

# IAUA GOLDEN JUBILEE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

Entitled

*"Agricultural Education – Sharing Global Experiences"*

**November 23-25, 2018**

at

**National Agricultural Science Complex (NASC)  
PUSA CAMPUS, New Delhi – 110012, INDIA**



**Jointly Organized by**



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**Dr. Panjab Singh, President NAAS, NASC, New Delhi**

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## NATIONAL ORGANIZING SECRETARY

**Prof. (Dr) R.P. Singh**

Executive Secretary

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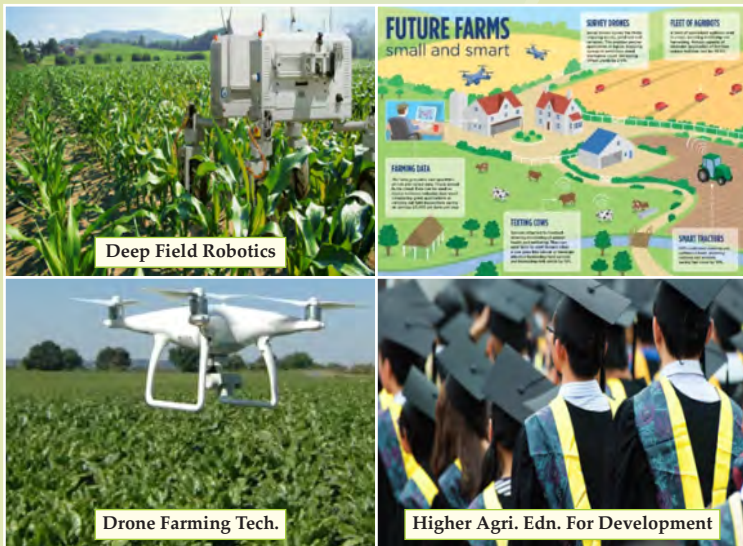
## Agricultural Education – Sharing Global Experiences

1. Human resource capital is the greatest treasure and ever-enriching this treasure must be the foremost resolve of all nations. Globally, education, research and extension systems, particularly in agriculture and food systems, have been instrumental in bringing transformational changes in a dynamic mode to ensure livelihood security for all for all times. During the past 50 years or so, driven by technology changes, in synergy with policy and institutional changes, particularly through the Green Revolution processes, the number of poor, hungry and undernourished had decreased significantly in most developing countries.
2. In India, the thrust on creating trained quality human resources in the Agriculture Sector through the countrywide establishment of State Agricultural Universities (SAUs) from 1960 onwards, along with the deemed universities, had ushered in the Green Revolution, followed by White, Yellow, and Blue Revolutions. The National Agricultural Research, Education and Extension System (NARES), one of the largest in the world, had congruently generated the needed scientists, teachers, researchers, technologists, technologies and technology transfer systems to transform India from Ship-to-Mouth situation to the Right-to-Food status. Similar developments have taken place in China, Brazil and other developing countries.
3. Yet, globally nearly 800 million people are hungry and over 2 billion are malnourished. Generally the total factor productivity (TFP) growth has slackened and farmer-non-farmer income inequity has widened. On the other hand, the food demand by 2050 is projected to almost double, which is to be realized in an environment-friendly sustainable manner from the shrinking land, water, and biodiversity resources. Further, the challenge is exacerbated due to proverbial uncertainties of the fast changing climate and volatile markets. The global educational system must be sensitive to these trends. **The Land Grant System will have to be transformed into a World Grant System.** And, Agriculture will have to be seated in the middle of Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM), changing STEM into STEAM, where 'A' stands for Agriculture to be synergistically enriched by basic, applied and strategic sciences and research.
4. More from Less for More (MLM) in a sustainable manner is the need of the hour. And, this is possible only through quality human resources pursuing continuous generation, transfer and adoption of appropriate technologies and innovations. The educational systems will be called upon to undertake business in unusual manner to achieve (i) sustainable intensification and diversification of production and zero waste to meet demand for nutrition and food quantity and quality, (ii) 100 percent increase in smallholder productivity and income; ensuring desired profitability, social justice, and attractiveness to agriculture as a profession, and (iii) ecosystem services that improve water quality and quantity, soil health, carbon capture, and biodiversity.
5. As agricultural education is being increasingly challenged to engage in a new global social contract to serve the needs of society, this International Conference through sharing the global experiences is expected to suggest a framework for agricultural education geared to improve the quality of life and environment, build leadership, increase collaboration and develop new approaches to new challenges and uncommon opportunities. The platform thus created through this International Conference is expected to evolve in time and space rendering agricultural education responsive to high green growth with high quality human resource.

## THEMES AND SUB-THEMES

The IAUA International Conference entitled “Agricultural Education – Sharing Global Experiences” plans to bring together on a single platform the Faculty of Agricultural Universities and other stakeholders from various agriculturally important countries to have a broad based discussion/ arbitration on the following sub themes of the conference:

1. Frontier Agricultural Education, Need for Sharing Global Strengths.
2. Creating World Class Teaching - Learning and Academic Ambience in Agri-Varsities.
3. Strengthening partnership between academia, industry and other related organizations.
4. Teaching innovations for cross-border knowledge and skill access.
5. Policy perspectives.



## ABOUT IAUA

Indian Agricultural Universities Association, (IAUA) established on Nov 10, 1967 (Registration no. 3489) completed 50 years of meaningful existence in 2017. In 1967, there were only 9 founder-member agricultural universities.

Since then, there has been a phenomenal increase in the number of agricultural universities. Till date we have 68 regular member universities that include 60 SAUs, 4 DUs and 4 CAUs. Based on the specialization there are 44 Agricultural, 6 Horticultural; 15 Veterinary and Animal Sciences and 3 Fishery Science Universities. During 1972-99, IAUA organized fewer events, i.e. 24 annual VCs' conventions; but later on during 1999-2017 the events as well as their types (categories) increased to 44 i.e., 18 VCs' Conventions, 12 National Symposia, 8 Brain-storming Sessions and 6 Regional Committee Meetings.

The main objective of the Association is to promote agricultural research, education and extension in the Agricultural Universities (AUs) and the States, and thereby speed up rural development in the country. The Association also acts as a bureau of information to facilitate communication, co-ordination and mutual consultation among agricultural universities. It also acts as a liaison between member universities and government departments to facilitate communication and expedite the needed action in matters of importance. IAUA also facilitates AUs for other activities for National and International Collaboration. Over time it has expanded and maintained its linkages with international sister Associations and other International organizations in India and abroad. These include Asian Pacific Association of Agricultural Research Institute's (APAARI), Bangkok, Asian Association of Agricultural College and Universities

(AAACU), Manila, all CG Centers, NASC Complex, New Delhi, International Association of Universities (IAU France), GCHERA (France), Kazakh National Agrarian University, Kazakhstan, RUFORUM in Uganda, National Chung Hsing University, Taichung, Taiwan, NUL&ES, Ukraine and Association of Public and Land Grant Universities (APLU, USA). IAUA is facilitating very active global exchange of views and knowledge in the field of agricultural research, extension and education.

All the SAUs, Deemed-to-be Universities and Central Agricultural Universities in India, which provide an integrated programme of teaching, research and extension education in agricultural sciences, are qualified to become regular members of the Association.

The Vice-Chancellors of member universities constitute the Association's General Body (GB), which meets once a year to decide the agenda for the next convention and other events on the current problems. It also adopts its audited accounts of the year besides approval of the budget estimates for the next financial year, and conducts the election of office-bearers for the following calendar year. The Executive Committee (EC) of the Association consists of President, Vice-President, Secretary-General, Treasurer and three members which meets at least quarterly.

In EC and GB, the agendas of common interest in AUs related to governance, financial support, problems of VCs, faculty, students, are discussed for rationale solutions in pursuance for healthy atmosphere in AUs

The office of the Association is manned by Executive Secretary, who implements the decisions of General Body and Executive Committee on behalf of the Association. A quarterly Newsletter is being published since 2000, giving important news, events and achievements by member universities for the information of all the members and others interested. An Annual Report is published, documenting all the activities of the year. The information on events and proceedings are published through the host universities, and the recommendations are included in website ([www.iauaiindia.org](http://www.iauaiindia.org)) and circulated to all the VCs of member universities and other main stake-holders.

The main source of revenue of the Association is the annual subscription from member universities. The ICAR also provides a nominal grant annually.

## GENERAL INFORMATION

**LANGUAGE:** The official language of the Congress will be English.

**VISA:** A valid VISA is necessary for all overseas delegates and all delegates are requested to apply at least 6 to 8 weeks before the proposed date of departure. For China and SAARC countries a permission authorization will be sent to the respective Indian consulate office in their country; however, the individual delegate is required to apply for Indian visa, well in advance. E visa facility is available for many countries. Please consult your travel agency or nearest Indian Embassy/Consulate office for the latest information.

**LETTER OF INVITATION:** Individuals requiring an official letter of invitation in order to obtain a visa and authorization to attend the conference should contact the Organizing Committee. An invitation letter will be sent on request to registered delegates only. The letter of invitation does not financially obligate the Congress organizers in any way. All expenses incurred in relation to the Congress are the sole responsibility of the participant.

**INSURANCE:** Participants are requested to make their own arrangements with respect to health and travel insurance. The Organizing Committee assumes no liability for participant's personal accidents, sickness, and theft or property damage.

**CURRENCY:** The currency of India is Indian Rupee. One Rupee is divided into 100 paise. Rupee currency notes come in the denomination of 5, 10, 20, 50, 200, 500 and 2000. Current exchange rate is US\$ 1= 63.66/- 1 Euro = 79.09/- (approx).

**BANKING AND EXCHANGE FACILITIES:** Currency exchange facilities are available at banks and at hotels. Most banks are open from 10 am to 4 pm from Monday to Saturday; except second and fourth Saturdays which are not working days for banks. 24 hours ATM is located in shopping centers and many neighborhood markets.

**ELECTRICITY:** In India electricity is provided at 220 V, 50 Hz. Sockets take round pins (2 or 3). Adapters are generally available at all hotels.

**TAXI:** Taxis are on call 24 hrs over the telephone including Uber, Ola, Meru etc. Air-conditioned (AC) Radio taxis are available at both the International and domestic terminals. In addition, there are prepaid counters at the airport for travel to any part of the city.

## ABOUT NEW DELHI

New Delhi, being the capital of India, is a cosmopolitan city. New Delhi abounds in relics and remains a glorious reminder of the past. Few cities in the world can claim the long continuity and status that New Delhi has enjoyed. Its history goes a long way to the time of Mahabharata as Indraprastha, the capital of Pandavas. Among the dynasties that laid claim to New Delhi were the Tomar Rajputs (9/ 10 century) and the Chauhan Rajputs (12 century). With the defeat of Prithviraj, the Chauhan leader, at the hands of the Muslims towards the end of the 12 century, New Delhi became the capital of Pathan Sultans and eventually of the Mughals. During the British rule for 200 years, the country came under unified control; Kolkata became the capital but moved back to New Delhi in 1911. Since then, New Delhi has retained its position as the seat of governance. Over the centuries, New Delhi has absorbed settlers and visitors from across the globe. Exploring the city can be a fascinating and rewarding experience.

Major tourist attractions of New Delhi are Red Fort, India Gate, Rashtrapati Bhawan, Parliament House, Jantar Mantar, Jama Masjid, Raj Ghat, Lakshmi Narayan Temple, Humayun's Tomb, Lotus Temple, Qutub Minar, Chandni Chowk, Connaught Place, Lodi Gardens, Akshardham Temple and Chattarpur Temple.

At a short distance from New Delhi, 200 km southeast, is the famous city of Agra, where Taj Mahal, one of the seven wonders of the modern world, is located. The historical city of Jaipur is located about 260 km southwest of New Delhi. The glory of the various kings is beautifully reflected in the magnificence of its palaces.

The famous Tiger Reserve - The Corbett National Park is about 6 hours drive from New Delhi. The park is located in the midst of the hills of Kumaon and provides a unique experience of Elephant Safari. For bird watchers, the Keola Deo Ghana Bird Sanctuary at Bharatpur is about 180 km from New Delhi. The Sanctuary harbours the most exquisite birds from all over the globe. There are many other places of tourist interest, which may fascinate you. Trips will be arranged on payment basis to Taj Mahal, Agra only on prior confirmation of the participants. Our travel counter will be pleased to help you in this regard.

**TIME ZONE:** India is 5-1/2 hours ahead of GMT, 4-1/2 hours behind Australian Eastern Time & 10-1/2 hours ahead of American Eastern Standard Time.

**WEATHER:** At the time of the Congress the climate in New Delhi will be pleasant with clear skies and light sunshine. Winter clothing will be required. The day temperature ranges from 16-18°C (avg. min. temp. will be 9°C).

## ABOUT INDIA

**India** is the seventh-largest country by area, the second-most populous country (with almost 1.3 billion people), and the largest democracy in the world. It is bounded by the Indian Ocean on the south, the Arabian Sea on the southwest, and the Bay of Bengal on the southeast. It shares land borders with Pakistan to the west, China, Nepal, and Bhutan to the north and northeast; and Myanmar (Burma) and Bangladesh to the east. In the Indian Ocean, India is in the vicinity of Sri Lanka and the Maldives. India's Andaman and Nicobar Islands share a maritime border with Thailand and Indonesia.

1. India is a federal republic governed under a parliamentary system and consists of 29 states and 7 union territories. India is widely recognized for its wide and rich cuisine and lush wildlife and vegetation. It is a pluralistic, multilingual and multi-ethnic society and is also home to a diversity of wildlife in a variety of protected habitats.
2. In 2017, the Indian economy was the world's sixth largest by nominal GDP and third largest by purchasing power parity. Following market-based economic reforms in 1991, India became one of the fastest-growing major economies and is considered a newly industrialized country.
3. In 2016, a survey on World Tourism rankings compiled by United Nations World Tourism Organization, the nation is visited by approximately 14.6 million tourists every year (2016), making it the 8th most visited country in the Asia-Pacific.