

# KANSAS AGRICULTURE AND RURAL LEADERSHIP PROGRAM

March 16-29, 2009, India



**Delhi**  
March 17 - 19, 2009  
**Haryana**  
March 20 - 21, 2009  
**Punjab**  
March 21 - 23, 2009

**Himachal Pradesh**  
March 23 - 25, 2009  
**Chandigarh**  
March 25 - 26, 2009  
**Uttar Pradesh**  
March 27 - 28, 2009

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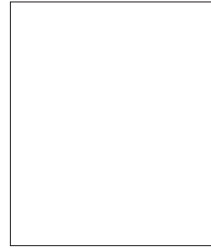


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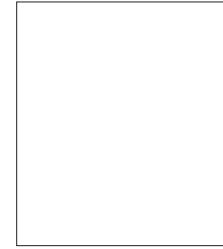


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# TRAVEL TIPS

The following is a set of "tips" based on the observances of American travelers to India. Because of the infinite size and scope of Indian "cultural factors", the tips are followed by a suggested reading list which may help the American traveler form his/her impressions of India. Be sure also to read the Country Specific Information (India).

## **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.

**Restrooms:** While in India, it is usually best to avoid use of public rest-rooms. Most hotels catering to foreigners provide Western style restroom facilities. If forced to use accommodations in unknown surroundings, it is important to know what to expect. Indian-style toilets will most likely consist of a hole in the ground in place of a western-style toilet and will substitute water in place of toilet paper. If you are fastidious, carrying toilet paper and soap or some sort of hand sanitizer at all times may prove to be a psychological as well as a hygienic benefit.

**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 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 \$12). Depending on the attitude of the customs' official, one may or may not have to enter a portable computer on a TBRE form.

**Currency Allowed In India:** 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.




# AGRICULTURE

Agriculture in India has a long history dating back to ten thousand years. Today, India ranks second worldwide in farm output. Agriculture and allied sectors like forestry, logging and fishing accounted for 16.6% of the GDP in 2007, employed 60% of the total workforce and despite a steady decline of its share in the GDP, is still the largest economic sector and plays a significant role in the overall socio-economic development of India. India is the largest producer in the world of milk, cashew nuts, coconuts, tea, ginger, turmeric and black pepper. It also has the world's largest cattle population (193 million) It is the second largest producer of wheat, rice, sugar, groundnut and inland fish. It is the third largest producer of tobacco. India accounts for 10% of the world fruit production with first rank in the production of banana and sapota. India's population is growing faster than its ability to produce rice and wheat. The most important structural reform for self-sufficiency is the ITC Limited plan to connect 20,000 villages to the Internet by 2013. This will provide farmers with up to date crop prices for the first time, which should minimise losses incurred from neighbouring producers selling early and in turn facilitate investment in rural areas. India ranks second worldwide in farm output. Agriculture and allied sectors like forestry, logging and fishing accounted for 18% of the GDP in 2007, employed 60% of the total workforce[1] and despite a steady decline of its share in the GDP, is still the largest economic sector and plays a significant role in the overall socio-economic development of India. Yields per unit area of all crops have grown since 1950, due to the special emphasis placed on agriculture in the five-year plans and steady improvements in irrigation, technology, application of modern agricultural practices and provision of agricultural credit and subsidies since Green revolution in India. However, international comparisons reveal that the average yield in India is generally 30% to 50% of the highest average yield in the world. Indian Punjab is called the "Granary of India" or "India's bread-basket." It produces 14% of India's cotton, 20% of India's wheat, and 9% of India's rice.

**History:** Indian agriculture began by 9000 BCE as a result of early cultivation of plants, and domestication of crops and animals. Settled life soon followed with implements and techniques being







developed for agriculture. Double monsoons led to two harvests being reaped in one year. Indian products soon reached the world via existing trading networks and foreign crops were introduced to India. Plants and animals—considered essential to their survival by the Indians—came to be worshiped and venerated. The middle ages saw irrigation channels reach a new level of sophistication in India and Indian crops affecting the economies of other regions of the world under Islamic patronage. Land and water management systems were developed with an aim of providing uniform growth. Despite some stagnation during the later modern era the independent Republic of India was able to develop a comprehensive agricultural program.

**Insurance:** India has many farm insurance companies that insure wheat, fruit, rice and rubber farmers in the event of natural disasters or catastrophic crop failure, under the supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture. One notable company that provides all of these insurance policies is agriculture insurance company of India and it alone insures almost 20 million farmers.

**Initiatives:** The required level of investment for the development of marketing, storage and cold storage infrastructure is estimated to be huge. The government has implemented various schemes to raise investment in marketing infrastructure. Among these schemes are Construction of Rural Go downs, Market Research and Information Network, and Development / Strengthening of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure, Grading and Standardization. The Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI), established in 1905, was responsible for the research leading to the "Indian Green Revolution" of the 1970s. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is the apex body in agriculture and related allied fields, including research and education.[10] The Union Minister of Agriculture is the President of the ICAR. The Indian Agricultural Statistics Research Institute develops new techniques for the design of agricultural experiments, analyses data in agriculture, and specializes in statistical techniques for animal and plant breeding. Prof. M.S. Swaminathan is known as "Father of the Green Revolution" and heads the MS Swaminathan Research Foundation. He is known for his advocacy of environmentally sustainable agriculture and sustainable food security.

**Problems:** Slow agricultural growth is a concern for policymakers as some two-thirds of India's people depend on rural employment for a living. Current agricultural practices are neither economically nor

environmentally sustainable and India's yields for many agricultural commodities are low. Poorly maintained irrigation systems and almost universal lack of good extension services are among the factors responsible. Farmers' access to markets is hampered by poor roads, rudimentary market infrastructure, and excessive regulation.

**The low productivity in India is a result of the following factors:** According to World Bank's "India: Priorities for Agriculture and Rural Development", India's large agricultural subsidies are hampering productivity-enhancing investment. Over regulation of agriculture has increased costs, price risks and uncertainty. Government intervenes in labor, land, and credit markets. India has inadequate infrastructure and services. World Bank also says that the allocation of water is inefficient, unsustainable and inequitable.

**The irrigation infrastructure is deteriorating:**

- Illiteracy, general socio-economic backwardness, slow progress in implementing land reforms and inadequate or inefficient finance and marketing services for farm produce.
- The average size of land holdings is very small (less than 20,000 m<sup>2</sup>) and is subject to fragmentation, due to land ceiling acts and in some cases, family disputes. Such small holdings are often over-manned, resulting in disguised unemployment and low productivity of labour.
- Adoption of modern agricultural practices and use of technology is inadequate, hampered by ignorance of such practices, high costs and impracticality in the case of small land holdings.
- Irrigation facilities are inadequate, as revealed by the fact that only 52.6% of the land was irrigated in 2003–04, which result in farmers still being dependent on rainfall, specifically the Monsoon season. A good monsoon results in a robust growth for the economy as a whole, while a poor monsoon leads to a sluggish growth. Farm credit is regulated by NABARD, which is the statutory apex agent for rural development in the subcontinent.





# INDIAN CLIMATE

**Cycle of Season:** Though divided into different climatic zones, India seems to be unified by primarily four seasons- Winter, Summer, Advancing Monsoon and Retreating Monsoon.

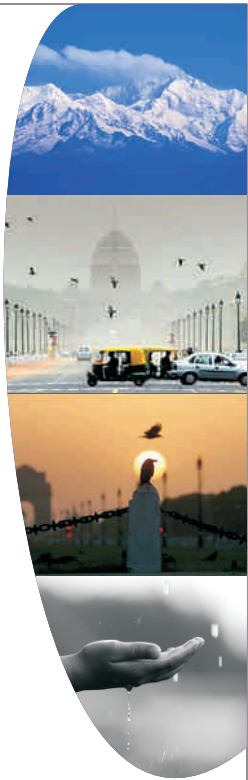
**Winter:** December to February is the wintertime in almost all of India. At this time of the year, days are cold with average temperature of 338 F, but it can drop down to below 0 F in some higher ranges of northern India. Normally winters are dry in northern India. In Southern part, the temperature difference is not so marked due to moderating effect of Indian Ocean, Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea.

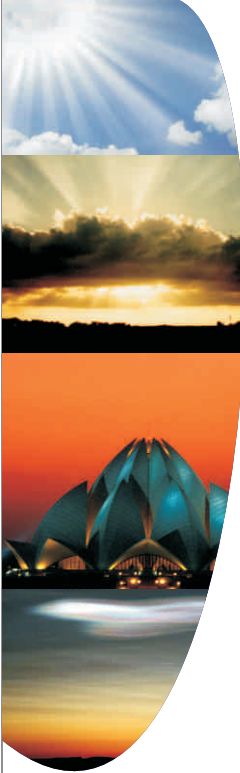
**Summer:** March, April, May and June are the summer months in India. It is a time period when rays of the sun fall vertically on Indian subcontinent. The average temperature is around 1082 F but in western region the maximum temperature can be far above the average. Hot wind, known, as 'Loo' is the marked feature of summers in northern India.

**Advancing Monsoon:** It is the time period when India gets major part of its share of rain. Months of June, July, August and September form the core of Advancing Monsoon in almost all parts of country. The monsoon approaches with moisture laden winds, this sudden approach is marked with violent thunderstorms and lightening, known as 'break' of the monsoon.

**Retreating Monsoon:** This season starts, when monsoon after drenching all of India, begins to retreat. With the month of September, rainfall began to decrease and as we approach November, the monsoon is completely gone from major part of India, except for Tamil Nadu and some other southern states, which also receive rain from Western Disturbance.

In recent times, this cycle of season has been disturbed due to uncontrolled industrialization and other developmental activities resulting in drastic changes in climate. This has lead to climatic disasters such as Drought, Landslides Floods and Global Warming. The unchecked cutting down of trees indirectly leads to landslide and drought. Annual Floods have become part of life in many regions of





India. It results in large-scale loss of life and property. The phenomenon of Global Warming is mainly the result of air pollution. The polluting industries and vehicles running endlessly on the roads emit hazardous gases such as Carbon dioxide, Sulphur dioxide, Carbon monoxide, Methane etc. These gases produce 'Green House' effect, which leads to Global Warming. It may lead to very serious climatic changes. The increase in average temperature of earth is will result in melting down of the polar ice and glaciers, which in turn will lead to increased ocean level. This rising ocean level may submerge many of today's existing islands and coastal cities.

**Conversion Rates:**

1 mile = 1.609 344 kilometer

1 degree Celsius = 33.8 degree Fahrenheit

1 kilogram = 2.204 622 621 8 lb, lbs

1 ounce = 0.062 5 lb, lbs

1 pound = 0.453 592 37 kilogram

# STATES TO BE VISITED

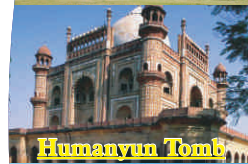
## DELHI

**History:** At 72.5 m (238 ft), the Qutub Minar is the world's tallest free standing minaret. Built in 1560, the Humayun's Tomb is the first example of Mughal tomb complexes. Built in 1639 by Shah Jahan, the Red Fort is the site from which the Prime Minister of India addresses the nation on Independence Day. Human habitation was probably present in and around Delhi during the second millennium BC and before, as evidenced by archeological relics. The city is believed to be the site of Indraprastha, legendary capital of the Pandavas in the Indian epic Mahabharata. Settlements grew from the time of the Mauryan Empire (c. 300 BC). Remains of seven major cities have been discovered in Delhi. The Tomara dynasty founded the city of Lal Kot in 736 AD. The Chauhan Rajputs of Ajmer conquered Lal Kot in 1180 AD and renamed it Qila Rai Pithora. The Chauhan king Prithviraj III was defeated in 1192 by the Afghan Muhammad Ghori. In 1206, Qutb-ud-din Aybak, the first ruler of the Slave Dynasty established the Delhi Sultanate. Qutb-ud-din started the construction the Qutub Minar and Quwwat-al-Islam (might of Islam), the earliest extant mosque in India. After the fall of the Slave dynasty, a succession of Turkic and Central Asian dynasties, the Khilji dynasty, the Tughluq dynasty, the Sayyid dynasty and the Lodhi dynasty held power in the late medieval period, and built a sequence of forts and townships that are part of the seven cities of Delhi.[20] In 1398, Timur Lenk invaded India on the pretext that the Muslim sultans of Delhi were too much tolerant to their Hindu subjects. Timur entered Delhi and the city was sacked, destroyed, and left in ruins. Delhi was a major centre of Sufism during the Sultanate period. In 1526, Zahiruddin Babur defeated the last Lodhi sultan in the First Battle of Panipat and founded the Mughal Empire that ruled from Delhi, Agra and Lahore.

The Mughal Empire ruled northern India for more than three centuries, with a five-year hiatus during Sher Shah Suri's reign in the mid-16th century. Mughal emperor Akbar shifted the capital from Agra to Delhi. Shah Jahan built the seventh city of Delhi that bears his name (Shahjahanabad), and is more commonly known as the "Old City" or "Old Delhi". The old city served as the capital of the Mughal



Red Fort



Humayun Tomb



Lotus Temple



Qutub Minar

Must Try:

Chaat  
Paranthe  
Chole Bhature  
Nagguri-Halwa  
Tandori Chicken

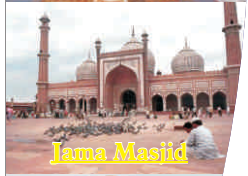
New Delhi



Lodhi Garden



Akshardham Temple



Jama Masjid



India Gate

Empire from 1638. Nader Shah defeated the Mughal army at the huge Battle of Karnal in February, 1739. After this victory, Nader captured and sacked Delhi, carrying away many treasures, including the Peacock Throne. In 1761, Delhi was raided by Ahmed Shah Abdali after the Third battle of Panipat. At the Battle of Delhi on 11 September, 1803, General Lake's British forces defeated the Marathas.

Delhi came under direct British control after the Indian Rebellion of 1857. Shortly after the Rebellion, Calcutta was declared the capital of British India and Delhi was made a district province of the Punjab. In 1911, Delhi was declared the capital of British India and a new political and administrative capital was designed by a team of British architects led by Edwin Lutyens to house the government buildings. New Delhi, also known as Lutyens' Delhi, was officially declared as the seat of the Government of India and the capital of the republic after independence on 15 August, 1947. During the Partition of India thousands of Hindu and Sikh refugees from West Punjab and Sindh fled to Delhi while many Muslim residents of the city migrated to Pakistan. In 1984, three thousand Sikhs were killed in the 1984 anti-Sikh riots. Migration to Delhi from the rest of India continues, contributing more to the rise of Delhi's population than the birth rate, which is declining. The Constitution (Sixty-ninth Amendment) Act, 1991 declared the Union Territory of Delhi to be formally known as National Capital Territory of Delhi. The Act gave Delhi its own legislative assembly, though with limited powers. In December 2001, the Parliament of India building in New Delhi was attacked by armed Kashmiri militants resulting in the death of six security personnel. India suspected Pakistan's hand in the attacks resulting in a major diplomatic crisis between the two countries. Delhi again witnessed terrorist attacks in October 2005 and September 2008 resulting in the deaths of 62[29] and 30[30] civilians respectively.

**Culture:** Delhi Culture is all about the tradition of Delhi. Culture of Delhi includes festivals, art, paintings, embroidery, jewelery, handicrafts, cuisine, religion and sports. Delhi, being the capital of India, is the land of festivals and celebrations. The most important festivals included in the Cultural Heritage of Delhi are the Diwali, Dussera, Lohri, Holi, Kite Flying Festival, Basant Panchami, Maha Shivaratri, Baisakhi, Mahavir Jayanti and a lot more. Delhi Culture comprises of art and paintings, which is a part of the tradition of Delhi. art and paintings got immense importance in Delhi since the

Must Try:  
Aloo-Puri  
Kachori  
Gol-gappa  
Jalebi

New Delhi

Mughal period. Delhi embroidery is famous all over the world. The cloths having different types of embroideries are used or making salwar kurtas, sarees, bed sheets and a lot more. The fine work incorporated in the jeweleries of Delhi bring represent the touch of elegance. The jeweleries include the traditional as well as the modern ones. The great number of designers in Delhi continuous invent new styles in jeweleries. A wide variety of handicrafts are found in Delhi. Local people as well as the tourists coming from far and wide have a great interest in buying jeweleries made in Delhi. Delhi handicrafts also attract people from all over the world. There are handicraft melas and fairs as well as shops and emporiums, where crafts work are available. Delhi hut is one of the places in Delhi, where a wide variety of handicrafts are available. Delhi being a land of culture and diversity, religion has always played an important role in the Delhi Culture. The different kinds of people as well as culture and religion brought in the different types of cuisine. Delhi cuisine, which is more popularly known as North Indian cuisine is famous in the whole world.

## HARYANA

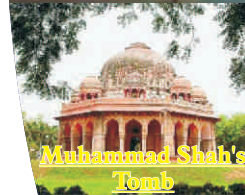
**History:** Haryana, also called “the Madhyama Dis” (middle region) of the Later Vedic Period (c. 800-500 BC) was the birthplace of the Hindu religion. The first hymns of the Aryans were sung and the most ancient manuscripts were written here. Urban settlements in Ghaggar Valley date back to 3000 BC. From about 1500 BC, Aryan tribes were the first (of many groups) to invade the region. The area was the home to the legendary Bharata dynasty, which gave India its Hindi name, Bharat. The epic battle between the Kauravas and Pandavas, recorded in the Indian epic poem, the Mahabharata, took place at Kurukshetra. In the 3rd century BC, the area was incorporated into the Mauryan Empire. It later became an important power base for the Mughals; the battle of Panipat in 1526 established Mughal rule in India. The area was ceded to British in 1803. In 1832 it was transferred to the then North-Western Provinces and in 1858 Haryana became a part of Punjab, remaining as such after the partition of India in 1947. The demand for Haryana as a separate state, however, was raised even before India's independence in 1947. Lala Lajpat Rai and Asaf Ali, prominent figures in the national movement, advocated a separate state of Haryana. Sri Ram Sharma, a veteran freedom fighter, headed a Haryana Development Committee to focus attention on the concept of an autonomous state. The demand for unilingual states by Sikhs and Hindus gained momentum in the early 1960s. With the



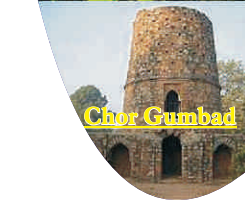
Gurari Mahal



Yadavindra Gardens



Muhammad Shah's Tomb



Chor Gumbad

**Must Try:**  
Chaach-Lassi  
Kachri Ki Sabzi  
Bajri Ki Khichdi  
Cholia (Green Gram)

**Haryana**

passage of the Punjab Reorganization Act (and in accordance with the earlier recommendations of the States Reorganization Commission), Haryana became India's 17th state on 1st November 1966. Haryana was carved out of the mostly Hindi-speaking eastern portion of Punjab, while the mostly Punjabi-speaking western portion remained as current day Punjab. The city of Chandigarh, on the linguistic and physical border, was made a union territory to serve as capital of both these states. Chandigarh was due to transfer to state of Punjab in 1986, according to the Rajiv-Longowal Accord, but the transfer has been delayed pending an agreement on which parts of the Hindi speaking areas of Abohar and Fazilka, currently part of Firozpur District of Punjab, that should be transferred to Haryana in exchange.

**Culture:** Haryana has been a cultural heartland of the country for over centuries. It is a place of diversified races, beliefs and faiths. The people of Haryana are tradition bound and have preserved their rich culture in the form of dance, drama, music, arts, and celebration of various fairs and festivals throughout the year. Haryana's folk culture is based on old customs of meditation, Yoga and chanting of Vedic Mantras. The seasonal and religious festivals bring affability among the people. They take great delight in saang (a folk dance), dramas, ballads and songs during these occasions. The residents of Haryana are vibrant-earthly people for whom life itself is a celebration. The main languages of Haryana are Hindi, Punjabi and Urdu but Haryanvi and Jatu are spoken in villages. The foods of the state have distinguishing flavours and are prepared especially during festive occasions. Haryana has been successful in preserving its rich cultural heritage despite turbulent political upheavals. With rapid urbanization and close proximity to Delhi the cultural aspects are now taking a more modern hue.

## PUNJAB

**History:** Punjab is the cradle of the Indus Valley Civilization, more than 4000 years old. Archaeological excavations, throughout the state, have revealed evidences of the magnificent cities of Harappa and Mohenjodaro, that lived and died along the banks of the mighty Indus and its tributaries. The Mahabharata, which narrates life between the 7th and 5th century BC, contains rich descriptions of the land and people of Punjab at that time. It is believed that parts of the



Morni Hills



Barsi Gate



Sheikh Chahli's Mausoleum



Cantonment Church Tower

**Must Try:**  
Raabri  
Mixed Dals  
Gajar-ka-Halwa  
Bathua-Ka-Raita

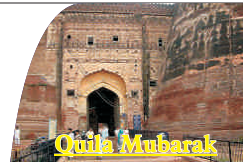
**Haryana**



Ramayana too, were written around the Shri Ram Tirath Ashram, near Amritsar; and it was in these forests that Lav and Kush grew up. Other great historical discoveries have been unearthed at Ropar, Kiratpur, Dholbaha, Rohira and Ghuram. These relics throw light on the culture and changing architectural styles of Punjab, since the Harappan age. At Sanghol, in Fatehgarh Sahib district near Ludhiana, sites associated with great Mauryan Dynasty, have yielded remarkable relics that record the presence of Buddhism in the region. Going Back 6,000 years. Punjab is the wellspring of Indian culture. Traditional literature the Ramayana and Mahabharata, the Puranas, the Vedas, all take us back to Punjab. Archaeologists find the earliest evidence of recognisably Indian civilisation in the excavation of Punjab's Harappan sites. The uninterrupted continuity of Indian culture flows forth from ancient Punjab.

Artifacts dating back to the Pleistocene Age have been found in the valley of Kangra, Pehalgam, and Hoshiarpur. These finds testify to the cultural unity extending to the whole of the region. The Harappa-Ropar and Sanghol civilisations were the outcome of the culture that developed over a vast area. The Harappan civilisation perhaps was overwhelmed by the village folk, who, although did not belong to a different culture, represented a different pattern of life. There is no conclusive evidence to prove that the authors of the Rig Veda came to the land of seven rivers from any outside country. The whole complex of Rigvedic hymns shows them settled in this region from the outset and considering it their sacred land and original home. Sage Priyamedha Sindhukshit in the famous 'Hymn of Rivers' (Nadi-stuti) after invoking the favour of rivers soars to a high pitch of exultation in his reference to the Sindhu. He clearly states that his ancestors were the inhabitants of the land through which the river flowed from ages immemorial.

The Vedic and the later Epic periods of the Punjab were socially and culturally the most prolific. The Rig Veda was composed here. During the period quite a number of centres learning and culture were established. Panini and Vishnu Gupta were associated with this religion, Philosophy, grammar, law, astrology, medicine and warfare were taught. Yasak's Nirkuta and Panini's Ashtadhyayi are those classic creations of which help us to understand the language and culture of the ancient Punjab. The field of action of the Ramayana is believed to be outside the Punjab but the tradition maintains that Valmiki composed the Ramayana near the present Amritsar city and Kaikeyee belonged to this region.



Quila Mubarak



Golden Temple



Shish Mahal



Hiran Minar

Must Try:  
Chana-Bhature  
Amritsari Machchi  
and Kulcha, Lassi  
Makke di Roti  
-Sarson da Saag

**Punjab**



Shish Mahal



Takht Sri  
Anandpur Sahib



Maiser Khana



Damdama  
Sahib

The advent of Buddhism saw Punjab become, more than ever, a cultural crossroad. A few years before the birth of Buddha (556 BC), the armies of Darius I, king of Persia, had swept across Punjab and made the area a protectorate of Persian empire. This was a fruitful interaction that ripened into the cultured and sophisticated cities of Gandhara (present day northern Pakistan-southern Afghanistan). To the Buddhists Punjab was Uttar Path – the way to the North, to the valleys of Afghanistan, and further on to Central Asia and China. In 327 BC Alexander invaded Punjab, defeating Raja Paurava (Porus). The centuries that followed brought more incursions from the north but the Indian response was vigorous. This happened during the rules of the Mauryas, the Sungas, the Guptas and the Pushabhuti.

**Culture:** Throughout the ages Punjab was a crucible of culture. An unending amalgamation of communities and confluence cultures took place resulting in a pragmatic, experimental and utilitarian outlook on life and a robust common-sense view which debilitated the root of all sorts of dogmas, conventions and conservatism. Arab Muslims under the leadership of Mohammad Bin Qasim raided Sind and Multan in 713 AD; that was Punjab's involvement with the next phase of military, political and cultural conflicts. Other armies from West and Central Asia followed over the next 1000 years. The Ghoris, Mongols and Ghaznavids swept across the Khyber Pass and down into Punjab to plunder, but they were not interested in establishing their rule and staying in the country permanently. During this convulsive period the Natha mendicants kept alive the cardinal spirit of India. The clash of cultures was also responsible for the birth of the Sufi tradition. Khwaja Moinuddin Chist, one of the greatest of the Sufis, arrived at Lahore in 1190. Farid-ud-Din Ganj-i-Shakar (1173-1265) is the first Sufi poet, who wrote in Punjabi – then a sort of North Indian lingua franca. It was an amalgamation of Hindi and Multani. Other Sufis like Shah Hussain, All Haider and Ghulam Farid identified themselves with what is commonly termed as Punjabiati, and sang in the language of the land the songs of love, humanity and God.

## Himachal Pradesh

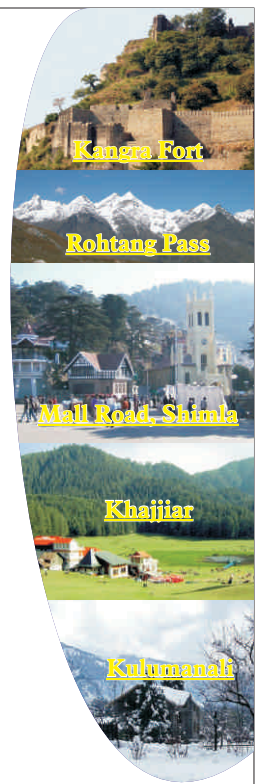
**History:** After Indian Independence, a Union Territory of Hill states was created. It primarily consisted of hill states around Shimla. On November 1, 1966 Punjab Hill areas were merged into Himachal as part of reorganization of Punjab. Himachal Pradesh became a full fledged state of the

Must Try:  
Mah Ki Dal  
Dal Makhani  
Kadai Paneer  
Stuffed Parathas  
Tandori Chicken

**Punjab**

Republic of India on January 25, 1971. Himachal Pradesh has been on the path of progress since Independence. The literacy rate of the state is 63% now and is improving every decade. The population has almost stabilized at about 5 million, thanks to high literacy and effective family planning programs. Every village in the state has electricity and drinking water now. Many young men from Himachal serve the Indian Army and have played significant role in the National defense. Dharamsala has a war memorial dedicated to the memory of those who lost their lives for their country. Himachal has one state university at Shimla, namely, Himachal Pradesh University. There is a Regional Engineering College (REC) at Hamirpur that has students from all over India. In addition, there is a Medical College at Shimla. Himachal is literally a power house when it comes to hydro-electricity. The state has many dams that harness the hilly rivers to generate electric power. The electricity is used by farmers in Punjab, Haryana and by the industries in the northern plains.

**Culture:** Most of the people in Himachal depend on agriculture for livelihood. Many people derive their income from sheep, goats, and other cattle. Ninety percent of the people live in villages and small towns. Villages usually have terraced fields and small two storey houses with sloping roof. The villages are mostly self-contained with a few shops to take care of basic necessities of life. Most villages have a temple, where people congregate for worship. In many parts of the Himachal the village Gods are carried on palanquins to village fairs. On Dussehra the largest congregation of village Gods takes place at Kullu. The folk songs of Himachal Pradesh are full of charm. They are usually based on a religious or a romantic theme. People gather in a circle in village fairs and dance to the tune of these songs. The dancing is usually spontaneous during a village fair and is symbolic of the peace and joy of the people. In general people of Himachal Pradesh are honest, truthful, gentle, and good humored. Most of the children study at government run public schools. There are many private schools at Shimla and other parts of Himachal. Most of the people in Himachal are Hindus. There is a sizable number of Buddhists who live in Himachal. Hinduism practiced in the areas of Himachal that are closer to the northern plains is very similar to the Hinduism practiced in the plains. Upper hill areas have their own distinct flavor of Hinduism. Their practice of religion combines the local legends and beliefs with the larger Hindu beliefs. The temple architecture has also been influenced by local constraints such as availability or lack of availability of certain construction materials. Most of the upper hill temples are made of wood and more similar to Pagodas in design. Most of the people of Himachal who live in the



Must Try:  
Kababs, Halwa  
Biryanis, Bedmi  
Aloo Kachori  
Benarasi Chaat  
**Himachal  
Pradesh**

areas that border with China are Buddhist. There are many beautiful Buddhist temples and pagodas in Himachal.

## CHANDIGARH

**History:** Chandigarh has a pre-historic past. The sloping plains on which modern Chandigarh city exists, was in the ancient past, a wide lake ringed by a marsh. The fossils excavated from the site indicate a large variety of aquatic and amphibian life which was supported by that environment. About 8000 years back the area was inhabited by the Harappans. The history of modern Chandigarh is not very old. The place was in the province of Punjab with its capital at Lahore. But due to the division of India and Pakistan in the year 1947, Lahore came in the side of Pakistan leaving Punjab without having a capital. To fill up this vacancy the government of India decided to construct a new capital in the year 1948. An area of 114.59 sq. km was approved at the foot of the Shivalic hills in Ropar district. An existing village gave its name to the new capital. The name is derived from two words i.e. Chandi-Goddess of power and Garh-Fortress. The then prime minister of India Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru supported the project and took interests in its execution. The Swiss-French architect Charles Edouard Jeanneret (Le Corbusier) was the creator of the city. This is India's cleanest city and perhaps Le Corbusier's lasting legacy. In March, 1948, the Government of Punjab, in consultation with the Government of India, approved a 114.59 sq. kms of land at the foothills of the Shivaliks as the site for the new capital. The location of the city site was a part of the erstwhile Ambala district as per the 1892-93 gazetteer of District Ambala. The site was selected by Dr.M. S. Randhawa, the then Deputy Commissioner of Ambala. The city has a unique distinction of being the capital of both, Punjab and Haryana while it itself was declared as a Union Territory and under the direct control of the Central Government. Chandigarh was due to be transferred to Punjab by an agreement signed in August 1985 by Late Rajiv Gandhi, the then Prime minister of India, with Sant Harchand Singh Longowal of the Akali Dal. But the transfer has been delayed due to a pending agreement that should be made to offer a district of Punjab to Haryana in exchange.

**Culture:** Chandigarh was built in the early 1950s by the internationally renowned architect Le Corbusier. It is the first modern city of post independent India and is laid out on a grid, divided evenly



Nek Chand Garden



Rose Garden



Nek Chand Rock Garden



Mata Mansa Devi



Sukhna Lake

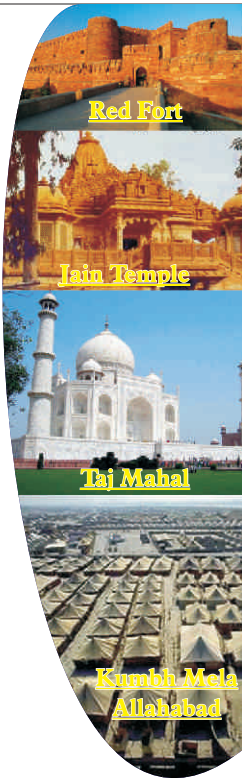
Must Try:  
Butter Chicken  
Tandoori Chicken  
Mutton Pulao

**Chadigarh**

into 57 sectors. The art and culture of Chandigarh is incredible in the nation. The city is conducive to creativity. Chandigarh's culture is synonymous with the culture and tradition of north Indian states. The city differs from many older cities in the region in this aspect that it has developed a cosmopolitan atmosphere with people from the whole country and even from abroad. The city is studded with numerous temples, mosques, shrines and bhawans located through out the city. Chandigarh is proud for the fact that it has actively promoted the diverse culture of the people from various states to form groups and create social institutions in the city. The presence of the institutions accounts maintaining a peaceful cultural atmosphere in the city. You can see various places of worship which are built in North Indian style of architecture. Still some shrines resemble with the temple architecture of Bengal, Orissa, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. Chandigarh is a city of furious creative energy. Artists and musicians find an atmosphere to develop their skills.

## Uttar Pradesh

Uttar Pradesh is the rainbow land where the multi-hued Indian Culture has blossomed from times immemorial. Blessed with a variety of geographical land and many cultural diversities, Uttar Pradesh, has been the area of activity of historical heroes like - Rama, Krishna, Buddha, Mahavira, Ashoka, Harsha, Akbar and Mahatma Gandhi. Rich and tranquil expanses of meadows, perennial rivers, dense forests and fertile soil of Uttar Pradesh have contributed numerous golden chapters to the annals of Indian History. Dotted with various holy shrines and pilgrim places, full of joyous festivals, it plays an important role in the politics, education, culture, industry, agriculture and tourism of India. Garlanded by the Ganga and Yamuna. The two pious rivers of Indian mythology, Uttar Pradesh is surrounded by Bihar in the East, Madhya Pradesh in the South, Rajasthan, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Haryana in the west and Uttaranchal in the north and Nepal touch the northern borders of Uttar Pradesh, it assumes strategic importance for Indian defence. Its area of 2,36,286 sq kms. lies between latitude 24 deg to 31 deg and longitude 77 deg to 84 deg East. Area wise it is the fourth largest State of India. In sheer magnitude it is half of the area of France, three times of Portugal, four times of Ireland, seven times of Switzerland, ten times of Belgium and a little bigger than England. The British East India Company came into contact with the Awadh rulers during the reign of IIIrd Nawab of Awadh. There is no doubt that the history of Uttar Pradesh has run concurrently with the history of the



Red Fort

Jain Temple

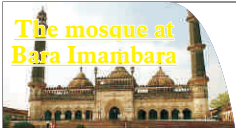
Taj Mahal

Kumbh Mela  
Allahabad

Must Try:  
Kababs, Halwa  
Biryanis, Bedmi  
Aloo Kachori  
Benarasi Chaat  
**Uttar  
Pradesh**



The mosque at Bara Imambara



Buland Darwaza  
Fatehpur Sikri



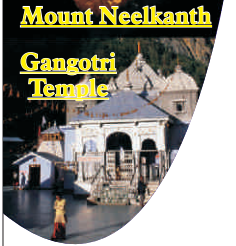
Vishwanath Temple  
Kashi



Mount Neelkanth



Gangotri Temple

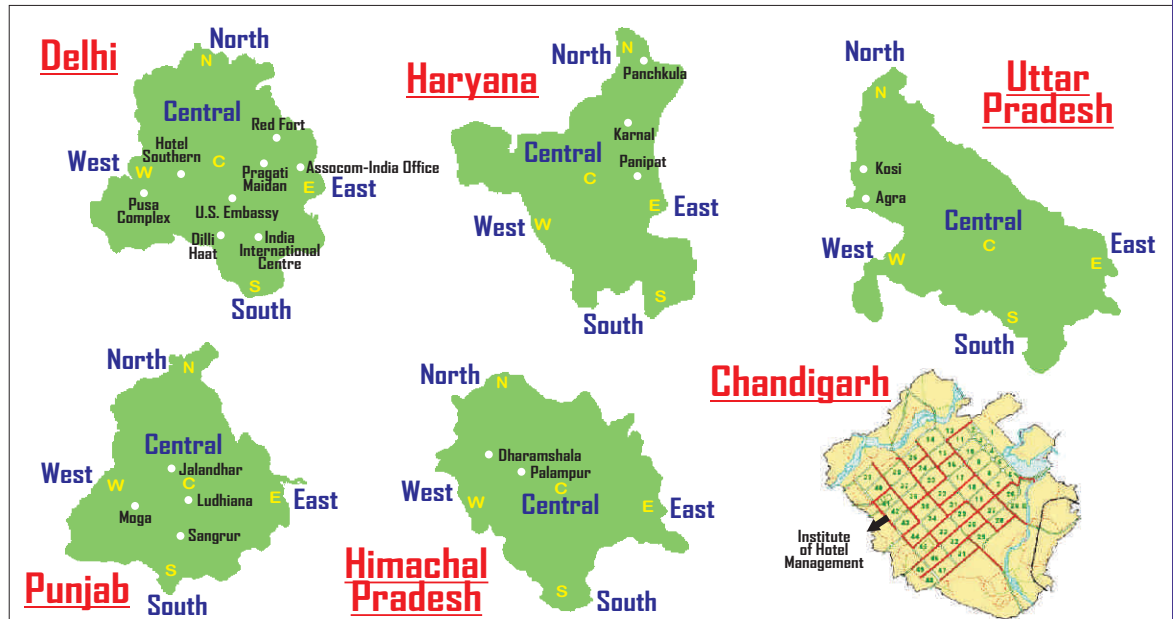


Must Try:  
Kababs, Halwa  
Biryanis, Bedmi  
Aloo Kachori  
Benarasi Chaat

**Uttar Pradesh**

country during and after the British rule, but it is also well-known that the contribution of the people of the State in National Freedom Movement had been significant.

**Culture:** Uttar Pradesh in one of the most ancient cradles of Indian culture. While it is true that no Harappa and Mohan-Jodaro have been discovered in the State, the antiquities found in Banda (Bundelkhand), Mirzapur and Meerut link its History to early Stone Age and Harappan era. Chalk drawings or dark red Drawings by primitive men are extensively found in the Vindhyan ranges of Mirzapur districts. Utensils of that age have also been discovered in Atranji-Khera, Kaushambi, Rajghat and Sonkh. Copper articles have been found in Kanpur, Unnao, Mirzapur, Mathura and advent of the Aryans in this State. It is most probable that snapped links between the Indus Valley and Vedic civilizations lie buried under the ruins of ancient sites found in this State.





# ITINERARY

**March 16-29, 2009, India**

**Depart Kanas City – Monday, March 16, 2009**

American Airlines 4364 03:40 PM

**Arrive Delhi - Tuesday, March 17, 2009**

American Airlines 292 08:55 PM

**Lodging in Delhi:**     **Distance from International Airport to NASC Guest House – 20 Kms (1 Hour)**

International Guest House

NASC Complex

Dev Prakash Shastri Marg, Pusa, *New Delhi*

**Day 1**

**Wednesday, March 18, 2009**

10:30

Leave Guest House

**(Distance to Assocom's Office – 18 Kms (1 Hour)**

11:30

Reach Assocom-India Office

Briefing of the Agenda and other discussions

13:00

Lunch at Assocom India office

14:00

Sight seeing in Delhi

**(Distance to Jama Masjid / Red Fort – 12 Kms (40 Mins.) Jama Masjid, Red Fort, Dilli Haat (Distance from Red Fort to Dilli Haat – 15 Kms (45 Mins.)**

**Visiting Time :** The Red Fort is open daily from Tuesdays to Sundays from sunrise to sunset, between 9.30 am to 4.30 pm.



Site Seeing in Delhi



Visit at Bal Bharati Public School, Delhi



India International Centre, Delhi



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VISIT 2008**



IARI

18:00

**Entry Fee :** Entry tickets to the fort cost Rs 10 per person (for Indian nationals) and Rs 150 per person (for foreign nationals). Entry to the fort is free on Fridays.

Dinner at Phoolwari  
**(Distance from Dilli Haat – 10 Kms (30 Mins))**  
Pragati Maidan, *New Delhi*



Josan Nutrients

21:00

Return to Guest House  
**(Distance from Pragati Maidan – 15 Kms (45 mins))**

**Day 2**

**Thursday, March 19, 2009**

09.30

Leave Guest House

10.00

Visit with officials of India Agricultural Research Institute  
**(Distance from Guest House – 2 Kms (10 mins.))**



Craft  
Museum

(Update on Indian Agriculture)  
**Dr. S. A. Patil**, Director  
Indian Agricultural Research Institute  
Pusa Institutional Area, Pusa, New Delhi – 110012

12:00

Leave for Fujiya  
**(Distance from IARI – 8 Kms (30 mins))**

13:00

Lunch at: Fujiya – A Chinese Restaurant  
Malcha Marg, Chanakya Puri, *New Delhi*

15:30

Leave for US Embassy  
**(Distance from Fujiya – 3 kms (10 Mins.)) (1 Assocom Staff will reach at Embassy at 13:30 to deliver passport at Security)**

16:15

US Embassy



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Briefing by office of Agriculture, USDA-FAS and USAID staff)  
**Ms. Holly Higgins**, Counsellor for Agricultural Affairs  
U.S. Embassy  
Chanakya Puri, New Delhi – 110021

17:30

Leave for India International Centre  
**(Distance from US Embassy – 10 Kms (25 Mins.)**

18:30

Dinner and Reception for KARL class; Interactive meeting with government officials and food processing industry on '**Agriculture, Education and Processing**'  
Conference Room No. 3  
Ground Floor, Annexe Building  
India International Centre  
40, Maxmueller Marg, Lodhi Road, *New Delhi*

**Day 3**

**Friday, March 20, 2009**

07:00

Check out from Guest House and proceed towards Delhi Public School, Panipat City (*Haryana*)

**Ms. Seema Bhatnagar**, Principal

09:00

**Agenda at School**

Welcome Drink on Arrival  
Breakfast and interaction with parents  
Assembly and Cultural Program  
Class Room Activity  
Interaction with Students in different Groups  
Interaction with Teachers  
Visit UNESCO Club

12:30

Leave for *Karnal*



NDRI



With villagers  
in Punjab



Sikh Temple

  
**GLIMPSES  
OF KARL  
GROUP  
VISIT 2008**

13:30

Lunch at Neelkanth Restaurant  
National Highway  
Grand Trunk Road, Karnal, *Haryana*



Potato Processing  
Plant, Jalandhar

15:00

Visit MSME facilities  
**Mr. R.P. Vaishya**, Director  
Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (GOI)  
Near ITI Chowk, 11-A, Kunjpura Road, Karnal – 132001, *Haryana*

17:00

Check in at: Hotel Jewel's  
Jewel Chowk, NH-1, Karnal (*Haryana*)  
Dinner @ Hotel Jewel's



Sant Longowal  
Institute, Sangrur

Day 4

**Saturday, March 21, 2009**  
Breakfast and Check out from the Hotel

09:00

Visit National Dairy Research Institute  
**Agenda**  
Visit Agricultural Technology Information Centre (ATIC)  
Visit Animal Biotechnology Centre  
Experimental Dairy  
Visit Modern Dairy Plant  
Visit Cattle Feed  
**Dr. A.K. Srivastav**, Director  
Dairy Research Institute  
NDRI Deemed University  
Karnal – 132001, *Haryana*



Garcha Farms

12:30

Lunch at Hotel Jewel's with few officials of NDRI

13:30

Leave Karnal



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- 18:00 **(Distance to Village Bodahhai Kalan – 170 Kms (4 Hours)**  
Visit **Mr. Jagdeep Singh Cheema** –Soy Milk Factory Owner  
Village Bodahhai Kalan
- 18:30 Visit Sikh Temple
- 19:00 Visit Soy Milk Factory
- 19:30 Dinner with Punjabi Folk Music
- 21:30 Leave for PAU, *Ludhiana*  
**(Distance form Village Bodahhai Kalan – 40 kms (1 Hour)**  
Stay at PAU
- Day 5**  
06:30 **Sunday, March 22, 2009**  
Breakfast
- 07:30 Leave for *Moga*  
**(Distance from PAU, Ludhiana – 100 Kms (2.5 hours)**
- 10:00 Adani Agri Logistics Limited  
Grain Handling and Storage Facilities  
Village Dagra, 10 km stone  
Moga-Ferozepur Road, Moga, *Punjab*  
Contact: **Mr. Puneet Mendiratta**
- 12:00 Leave for *Ludhiana*  
**(Distance from Moga – 100 Kms (2.5 hours)**
- 14:00 Lunch in India Summer Restaurant  
SPK Tower  
Near Cheema Chowk, *Ludhiana*



Punjab  
Agricultural  
University



Adani Agri  
Logistics  
Limited



Bonn  
Nutrients



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15:30

Visit Bonn Nutrients  
**Mr. Manjit Singh**, Managing Director  
204/K1, Jhabewal, Chandigarh Road, Ludhiana – 141123

16:30

Leave for Punjab Agriculture University  
**(Distance from Bonn – 20 Kms (40 Mins))**

17:30

Visit Museum at PAU

18:30

Check in at Punjab Agricultural University Guest House  
Punjab Agricultural University Complex  
Ludhiana, *Punjab*  
Contact: **Dr. P.S. Minhas**, Director Research  
**Mr. Shyam Murti**, P.S. to V.C  
**Dr. Nirmal Jaura**

19:30

Dinner & Interactive Meeting with VC and faculties of PAU at Guest House.

**Day 6**

**Monday, March 23, 2009**

06:30

Check out from PAU Guest House and Leave for *Jalandhar*

07:30

Meeting Point at McDonalds, Rama Mandi – Call **Mr. Jasbinder Singh** from  
*Phagwara*

08:00

Breakfast at Satnam Agro, *Jalandhar*

08:30

Visit Potato Processing Plant  
Satnam Agro Pvt. Ltd.  
(C/o Nirmal Cold Storage, Parko Camp, Nokata Road, *Jalandhar*)  
**Mr. Jasbinder Singh & Mr. Suranjan Singh**



Interactive Session  
at Hotel  
Chandigarh  
Beckons



Institute  
of Hotel  
Management  
Chandigarh



MARKFED  
Ropar



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VISIT 2008



- 10:00 Visit Potato & Dairy Farms
- 11:00 Lunch with **Mr. Jasbinder Singh** at his Residence
- 12:00 Leave for *Palampur*  
**(Distance from Jalandhar – 200 Kms (8 Hours))**
- 20:00 Check in at Hotel Tea-Bud, Palampur - 176061, *Himachal Pradesh*
- 20:30 Dinner at Hotel Tea-Bud

**Day 7 Tuesday, March 24, 2009**

- 07:30 Breakfast
- 09:00 Visit HPAU VC and facilities  
**Dr. Tej Pratap**, Vice Chancellor  
Chaudhary Sarwan Kumar Himachal Pradesh Krishi Viswavidhyalaya  
Palampur 176062, *Himachal Pradesh*  
**Dr. S.C. Sharma**, Director Research

- 13:00 Lunch at HPAU Guest House
- 14:00 Visit Tea Estates
- 19:00 Dinner at Hotel Tea-Bud

**Day 8 March 25, 2009**

- 06:00 Checkout & Breakfast at Hotel Tea-Bud
- 07:00 Leave for *Dharamsala*  
**(Distance from HPAU, Palampur – 25 Kms (1 hour))**



Himachal Pradesh  
Agricultural  
University



Visit at Taj Mahal  
Agra



Bhawani  
Roller  
Flour Mill  
Ghaziabad



**GLIMPSES  
OF KARL  
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Village in Punjab

08:00

Meeting with Dalai Lama (Subject to confirmation)

10:00

Leave for *Chandigarh*  
**(Distance from Dharamsala – 225 Kms (8 Hours))**

12:30

Lunch at Hotel River View  
Dehra, Gopipur, *Himachal Pradesh*

18:00

Check in at Hotel Chandigarh Beckons  
Chandigarh Institute of Hotel Management  
Sector 42-D, Chandigarh – 160 036



Bakery Kitchen,  
IHM, Chandigarh

19:00

Interactive dinner with industry and social workers  
Cultural programs (Bhangra dance)

**Day 9**

**Thursday, March 26, 2009**

08:30

Visit Chandigarh Institute of Hotel Management  
Mid day Meal preparation  
**Mr. T. K. Razdan**, Acting Principal  
Chandigarh Institute of Hotel Management  
Sector – 42 D, Chandigarh – 160036



IARI

09:30

Visit Flour Mill  
**Mr. Vinod Kapoor**  
Kapoor Brothers Roller Flour Mills  
64, Industrial Area, Phase 1, Panchkula

11:00

Leave for *Delhi*  
**(Distance from Chandigarh – 275 Kms (6 hours))**

13:00

Lunch at Haveli – A Traditional Veg Restaurant



**GLIMPSES  
OF KARL  
GROUP  
VISIT 2008**

Near Toll Plaza, G. T. Karnal Road

18:00

Check in at hotel in *Delhi*  
Hotel Southern

18/2, Arya Samaj Road, W.E.A., Karol Bagh, New Delhi – 110005

**Day 10**

**Friday, March 27, 2009**

07:00

Breakfast in Hotel

08:00

Visit Temple

09:30

Leave for *Agra*

**(Distance from Delhi – 250 Kms (5 Hours))**

12:30

Lunch at Moti Mahal Deluxe

106 Km-Stone, Delhi-Mathura Road, *Uttar Pradesh*

**Adventure Activities**

- 1) Burma Bridge Type 1
- 2) Burma Bridge Type 2
- 3) Tyre Cross
- 4) Commodo Net
- 5) Hopscotch
- 6) Rope Climbing
- 7) Monkey Crawl
- 8) Rope Ladder
- 9) Double Rope Bridge
- 10) Tarzen Swing
- 11) Log Balance
- 12) Commodo Crawl

17:30

Arrive in *Agra*



Get-together  
at Chandigarh



Potato Processing  
Plant, Jalandhar



Josan  
Nutrients,  
Kurukshetra



**GLIMPSES  
OF KARL  
GROUP  
VISIT 2008**



Dairy Plant,  
NDRI Karnal



Craft Museum  
Delhi



HPAU Farms  
Palampur

Check in at Hotel Taj-View  
Fatehabad Road, Taj Ganj, Agra-282001

**Day 11**

**Saturday, March 28, 2009**

- 07:00 Breakfast at Taj (Heavy b/f recommended as the lunch will be at 1400 hrs)
- 09:00 Leave for Taj Mahal
- 10:00 Visit Taj Mahal
- 12:00 Leave Taj Mahal
- 14:00 Lunch at Moti Mahal Deluxe  
106 Km-Stone, Delhi-Mathura Road, *Uttar Pradesh*  
Lunch with Hard Drinks and Live D.J.
- 16:00 Leave for *Delhi*
- 19:00 Dinner at: Rasoi Resturant  
Hotel Centaur  
IGI Airport  
New Delhi – 110037  
(The hotel is 1 k.m. from the International Airport)
- 21:00 Leave for Indira Gandhi International Airport, *Delhi*

**Depart Delhi – Sunday, March 29, 2008**

American Airlines 293 12:15 AM

**Arrive Kansas City – Sunday, March 29, 2009**

American Airlines 2463 09:10 AM



**GLIMPSES  
OF KARL  
GROUP  
VISIT 2008**