

NEDAC Training Centre, Bangkok (NTCB)
&
Laxmanrao Inamdar National Academy for
Cooperative Research & Development (LINAC), NCDC, India

JOINTLY RUN ONLINE TRAINING PROGRAMME

EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES IN AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SECTORS FOR COOPERATIVES

29 & 30 June 2021
11 AM to 2 PM IST
each day

Certificate of Participation by NEDAC Bangkok



राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निगम
NCDC
Assisting Cooperatives. Always!



**NEDAC Training Centre, Bangkok (NTCB)
&
Laxmanrao Inamdar National Academy for
Cooperative Research & Development (LINAC), NCDC, India**

JOINTLY RUN ONLINE TRAINING PROGRAMME

EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES IN AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SECTORS FOR COOPERATIVES

1. Context

- 1.1.** Cooperatives are pivotal to the global economy. Based on a powerful idea of group synergy to create members-driven and people-centred collectives, largely of farmers and producers of various rural economic services and products, cooperatives are key players across the value chains for fairer returns to their members and communities. Producers and consumers are collaborating through cooperatives to reduce trade costs, shorten value chains, cutting inefficiencies and provide remunerative price and inclusive employment opportunities to their members, users and workers. Cooperatives today have established themselves world over as a huge movement of 3 million cooperatives and 1.2 billion cooperative members. These represent almost 10% of the global employed population and are acting as valuable partners to mitigate emerging challenges and accomplish Sustainable Development Goals.
- 1.2.** It is the declared policy of the Network for Development of Agricultural Cooperatives (NEDAC) to foster the creation and growth of agricultural and other associated cooperatives as practical vehicles for promoting economic development and harnessing people power towards sustainable agriculture by pursuing sustainable use of natural resources while meeting society's growing needs for decent and resilient livelihoods. As democratic, participatory organizations of rural poor, based on the principles of social

cohesion, self-help and equity, agricultural and other associated cooperatives can be highly effective in preparing the masses to respond to threats to life, property and livelihoods from natural disasters and climate change. In addition, agricultural and other associated cooperatives have and can play a crucial role towards meeting the Sustainable Development Goals. The need is to equip the cooperatives leadership with required knowledge, skill and attitudes through focused capacity development programs.

- 1.3.** In recent past, the economics of developing countries particularly in Asia, Pacific and Africa are facing challenges on account of technology, robust inflow of knowledge, data, delocalization, social conflicts and growing cleavages, income inequality etc. On agriculture front, the issues of low productivity, high cost of production, low levels of value addition, inadequate value chains, climate change, inadequate market access etc. are leading to low price realization and farm distress. This is compelling the world to relay focus and thrust on cooperatives in view of their potential to offer paradigm where inclusion, participation and growth go hand-in-hand.
- 1.4.** Cooperatives, thus need to relook within and reorient themselves to function at more challenging levels in view of the confidence reposed by governments and public, and to continuously remain relevant to serve their members' interest and contribute significantly in economic development of the countries. The cooperatives must integrate advance knowledge, skills and technology to effectively lead, govern and manage themselves.
- 1.5.** The government policy makers, cooperative leaders, managers and other key functionaries therefore need to undergo capacity building programmes with the objectives to appreciate and learn the existing and changing environment, challenges, adapt appropriate leadership and managerial practices to sub serve objectives of their cooperatives and strengthen the agri-eco system.
- 1.6.** **The NEDAC Training Centre, Bangkok (NTCB)** was set up in 2019 to cater to the capacity development needs of NEDAC members and others. Over these years, NTCB has conducted many residential training programmes, workshops and seminars.

1.7. The Laxmanrao Inamdar National Academy for Cooperative Research and Development (LINAC) set up by the National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC), Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India is dedicated to capacity development, research and consultancy services for customers from the cooperative and associated sectors in India and abroad. Set up in 1985, LINAC has its team of core faculty, panel of experts, subject / area specialists and practicing professionals from core areas of functioning of cooperative sector drawn from NCDC. Its programmes are identified, designed and implemented based on systematic approach to training and the basic tenets of pedagogy.

1.8. LINAC is housed in a highly accessible and sprawling five-acre wi-fi enabled campus at Gurugram in the National Capital Region near the Indira Gandhi International Airport. It has state of the art infrastructure which includes air conditioned plenary halls, syndicate rooms, library, air conditioned hostel rooms with attached bath / toilet and dining facilities. LINAC has also been running online courses.

2. Design of the Online Training Programme

2.1. Profile of Participants

- 2.1.1** Leaders / Personnel from Government organizations / agencies: Ministries, Departments and Institutions with direct responsibility for agricultural and other associated cooperatives development;
- 2.1.2** Leaders / Personnel from any Cooperative Bank/ Organization/ Federation/ Association connected with agricultural and other associated cooperatives;
- 2.1.3** Leaders / Personnel from any Cooperative or Government supported institution;
- 2.1.4** Leaders / Personnel supported by any cooperative sector institution
- 2.1.5** Leaders / faculty / staff deputed by academic or training institutions or Universities
- 2.1.6** Leaders / Personnel deputed by any international organization

2.2. Programme objectives

The programme would enable the participants to make themselves aware of:

- 2.2.1 Environment, policy framework, challenges, opportunities and strategies to develop cooperative organizations.
- 2.2.2 Emerging technologies in agriculture and allied sectors which could be harnessed to run cooperative businesses along modern lines.
- 2.2.3 Successful approaches and business practices in various sectors.
- 2.2.4 Enhancement of youth and women entrepreneurship.
- 2.2.5 Strategies to guide and lead cooperatives to continuously improve the systems and practices to stay relevant in emerging business eco systems.

2.3. Broad areas covered under the course

- 2.3.1 Precision agriculture & data science
- 2.3.2 Environment friendly agri wastes processing technologies for business
- 2.3.3 Aquaculture: advanced technologies
- 2.3.4 Precision animal farming
- 2.3.5 Advanced technologies for businesses on plants and microclimate
- 2.3.6 State of the art agri logistics & supply chains

3. Duration of the online training program

29th & 30 June, 2021

4. Format

Zoom platform

5. Administrative aspects of the online training programme

5.1. Delivery: Jointly be NTCB and LINAC

5.2. Registration: Prior registration on portal (<https://webinar.ncdc.in>) is mandatory.

5.3. Fee structure & PAYMENT DETAILS:

5.3.1 Registration fee: US\$10 per participant for Non-NEDAC Members. There is no registration fee for NEDAC Members and their associates.

5.3.2 Course fee: US\$ 90 per participant for Non-NEDAC Members. There is no course fee for NEDAC Members and their associates.

5.3.3 Fees must be paid in advance to

Name of A/C Holder/Beneficiary	NEDAC
NEDAC Account number	003-200028-9-840
Name of Bank and address	Siam Commercial Bank (SCB) Banglumpu Branch 135 Phra Sumern Road, Bangkok-10200, Thailand
Swift code	SICOTHBK

5.4.3 Fee covers costs towards training inputs and certificate of participation.

6. Contact Details

Course Coordinator, NTCB: Dr. KR Salin, Honorary Director, NEDAC Bangkok Office.

Email: dirbkk@nedac.info | **Telephone:** +6622822935

Course Coordinator, LINAC: Col. Baljit Singh, Chief Director, LINAC.

Email: linac@ncdc.in | **Whatsapp:** +919311765333

Website: www.nedac.info ; www.ncdc.in

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased from 10.5 million to 12.5 million (12% of the population).

There are a number of reasons for this increase. One is that the public sector has become a more important part of the economy. Another is that the public sector has become more efficient. A third is that the public sector has become more attractive to workers. A fourth is that the public sector has become more diverse.

The public sector has become a more important part of the economy. This is because the public sector has become more efficient.

The public sector has become more efficient. This is because the public sector has become more attractive to workers.

The public sector has become more attractive to workers. This is because the public sector has become more diverse.

The public sector has become more diverse. This is because the public sector has become more important to the economy.

The public sector has become more important to the economy. This is because the public sector has become more efficient.

The public sector has become more efficient. This is because the public sector has become more attractive to workers.

The public sector has become more attractive to workers. This is because the public sector has become more diverse.

The public sector has become more diverse. This is because the public sector has become more important to the economy.

The public sector has become more important to the economy. This is because the public sector has become more efficient.

The public sector has become more efficient. This is because the public sector has become more attractive to workers.

The public sector has become more attractive to workers. This is because the public sector has become more diverse.

The public sector has become more diverse. This is because the public sector has become more important to the economy.

The public sector has become more important to the economy. This is because the public sector has become more efficient.

The public sector has become more efficient. This is because the public sector has become more attractive to workers.

The public sector has become more attractive to workers. This is because the public sector has become more diverse.

The public sector has become more diverse. This is because the public sector has become more important to the economy.

The public sector has become more important to the economy. This is because the public sector has become more efficient.

The public sector has become more efficient. This is because the public sector has become more attractive to workers.

The public sector has become more attractive to workers. This is because the public sector has become more diverse.

The public sector has become more diverse. This is because the public sector has become more important to the economy.

The public sector has become more important to the economy. This is because the public sector has become more efficient.

The public sector has become more efficient. This is because the public sector has become more attractive to workers.

The public sector has become more attractive to workers. This is because the public sector has become more diverse.

The public sector has become more diverse. This is because the public sector has become more important to the economy.