance Corporation (NEDFi) |
| 11. Department of Biotechnology | 39. North Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation Ltd (NERAMAC) |
| 12. Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP) | 40. NERAMAC Associates |
| 13. Directorate of Marketing & Inspection (DMI) | 41. North East Rural Livelihoods Project (NERLP) |
| 14. Dyna Roof Private Limited | 42. North Eastern Region Farm Machinery Training & Testing |
| 15. Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts (EPCH) | 43. National Institute of Food Technology Entrepreneurship and Management (NIFTEM) |
| 16. ECGC Limited | 44. Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) |
| 17. Employees' Provident Fund Organization (EPFO) | 45. Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) |
| 18. Food & Nutrition Board (FNB), | 46. Rural Electrification Corporation Limited (REC) |
| 19. Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), Barapani | 47. Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) |
| 20. ICAR-National Research Centre on Pig, Rani | 48. Spices Board India |
| 21. Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) | 49. Small Farmers' Agribusiness Consortium (SFAC) |
| 22. Indian Institute of Food Processing Technology (IIFPT) | 50. Tea Board of India |
| 23. Indian Institute of Packaging (IIP) | |
| 24. Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE)/ PCCF | |
| 25. Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), RUTAG | |
| 26. Institute of Advanced Study in Science & Technology, Guwahati | |
| 27. Ministry of AYUSH | |

Ask for the original. Ask for the No.1 brand.

Choosing a roof is the most important decision of your lifetime, as it not only beautifies your home but shelters your loved ones. DynaRoof is the pioneer in roofing, cladding and roof accessories. So why go for anything else when you get the best with DynaRoof.



DynaRoof
SOLID • STYLE



DynaRoof
SOLID • STYLE



**THE
ROOF
SQUAD**

CALL +91-361-2130188

COLOURFUL RANGE | THERMAL AND CORROSION RESISTANCE
LOW MAINTENANCE | ROOF SQUAD

Dyna Roof Pvt. Ltd. Anil Plaza, 5th Floor, G. S. Road, Guwahati 781005 (Assam)

Phone: 91-361-246 5255 / 256Fax : 0361-246 5257 | www.dynarroof.com | E-mail : info@dynarroof.com

- Vibrant North East 2017

The screenshot shows the homepage of the Vibrant North East 2017 website. The header is a dark blue bar with white text for navigation. Below it is a large banner with a blue background and white text. The main content area is white with a blue header. It features a list of featured events, each with a small image and a title. The footer is a dark blue bar with white text for social media and contact information.

[Home](#)
[Services](#)
[Life](#)
[World](#)
[Earth](#)
[Health](#)
[Travel](#)
[Photos](#)
[Video](#)

[Facebook](#)
[Google](#)
[Twitter](#)
[Pinterest](#)

Goodwell, May 4 (PTI): Arunachal Pradesh governor PB Acharya on Thursday said that the South East Region is one of the most vibrant regions of the country.

1) Only the people of the region must stand in their own land and form the backbone of the region. They have to improve their own condition. They must learn to be more self-reliant; stronger towards other without abandoning themselves (that has occurred) and their economic status or opportunities. In fact, one of the factors that causes the above (displacement and children). (Reference not)

2) Government emphasized that the development must not be confined for education only but continue for development. It should not be factors for education but should give human and material, physical, social and cultural elements. They should know how to harness the potential of the region and create wealth out of the natural resources.

3) Emphasized that the education cannot must have full development programme in the particular region, the province and that the education coming out of the universities and colleges must be easily applicable.

4) Emphasized on making the cultural ancestral activities available to the lower levels of the society. The Association of Students University called for more awareness about the culture programmes.

5) There are many culture schemes and projects for stakeholders to various levels, including National and Provincial but the targeted sections of the society such as farmers, entrepreneurs and other stakeholders are not aware of it. (Reference not)

6) The educated and employed people must be taken the development solution of the people to and benefit from it. the province (reference not)

7) University work is being actively organized by the Office for Agriculture and Rural Development and the Association of Chiefs of Commerce and Industry of India (University College Management, University Council)

8) Many more have been completed of development steps (2011). But must must support with full development that will provide an opportunity for the region to showcase for potential and opportunities for the rest of the country to offer what it has not but participating and helping to make the development and participating in the growth and development of the region.

9) The University proposed to support to bring a large number of the national and international students from the education institutions, government and the management sector to experience the programs and to learn, practice, technologies and involve, and collaboration opportunities between and opportunities and they may benefit.

10) One more completed of the infrastructure development and business sector.

ECGC makes EXPORTS competitive

Average **17% reduction** in premium

Record INR **1122 crore** claim settlement during FY '16

Procedural simplification for **customers delight**

Rationalization of discounts

... and more

Marching towards Diamond Jubilee



ईसीजीसी लि

(भारत सरकार का उद्यम)

पंजीकृत कार्यालय: एक्सप्रेस टावर्स, 10वीं मंजिल, नरीमन प्वाइन्ट,
मुंबई-400 021 टेली: 6659 0500 / 6659 0510,
वेबसाइट: www.ecgc.in

ECGC Ltd

(A Government of India Enterprise)

Registered Office: Express Towers, 10th Floor, Nariman Point,
Mumbai - 400 021, India. Tel : 6659 0500 / 6659 0510.
Website: www.ecgc.in

IRDA Regn. No. 124 | CIN: U74999MH1957GO1010918

आप निर्यात पर ध्यान केंद्रित करें, हम जोखिमों से रक्षा प्रदान करेंगे.

You focus on exports. We cover the risks.















Cement Corporation of India Limited

(A Govt. of India Enterprise)

Cementing the Nation since 1965



Tandur Plant

Telangana

Tel : 08411-247223

Rajban Plant

Himachal Pradesh

Tel : 01704-266221



Bokajan Plant

Assam

Tel : 03675- 246106

"Quality with no compromise"

Manufacturer of PPC (Fly-ash Based) Cement
& OPC – 33; 43; 53 grade Cement

Also 53 S for high performance especially for Railway Sleepers

For Trade enquiries please visit: Website: www.cementcorporation.co.in



Conquering Newer Horizons

With a legacy traversing three centuries from the successful commercial discovery of crude oil at Digboi in 1889 and Independent India's first oil field in Naharkatiya - all in the north eastern state of Assam - Oil India Limited was born on 18th February, 1959 to increase the pace of exploration in Northeast India.

Dogged determination of some of the finest oil & gas explorers and a committed workforce has enabled OIL to expand its pan India presence and spread its wings overseas with footprints in countries such as Libya, Gabon Nigeria, Sudan, Yemen, Venezuela, USA, Bangladesh, Mozambique, Russia and Myanmar.

Today, as a Navratna PSU, Oil India Limited is fully committed to achieve the co-created vision of becoming "the fastest growing energy company with Global Presence" with special emphasis on carrying out its duties as a responsible corporate citizen.

Setting the right pace globally

CIN : L11101AS1959GOI001148



ऑयल इंडिया लिमिटेड
(भारत सरकार का उद्यम)
Oil India Limited
(A Government of India Enterprise)



Corporate Office: OIL House, Plot Number 19, Sector 16A, Noida, District Gautam Budh Nagar, Uttar Pradesh 201301, India, Tel.: +91 (120) 2488 333
Registered Office: Duliajan - 786602, District - Dibrugarh, Assam, Tel.: +91 374 2804510, +91 374 2800427
Website: www.oil-india.com; Also follow us on: [f](#) [t](#)

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FOOD TECHNOLOGY ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND MANAGEMENT

Deemed to be University (De-novo) Category under section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956
An autonomous Institution under Ministry of Food Processing Industries, Government of India
Plot No. 97, Sector – 56, HSIIDC Industrial Estate, Kundli-131028, District – Sonapat, Haryana
Website: www.niftem.ac.in Email: admission@niftem.ac.in, admission.niftem@gmail.com, Phone 0130-2281100/1101

ADMISSION NOTICE 2017-18

SAVOUR YOUR CAREER WITH THE FLAVOUR OF NIFTEM, THE GLOBAL EXCELLENCE IN FOOD TECHNOLOGY



ABOUT NIFTEM

National Institute of Food Technology Entrepreneurship and Management (NIFTEM) has been established by Government of India. NIFTEM has been recognized as a Deemed to be University under De-novo Category by Ministry of Human Resource Development under University Grants Commission Act, 1956. Courses offered at NIFTEM are duly approved by All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE).

University has been awarded **PLATINUM (The Highest) rating in the Green Building certification** by Indian Green Building Council (IGBC)

University rated as **50th rank by National Institute Ranking Framework (NIRF)** of Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), Government of India.

WORLD CLASS EDUCATION IN FOOD TECHNOLOGY AND MANAGEMENT

- State-of-the-art infrastructure and equipment.
- 14 Teaching labs of international standards encompassing 7223.4 m² area
- Modern classrooms with interactive board, projection system and lecture recording facility.
- Acclaimed Faculty with Global Exposure.
- State-of-the-art, fully automated library, NIFTEM Knowledge Centre (NKC)
- Globally benchmarked curriculum
- Memorandum of Understanding with institute of world repute for mutual cooperation.
- Experiential learning opportunity through industry internship.
- Video conferencing facility for interaction with foreign teachers.
- Innovation Fund for the students to nurture research ideas
- Village Adoption Programme
- Foreign Exchange Programme

LIFE AT NIFTEM CAMPUS

- Fully residential campus with separate hostel facilities for girls and boys
- Entire campus is equipped with High-Tech Wi-Fi
- Medical facilities within campus
- Self-contained campus with facilities like banks, market complex and sports facilities

PLACEMENT:-

- 100% placement & assistance of all 2012, 2013 and 2014 batches of M.Tech and 2012 B.Tech batch achieved with MNCs and other top food processing industries

CAREER OPPORTUNITY IN FOOD SECTOR

Food Processing Sector is an important segment of the economy, constituting a share of around 9.0 to 10.0 percent in GDP in Agriculture and Manufacturing sector. The food processing sector had attracted a foreign direct investment (FDI) of 401.46 million US\$ in 2012-13. Food Industry is going to be a major employer in the coming years. Some career opportunities could be:-

- ♦ Food Process Engineer ♦ Food Ingredient Manager ♦ Food Regulatory Specialist
- ♦ Nutrition Specialist ♦ Food Fermentation Specialist ♦ Retail or Supply Chain Manager
- ♦ Food Entrepreneur ♦ Product Development Scientist ♦ Sensory Scientist
- ♦ Food Microbiologist ♦ Food Analyst ♦ Quality Control Supervisor

SCHOLARSHIP/FELLOWSHIP/FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

B.Tech/M.Tech: Meritorious students of NIFTEM are provided with Tuition fee waiver and fixed monthly stipend in the form of NIFTEM Merit Scholarship and NIFTEM Merit-cum-Means Scholarship, Industry funded scholarship

M.Tech: AICTE scholarship for GATE qualified candidates

Ph.D: The NET/GATE qualified candidates shall be provided with NIFTEM Ph.D fellowship. Those without NET/GATE shall be provided with NIFTEM Ph.D scholarship

COURSES OFFERED

NIFTEM offers following academic programs:-

UNDER GRADUATE PROGRAMME:

B.Tech degree in Food Technology & Management

Four years regular leading to the development of Techno-Managers for the food industries

Eligibility:- 12th class exam with Physics, Mathematics and one of the subjects from Chemistry, Bio-technology, Computer Science, Biology. Candidate should have appeared in JEE (Main)-2017

Selection Process: Based on JEE (Main) All India Overall Rank

Total number of seats: 180

FIVE POST GRADUATE PROGRAMMES:

M.Tech degree in:- 1. Food Supply Chain Management 2. Food Safety and Quality Management 3. Food Process Engineering and Management 4. Food Plant Operations Management 5. Food Technology and Management Two years regular.

Eligibility:- Four Years Bachelor's Degree or Master's Degree in relevant discipline with minimum 60% marks in aggregate.

Selection Process:- Based on valid GATE score/NIFTEM Entrance Test for Non GATE candidates followed by Interview at NIFTEM

Number of seats:- 18 in each M.Tech programme

Due reservation is given to OBC (NCL)/SC/ST/Physically Challenged and Kashmiri migrants candidates as per Government of India Norms, provided they clearly mention their category in application form.

DOCTORATE PROGRAMME: Ph.D Programme (Full time and Part time):-

NIFTEM offers Ph.D programs in following areas:-

1. Agriculture & Environment Sciences, 2. Basic & Applied Science, 3. Food Engineering, 4. Food Business Management & Entrepreneurship Development, 5. Food Science & Technology

Eligibility:- Master degree in relevant discipline with at least 60% marks. Preference is given to NET/GATE qualified candidates

Selection process: Through Research Entrance Test followed by Interview at NIFTEM

MBA PROGRAMME: MBA with Dual specialization in:

1. Food & Agri Business Management (Compulsory) 2. One of Marketing/Finance/International Business.

Eligibility: Bachelor's degree and equivalent in relevant discipline with minimum 50% aggregate marks (45% in case of SC/ST) or equivalent CGPA.

Selection procedure: Based upon CAT-2016 score followed by GD/PI, Academic performance and work experience.

Total number of seats: Twenty (20)

**Watch out for
Admission dates
Announcement.**

How to apply:

Applicants are required to apply online at www.niftem.ac.in Online applications will start later and dates will be displayed on the website

Applicants should refer NIFTEM website time to time for updates

For any support please contact: 8814000258, 9811239472

REGISTRAR