





RIS Research and Information System for Developing Countries विकासशील देशों की अनुसंधान एवं सूचना प्रणाली





PARTNERS IN RESURGENCE SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION



Exhibitors

Forum for Indian Development Cooperation (FIDC)/RIS Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India (EDI) National Research Development Corporation (NRDC) Centre of Nano Science and Engineering (CeNSE) **Rail India Technical and Economic Service (RITES)** Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC) **Telecommunications Consultants India Limited (TCIL)** National Institute of Rural Development Rural Technology Park National Institute of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (NI-MSME) ONGC Videsh Limited - Working globally for the energy security of India **Central Electronics Limited (CEL)** Indian Institute of Remote Sensing (IIRS) Jain Irrigation Systems Limited (JAIN) Deen Dayal Upadhyaya – Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) **Barefoot College** The Energy and the Resource Institute (TERI)

Exhibitors

APTECH Ltd Symbiosis -SIU Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry (FICCI) O.P Jindal Global University (JGU) The Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) Sharda University The Department for International Development (DFID) Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) **MSF-Access Campaign OXFAM** India **UNDP** India **UNDP** Beijing UN Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC) **UNESCO** India **UN Women ILO India UN Office for Partnerships (UNOP)** The China International Development Research Network (CIDRN) Ircon International Limited (IRCON)

Forum for Indian Development Cooperation (FIDC)/RIS



Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS) is an autonomous think tank under the Ministry of External Affairs that specialises in policy research on international economic issues and development cooperation. RIS is envisioned as a forum for fostering effective policy dialogue and capacity development among developing countries on global and regional economic issues. The Forum for Indian Development Cooperation (FIDC), launched on 15 January 2013 in New Delhi, has been engaged in exploring nuances of India's development cooperation programme, keeping in view the wider perspective of South-South cooperation in the backdrop of international development cooperation scenario. It is a tripartite initiative of the Development Partnership Administration (DPA) of the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, academia and civil society organisations.

The FIDC aims to encourage detailed analysis of broad trends in South-South cooperation and contextualise Indian policies by facilitating discussions across various subject streams and stakeholders based on theoretical and empirical analysis, field work, perception surveys and capacity building needs. At the domestic level, the FIDC would work towards raising the awareness about various dimensions of the development cooperation policies through seminars, discussion meetings and publications and would focus on sectoral analysis in the areas of agriculture, health, education, HR development, infrastructure projects, environment and other social areas including gender and humanitarian assistance. The Forum would establish dialogue with the Development Partnership Administration (DPA) of the Ministry of External Affairs and other relevant government agencies.

Roadmap

The FIDC provides a platform to discuss India's development cooperation programme and policies. For this, seminar/regional consultations are being organised. This is supplemented by analytical work on modalities related to India's development cooperation with other developing countries. The FIDC also engages concerned academics, civil society representatives and nongovernmental organisations active in the field of economic, social and human development outside India and having interests in such issues.

Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India (EDI)



The Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India (EDI), an autonomous body and not-for-profit institution, set up in 1983, is sponsored by apex financial institutions, namely the IDBI Bank Ltd, IFCI Ltd, ICICI Ltd and State Bank of India (SBI). The Institute is registered under the Societies Registration Act 1860 and the Public Trust Act 1950. The Government of Gujarat pledged twenty-three acres of land on which stands the majestic and sprawling EDI campus.

Recognition from UN-ESCAP, Bangkok

The EDI has been selected as a member of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) network of Centres of Excellence for HRD Research and Training.

EDI as a member of the Network will have interactive access to information on other 123 member institutions via Internet. The database on the Network is included in the ESCAP HRD Homepage (www.escap-hrd.org) on the Internet. EDI will also be invited to collaborate with ESCAP in the development and delivery of a series of ESCAP HRD courses to train social development personnel working to alleviate poverty in the region.

Further, EDI as a member will also be invited to nominate their personnel to participate in a series of ESCAP HRD courses for poverty alleviation, starting in 1998.

National Research Development Corporation (NRDC)



National Research Development Corporation (NRDC) was established in 1953 by the Government of India, with the primary objective to promote, develop and commercialise the technologies/know-how/ inventions/patents/processes emanating from various national R&D institutions/ Universities. NRDC is presently working under the administrative control of the Dept. of Scientific & Industrial Research, Ministry of Science & Technology.

During the past six decade of its existence and in pursuance of its corporate goals, NRDC has forged strong links with the scientific and industrial community in India and abroad. NRDC has also developed a wide network of research institutions, academia and industry and forged formal arrangements with them for the commercialisation of know-how developed in their laboratories.

The corporation is now recognised as a large repository of wide range of technologies spread over almost all areas of industries, viz. Agriculture and Agro-processing, Chemicals including Pesticides, Drugs and Pharmaceuticals, Bio Technology, Metallurgy, Electronics and Instrumentation, Building Materials, Mechanical, Electrical and Electronics etc. It has licensed the indigenous technology to more than 4800 entrepreneurs and helped to establish a large number of small and medium scale industries.

Besides being the torch bearer in the field of technology transfer, NRDC also undertakes number of activities under its structured promotional programme for encouragement and advancement of research, promotion of inventions and innovations such as meritorious inventions awards, Techno-Commercial support, Technical and financial assistance for IPR Protection, Value addition services and support for further development of technologies and much more.

NRDC has also successfully exported technologies and services to both developed as well as the developing countries. NRDC is recognised, particularly in the developing countries, as the source of reliable appropriate technology, machines and services, which are typically suitable for these countries.

Centre of Nano Science and Engineering (CeNSE)





The Centre for Nano Science and Engineering (CeNSE) was established in 2010 to pursue interdisciplinary research across several disciplines, with a focus on nanoscale systems. Current research topics include, but are not limited to nano-electronics, MEMS/NEMS, nanomaterials and devices, photonics, nano-biotechnology, solar cells and computational nano-engineering.

The centre offers admission for Ph. D. degree under two streams. The first stream (NE) is direct admission into the Centre run by the core faculty of the Centre. The second stream is an interdisciplinary programme (NA) conducted by the Centre in conjunction with several other departments across the institute. Starting from 2014, CeNSE has initiated an MTech degree program in Nano Science and Engineering. With its globally competitive, state of the art nano-fabrication and characterization facility, CeNSE intends to cater to the growing national and international demand for gualified professionals in the field of nano-science and engineering through this Master's program.

In addition to the research programs of the core faculty, the Centre runs an interdisciplinary research and training programme involving more than 40 faculty members from various departments of engineering and basic science at the Indian Institute of Science (IISc). The centre has state-of-theart nano-fabrication and characterization facilities to enable the development of cutting edge nanoscale technologies for various applications.

Admission to the two Ph.D. programs (direct and interdisciplinary) at CeNSE is based on the performance in the interview conducted typically during the first week of June at CeNSE, IISc. The shortlisting of the candidates, to be called for the interview, is based on the scores obtained in standardized exams such as GATE, UGC/CSIR JRF etc. or ME/MTech scores. The interview process tests the candidate's subject knowledge as well as an aptitude for research.

Rail India Technical and Economic Service (RITES)



RITES Ltd., a Government of India Enterprise, was established in 1974, under the aegis of Indian Railways. RITES is incorporated in India as a Public Limited Company under the Companies Act, 1956 and is governed by a Board of Directors which includes persons of eminence from various sectors of engineering and management.

RITES, an ISO 9001:2008 company, is a multi-disciplinary consultancy organisation in the fields of transport, infrastructure and related technologies. It provides a comprehensive array of services under a single roof and believes in transfer of technology to client organizations. In overseas projects, RITES actively pursues and develops cooperative links with local consultants/firms, as means of maximum utilisation of local resources and as an effective instrument of sharing its expertise.

RITES is internationally recognised as a leading consultant with operational experience of 62 countries in Africa, South East Asia, Middle East and Latin America. Most of RITES foreign assignments are for National Governments and other apex organizations.



Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC)





Centre for Development of Advanced Computing is a premier R&D organization of the Department of Electronics and Information Technology, Ministry of Communications & Information Technology for carrying out R&D in IT, Electronics and associated areas. C-DAC has a growing nation-wide presence of more than 3,000 employees across India with 11 centers in the cities of Bengaluru, Chennai, Delhi, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Mohali, Mumbai, Noida, Pune, Silchar and Thiruvananthapuram.

Originally established to carry out research and to develop High Performance Computers, the R&D of C-DAC has expanded to various other areas such as grid and cloud computing, multilingual computing, heritage computing, professional electronics including VLSI and embedded systems, cyber security and cyber forensics, health informatics, software technologies and education related to these technologies.

Over the years C-DAC has progressively grown to build an eco-system and institutional framework and acquired necessary expertise, strength and technical resources by implementing, supervising and managing large bi-lateral projects in Ghana, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Myanmar, Tanzania, Belarus, Armenia, Lesotho, Seychelles, Syria, Grenada, Dominican Republic, Vietnam, Turkmenistan, Cambodia, Kazakhstan, Saudi Arabia, Russia, Mauritius, Ecuador, Peru, Palestine, Bhutan, Nepal, Costa Rica, Panama & Commonwealth of Dominica. C-DAC has made strong presence globally by providing visibility and brand name for India and helped in capacity building & skill development in IT Sector in developing countries. Till today C-DAC has implemented over 30 projects in Africa, East Europe, South-East Asia, Central Asia, Middle East and Latin America in close association with Ministry of External Affairs & Department of Electronics and Information Technology.

Telecommunications Consultants India Limited (TCIL)



Telecommunications Consultants India Ltd., (TCIL) was set up in 1978 as a fully owned Government of India enterprise under the administrative control of the Department of Telecommunications (DOT), Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, Govt. of India.

TCIL is a Schedule- "A" Mini-Ratna CPSE and a leading ISO: 9001:2008 and ISO 14001:2004 certified accredited company with the main objectives of providing world class technology in all fields of telecommunications and information technology, to excel in its operations in overseas and in the domestic markets by developing proper marketing strategies, to acquire state-of-the-art technology on a continuing basis and maintain leadership.

The Company has established itself in the changed Telecom and IT Scenario and has diversified into information and technology and Civil Construction sector.

The core competency of the company is in transmission networks covering Optical Fibre, Microwave, Satellite and etc.

TCIL service offerings cover Turnkey implementation of the projects from concept to commissioning, Consultancy, Feasibility studies, Planning, Design, Engineering, Construction, Supervision, Quality Assurance, Lender Engineering, Third Party Audit, Project Management, Execution, Training and O&M. TCIL has operated in more than 80 countries and is currently present in 57 countries in Asia and Africa.

TCIL has planned, guided and executed traditional Wire-Line, Hi-tech Wireless, Satellite and IT projects in more than 60 countries. It is presently operating in over 58 countries.

Apart from reaching new markets and clients, TCIL's objective is to excel in providing solutions in IT, Telecom, Power, and civil Infrastructure Sectors globally, consistently expanding its operations.

TCIL aspires to sustain, expand and excel in its operations overseas specially in African Markets by adopting latest technologies and developing proper marketing strategies.

For the year 2009 to 2016, TCIL has been the Implementing Agency of the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India for Pan African e-Network Project covering 49 African Countries for providing Tele-Medicine and Tele-Education services worth US\$ 116 Million.

National Institute of Rural Development Rural Technology Park



The Rural Technology Park (RTP) was established in an area of 65 acres of land at NIRD&PR campus in 1999 to showcase the rural technologies with an aim to integrate, supplement and reinforce the efforts of the organisations like Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) etc, as an umbrella forum, for accelerating the process of transfer of sustainable rural technologies for enhancing the rural livelihoods, quality of life and thereby standard of living in rural areas. It was set up with the following mission, concept, and objectives.

VISION

To serve as a catalyst to accelerate wider dissemination, provide functional exposure and demonstration of appropriate & affordable technologies to all the stakeholders including entrepreneurs/rural poor for increasing productivity/efficiently, enhancement of quality of life, and thereby enabling the community to move towards sustainable rural development.

Collaborative networking with all other actors in the field - technology developers, users, marketing/support organisations, financial Institutions, local bodies, District Rural Development Agencies and others. Adopt a dynamic approach by close participation of users, SHG's and others to identify and select appropriate technology models.

The selected technology models are placed in 'display-cum-demonstration-cum-production-cum-marketing' mode to Serve as 'technology demonstrator' providing platform to spread dissemination of technological information faster through its trainees attending the NIRD training programmes and visitors of the NIRD&PR. Transfer of technologies by encouraging, promoting and consolidating 'User' participation to operate various technological models and market their

National Institute of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (NI-MSME)



National Institute for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (ni-msme), the pioneer entrepreneurship development institute, is playing a pro-active role in providing techno-managerial services to foster the progress of MSMEs towards success and prosperity. The principal charter of this institute is to assist the government in formulating policies for MSME and help the practising and potential entrepreneurs through a host of services like training, research, consultancy, information, education and extension. It is a training ground for senior technocrats, bureaucrats and bankers who come here to up-date their expertise and knowledge in order to equip themselves with the latest concepts and practices, and streamline their MSME promotion operations.

Set up in 1960, ni-msme has made valuable contributions by creating an impressive record of achievements. Its activities have gone beyond the Indian boundaries, enabling other developing countries to take advantage of facilities provided by it. ni-msme activities keep changing from time to time to suit the needs of enterprises in the context of globalisation. Since 1967, ni-msme has been sharing its experiences with the international community.

ni-msme is well equipped with both physical and academic infrastructure. In keeping with the changing times and technological changes, the Institute has upgraded its style of functioning by adopting the use of IT in every aspect of its activities, at the same time retaining the wisdom and advantages of deeply ingrained traditional practices.

ni-msme has made many significant contributions to enterprise promotion both nationally and internationally.

In the international arena too ni-msme has been offering its services to many of the world's best-known organisations.

ONGC Videsh Limited - Working globally for the energy security of India



ONGC Videsh Ltd. (OVL) is the wholly owned subsidiary and overseas arm of Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC), the flagship national oil company of India. The primary business of ONGC Videsh is to prospect for oil and gas acreages outside India, including exploration, development and production of oil and gas. ONGC Videsh owns Participating Interests in 36 oil and gas assets in 17 countries, viz. Vietnam, Russia, Sudan, South Sudan, Iran, Iraq, Libya, Myanmar, Syria, Brazil, Colombia, Venezuela, Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, Mozambique, Bangladesh and New Zealand. ONGC Videsh had ventured into midstream and had successfully completed 741 Km product pipeline project in Sudan in 2005.

OVL contributes to 14.8% of oil and 12.5% of oil and natural gas production of India respectively. In terms of reserves and production, ONGC Videsh is the second largest petroleum Company of India, next only to its parent ONGC.

ONGC Videsh was incorporated as Hydrocarbons India Pvt. Ltd. on 5 March 1965 to carry out exploration and development of the Rostam and Raksh oil fields in Iran and undertaking a service contract in Iraq. The company was rechristened as ONGC Videsh Limited on June 15, 1989 with the prime objective of marketing the expertise of ONGC abroad.

ONGC Videsh adopts a balanced portfolio approach and maintains a combination of producing, discovered and exploration assets. ONGC Videsh has 3P reserves of 647.485 MMTOE as on 01.04.2015.

Central Electronics Limited (CEL)





Central Electronics Limited is a Govt. of India enterprise under the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR), Ministry of Science & Technology. It was established in 1974 with an objective to commercially exploit indigenous technologies developed by National Laboratories and R&D Institutions in the country.

CEL has developed a number of products for the first time in the country through its own R&D efforts and in close association with the premier National & International Laboratories including Defence Laboratories. In recognition of all these efforts, CEL has been awarded a number of times with prestigious awards including "National Award for R&D" by DSIR.

CEL is pioneer in the country in the field of Solar Photovoltaic (SPV), and it has developed the technology with its own R&D efforts. Its solar products have been qualified to International Standards IEC 61215/61730.

CEL has developed a number of critical components for strategic applications and is supplying these items to Defence.

CEL is the pioneer and one of the leading manufacturers of Solar-Photovoltaic (SPV) Cells, Modules and Systems in India. Through own R&D effort, the company has converted a laboratory concept into an industrial technology.

CEL has also developed axle counter systems that are being used in Railway signalling system for safe running of trains. It manufactures singlesection as well as multi-section digital axle counters. These products have been developed in accordance with CENELEC standards.

Integrating the best of breed technologies from the world of security services is the latest addition in CEL's solution portfolio. We seek to be a trusted advisor to government enterprise. Our strengths are speedy implementation and lower TCO based on a clear understanding of the customer's requirements.

CEL is one of the very few companies, worldwide, that indigenously manufactures ferrite phase shifters for C- and X- bands. CEL has production facilities for meeting bulk demand of the phase shifters.

Indian Institute of Remote Sensing (IIRS)





Indian Institute of Remote Sensing (IIRS) under Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO), Department of Space, Government of India, is a premier Training and Educational Institute set up for developing trained professionals in the field of Remote Sensing, Geoinformatics and GPS Technology for Natural Resources, Environmental and Disaster Management.

It functions as a constituent Unit of ISRO, Department of Space, Government of India. Formerly known as Indian Photo-interpretation Institute (IPI), founded in 1966, the Institute boasts to be the first of its kind in entire South-EastAsia.

While nurturing its primary endeavour to build capacity among the user community by training mid-career professionals, the Institute has enhanced its capability and evolved many training & education programmes that are tuned to meet the requirements of various target groups, ranging from fresh graduates to policy makers including academia.

The Institute campus also houses the headquarters of the Centre for Space Science and Technology Education in Asia and The Pacific (CSSTEAP), affiliated to the United Nations and first of its kind established in the region in 1995. IIRS provides support to conduct all its remote sensing and GIS training & education programmes at postgraduate level.

The headquarters of Indian Society of Remote Sensing (ISRS), the largest non-governmental scientific society in the country, is also located in the Institute campus.

course curricula revision, infrastructure up-gradation, feedback and faculty improvement.

Jain Irrigation Systems Limited





Jain Irrigation Systems Limited (JAIN), with more than 10,000 associates worldwide and revenue of more than billion dollars, is an Indian multinational company with manufacturing plants in 29 locations across the globe. It is an integrated player in global food system, and leads in manufacturing of Micro Irrigation Systems, Plastic Pipes & Products, Agro Processed Products, Renewable Energy solutions, Tissue Culture Plants, Financial Services and other agricultural inputs since last several decades.

It has pioneered a revolution with modern irrigation systems and innovative technologies using cutting edge research and development in order to save precious water and to get significant increase in crop yields using global agronomical knowledge for millions of small as well as large farmers. It has also ushered in the new concept of large scale Integrated Irrigation Projects.

"More Crop Per Drop" is company's approach to water and food security. JAIN is recognised by global institutions such as IFC (World Bank Group), Harvard Business School, G–20 etc. as leading practitioner of sustainable development and thought leader in new business model of "Creating Shared Value".

All the products and services of JAIN help to create a sustainable future while fulfilling its vision 'Leave this world better than you found it'.

Deen Dayal Upadhyaya – Grameen Kaushalya Yojana, Ministry of Rural Development



Contact



DDU-GKY, the placement-linked skill training scheme of the Ministry of Rural Development, is uniquely placed to empower rural poor youth with employable skills and facilitate their participation in regular labour markets. To this effect, DDU-GKY has taken many innovative steps, such as:

• Emphasis on quality of service delivery through its framework of Guidelines and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), and extensive use of technology like CCTV recording and proposed use of video footage for remote monitoring of training centres, Internet enabled MIS, standardized Inspections and Aadhaar linked geo-tagged biometric attendance records.

• Catering to the aspirations of the MoRD in facilitating 'leap-frog out of poverty in 1 generation' through retention and career progression support to PIAs, post placement support and daily allowance to beneficiaries through DBT, priority for foreign placements, and establishment of migration support centres.

• Mainstreaming youth from under-privileged areas through sub-programmes and earmarked funds: Himayat for youth from J&K, Roshni for youth from 27 LWE affected districts and North-East.

• Strengthening institutional framework of states through transition to Action Plan State (APS) status.

Catering to career aspirations of rural youth through multi-modal employer policy engagements like champion employer, captive employer, & for industrial internships, and diversity of courses with curricular alignment with NCVT or Qualification Packs linked to NOS from Sector Skills Councils (SSCs) of NSDC.

Good governance measures like Project-wise modification of PFMS to track and report how every Re is being utilized, and online submission and appraisal of Project Proposals through s/w that automatically prioritizes and scores proposals.

Against the 12th Plan period target of training 10.50 lakh candidates, DDU-GKY, as on 30 Nov 2015, trained 6.8 lakh and placed 4.2 lakh candidates. At present, DDU-GKY has over 1.47 lakh youth in various stages of training and placements, in 1,069 training centres across 21 states, impacting youth from 568 districts and 6,219 blocks. Trainings are offered in over 82 sectors for more than 450 job-roles, in over 670 projects by over 310 PIAs. In the coming 2-3 years, DDU-GKY has approved projects to impact over 13.94 lakh rural youth at a cost of over Rs. 4,300 Cr.

Barefoot College



Contact



Community Transformation is being achieved at scale through the Barefoot College Women's Solar engineering initiative. Illiterate and semiliterate rural women from non-electrified villages round the world are being trained in 6 months to solar electrify their own villages. With a combination of sight sounds and hands, middle aged women - many of them grandmothers - are learning how to fabricate, install, repair and maintain fixed solar systems and LED solar lanterns. They are fabricating charge controllers and invertors. They are installing 40watt solar systems in each house of their villages till it is fully solar electrified. In a unique partnership, the air fare and 6- months training costs of each of the grandmothers coming to India to the Barefoot College are being covered by the Government of India. It is a Partnership Model that involves the communities, the NGOs, the Governments and Private Foundations as equal partners.

The college seeks to provide clean non-polluting solar light to the remotest and most inaccessible non electrified villages around the world. It is empowering rural women to manage, control and own sophisticated solar technology with a view to improving their quality of life and meeting a basic need-lighting. Exemplifying core principles of South-South cooperation, the success of the programme demonstrates that illiteracy is no barrier and any rural woman who has never been to school or College can be a solar engineer.

785 Barefoot Solar Mamas have been trained from 75 of the Least Developed Countries. 1300 remote villages have been fully solar electrified covering 60,000 rural houses. 300,000 men, women and children-families living on less than \$ 1/day have benefitted. 4 million litres of kerosene has been saved from polluting the environment.

The 'Solar Mamas' are the ONLY solar engineers in some of the Least Developed African countries. The social impact of the Solar Mamas on their return after 6 months in India has been extraordinary. By becoming solar engineers, trainers and entrepreneurs, they have become leaders and role models in their communities.

The Energy and the Resource Institute (TERI)



A dynamic and flexible organisation with a global vision and a local focus, TERI was established in 1974, with the initial focus on documentation and information dissemination. Research activities, initiated towards the end of 1982, were rooted in TERI's firm conviction that efficient utilisation of energy and sustainable use of natural resources would propel the process of development.

All activities in TERI, the largest developing-country institution working towards sustainability, move from formulating local- and national-level strategies to shaping global solutions to critical issues. Towards this end, TERI has established regional centres in Bengaluru, Goa, Guwahati, Mumbai and the Himalayas. TERI has also set up affiliate institutes – TERI-NA, Washington, DC, USA, and TERI Europe, London, UK – and also have a presence in Japan, Malaysia, and the UAE. We have also established a research base in Africa with an aim to provide technical assistance as well as facilitate exchange of knowledge amongst the communities in various African states.

Buoyed by more than 40 years of excellence in research and innovation, TERI is now poised for future growth, driven by a global vision and outreach, with a philosophy that assigns primacy to enterprise in government, industry, and individual actions.





Aptech is a global learning solutions company that commenced its education and training business in 1986 and has trained over 7 million students worldwide.

Aptech has presence in more than 40 emerging countries through its two main streams of businesses - Individual Training and Enterprise Business. As a leader in career education, it has over 1300 centres of learning across the world.

Under Individual Training, Aptech offers career and professional training through its retail brands: Aptech Computer Education, Arena Animation & Maya Academy of Advanced Cinematics (both in animation & multimedia), Aptech Aviation & Hospitality Academy, Aptech Banking & Finance Academy, Lakmé Academy powered by Aptech, Aptech Hardware & Networking, and Aptech English Learning Academy. Enterprise business includes Training & Assessment Solutions for Corporate & Institutes (Aptech Training Solutions, and Aptech Assessment & Testing Solutions).

Recognition

- 2014: Aptech selected as a finalist for the Microsoft Learning Partner of the Year Award.
- 2013: Aptech awarded the 'Best Computer Training School' award by Uganda's Prime Minister, Amama Mbabazi.
- 2012: Aptech & TRRAIN Foundation won 'Best Innovation in Vocational Education and Skills Training Award' at the World Education Awards.
- 2012: Aptech enters new countries in 2012 Yemen (Aptech Computer Education), Cote D'Ivoire and Cameroon (Aptech Computer Education and Aptech English for both).
- 2011: Declared No. 01 IT Training company in Vietnam for the 9th consecutive year
- 2010: Aptech won two 'Apex Awards for Excellence'

Symbiosis-SIU





The University was established under Section 3 of UGC Act, 1956, in 2002, with the following objectives:

- To provide facilities for education and research of university standard
- The encouragement of the dissemination, advancement, development and application of knowledge.
- The provision of courses of study or instruction across a range of fields, and the carrying out of research, to meet the needs of the community.
- The provision of teaching and learning that engage with advanced knowledge.

Padma Bhushan Dr. S.B. Mujumdar established Symbiosis on the principles of Vedic thought of "World as One Family" and is resplendent of the activities and students of several countries. The University also has MOU's of collaboration with several renowned universities of the world and encourages students & faculty to participate in its programmes. Symbiosis International University was given "Deemed to be University" status by the Ministry of Human Resource Development in 2002. The University is re-accredited by NAAC with Grade 'A' and CGPA of 3.58 on a four point scale.

Symbiosis International University is nestled on a beautiful 300 acre campus, the Symbiosis Knowledge Village, on the outskirts of the city of Pune in Maharashtra, India. The University's name fittingly captures the quintessence of the relationship with International students, a mutually beneficial bond between India and the International student community.

Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry (FICCI)





Established in 1927, FICCI is the largest and oldest apex business organisation in India. Its history is closely interwoven with India's struggle for independence, its industrialisation, and its emergence as one of the most rapidly growing global economies.

A non-government, not-for-profit organisation, FICCI is the voice of India's business and industry. From influencing policy to encouraging debate, engaging with policy makers and civil society, FICCI articulates the views and concerns of industry. It serves its members from the Indian private and public corporate sectors and multinational companies, drawing its strength from diverse regional chambers of commerce and industry across states, reaching out to over 2,50,000 companies.

FICCI, which is currently headed by Harshavardhan Neotia, provides a platform for networking and consensus building within and across sectors and is the first port of call for Indian industry, policy makers and the international business community.

FICCI's Vision:

• To be the thought leader for industry, its voice for policy change and its guardian for effective implementation.

FICCI's Mission:

- To carry forward our initiatives in support of rapid, inclusive and sustainable growth that encompass health, education, livelihood, governance and skill development.
- To enhance efficiency and global competitiveness of Indian industry and to expand business opportunities both in domestic and

O.P Jindal Global University (JGU)





O.P Jindal Global University (JGU) is a non-profit global university established by the Haryana Private Universities (Second Amendment) Act, 2009. JGU is established in memory of Mr. O.P. Jindal as a philanthropic initiative of Mr. Naveen Jindal, the Founding Chancellor. The University Grants Commission has accorded its recognition to O.P. Jindal Global University. The vision of JGU is to promote global courses, global programmes, global curriculum, global research, global collaborations, and global interaction through a global faculty. JGU is situated on a 80-acre state-of-the art residential campus in the National Capital Region of Delhi.

JGU is one of the few universities in Asia that maintains a 1:15 faculty-student ratio and appoints faculty members from different parts of the world with outstanding academic qualifications and experience. JGU has established five schools: Jindal Global Law School, Jindal Global Business School, Jindal School of International Affairs, Jindal School of Government and Public Policy and Jindal School of Liberal Arts & Humanities.

O.P. Jindal Global University aspires to be a role model for institutional excellence in higher education among leading institutions in the world as a multidisciplinary, research driven university fostering excellence in teaching, research, community service, and capacity building and nurturing socially responsible leaders through an eclectic and sustainable approach serving the local and regional communities. Through its work, the University seeks to build bridges across nations, working with national, international, and governmental organisations, and NGOs, and business organizations.

The Confederation of Indian Industry (CII)





The Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) works to create and sustain an environment conducive to the development of India, partnering industry, Government, and civil society through advisory and consultative processes.

CII is a non-government, not-for-profit, industry-led and industry-managed organisation, playing a proactive role in India's development process. Founded in 1895, India's premier business association has around 8000 members, from the private as well as public sectors, including SMEs and MNCs, and an indirect membership of over 200,000 enterprises from around 240 national and regional sectoral industry bodies.

CII charts change by working closely with government on policy issues, interfacing with thought leaders, and enhancing efficiency, competitiveness and business opportunities for industry through a range of specialised services and strategic global linkages. It also provides a platform for consensus-building and networking on key issues.

Extending its agenda beyond business, CII assists industry to identify and execute corporate citizenship programmes. Partnerships with civil society organisations carry forward corporate initiatives for integrated and inclusive development across diverse domains including affirmative action, healthcare, education, livelihood, diversity management, skill development, empowerment of women, and water, to name a few.

In its 120th year of service to the nation, the CII theme of 'Build India - Invest in Development: A Shared Responsibility', reiterates Industry's role and responsibility as a partner in national development. The focus is on four key enablers: Facilitating Growth and Competitiveness, Promoting Infrastructure Investments, Developing Human Capital, and Encouraging Social Development.

With 66 offices, including 9 Centres of Excellence, in India, and 9 overseas offices in Australia, Bahrain, China, Egypt, France, Germany, Singapore, UK, and USA, as well as institutional partnerships with 312 counterpart organisations in 106 countries, CII serves as a reference point for Indian industry and the international business community.

Sharda University



Contact



Plot No.32-34, Knowledge Park III, Greater Noida, U.P.-201306



Sharda University is a leading educational institution based out of Greater Noida, Delhi NCR. A venture of the renowned SGI group, the University has established itself as a high quality education provider with prime focus on holistic learning and imbibing competitive abilities in students.

The University is approved by UGC and prides itself in being the only multi-discipline campus in the NCR, spread over 63 acres and equipped with world class facilities.

Sharda University promises to become one of the India's leading universities with an acknowledged reputation for excellence in research and teaching. With its outstanding faculty, world class teaching standards, and innovative academic programmes, Sharda intends to set a new benchmark in the Indian education system. Sharda University is an institute with a truly global outlook. A strong bond between the faculty, students and corporate world has been established with the aim of making ethical leaders for tomorrow. In order to create a stimulating and flexible learning environment, the University has a flexible credit based system that provides our students an option to choose from more than 180+ courses. The University provides a learning platform that promotes innovation, leadership, and academic research. It provides a new learning experience and a campus life which is vibrant with techno-cultural activities, theatre, movie clubs, sports and games facilities, various eating joints, and planned international study tours with excellent academic ambience. We welcome you to be a part of this amazing experience!

The Department for International Development (DFID)



The Department for International Development (DFID) leads the UK's work to end extreme poverty. The organisation is ending the need for aid by creating jobs, unlocking the potential of girls and women and helping to save lives when humanitarian emergencies hit. The UK currently works in partnership with the Government of India to achieve its poverty reduction priorities and the Millennium Development Goals. As India's economy grows, poverty reduces and the country acquires an ever greater prominence in world affairs, the UK's development partnership with India is evolving.

In a statement in November 2012, the UK Secretary of State for International Development announced that the UK would be moving to a new development relationship with India, with no new financial grant aid being approved.

New programmes will focus on sharing skills and expertise in priority areas such as growth, trade and investment, and skills and health. The UK Government will also make investments in private sector projects that create opportunities for the poor while generating a return, as well as strengthening their partnership with India on global development issues like food security and climate change.

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)



Achieving food security for all is at the heart of FAO's efforts – to make sure people have regular access to enough high-quality food to lead active, healthy lives.

Our three main goals are: the eradication of hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition; the elimination of poverty and the driving forward of economic and social progress for all; and the sustainable management and utilization of natural resources, including land, water, air, climate and genetic resources for the benefit of present and future generations.

To meet the demands posed by major global trends in agricultural development and challenges faced by member nations, FAO has identified key priorities on which it is best placed to intervene. A comprehensive review of the organization's comparative advantages was undertaken which enabled strategic objectives to be set, representing the main areas of work on which FAO will concentrate its efforts in striving to achieve its vision and global goals.

FAO creates and shares critical information about food, agriculture and natural resources in the form of global public goods. But this is not a one-way flow. We play a connector role, through identifying and working with different partners with established expertise, and facilitating a dialogue between those who have the knowledge and those who need it.

By turning knowledge into action, FAO links the field to national, regional and global initiatives in a mutually reinforcing cycle. By joining forces, we facilitate partnerships for food and nutrition security, agriculture and rural development between governments, development partners, civil society and the private sector.

MSF-Access Campaign







In 1999, in the wake of Medecins Sans Frontieres (MSF) being awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, MSF launched the Access Campaign. Its purpose has been to push for access to, and the development of life-saving and life prolonging medicines, diagnostic tests and vaccines for patients in MSF programmes and beyond.

Deficient medicines, tests and vaccines obstruct MSF's humanitarian work. Against this backdrop, MSF aims to bring the best medical care possible to some of the most disadvantaged people on earth. But our medical teams are often hindered in delivering that optimised care. There are many reasons for this, but the Access Campaign's key focus is on the difficulties people face in getting hold of adequate and effective diagnostic tests, drugs and vaccines for those diseases that predominantly affect people in the places where we work.

In response, therefore, in 1999, Medecins Sans Frontières launched the Access Campaign to alert the world about the desperate need to improve the medical tools at our and others' disposal.





Oxfam India's vision is to help create an equal, just and sustainable society by empowering the underprivileged. Oxfam India believes in the 'Right to Life with Dignity for All'.

Oxfam India works to address root causes of poverty and inequality. The organisation see poverty as a problem where people are deprived of opportunities, choices, resources, knowledge and protection. Poverty is something more than mere lack of income, health and education. It is also people's frustration on being excluded from decision-making. While the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is the guiding framework under which Oxfam India functions, we also derive our mandate from the Constitutional Rights promised to every citizen of the country.

Persistent poverty and inequality is not just a violation of basic human rights of the people but it also undermines economic growth of a nation by wasting talents and human resources. Oxfam seeks to address this through a Rights Based Approach where people are seen as the bearers of civil, political and social and economic rights. At the same time, institutions, both state and non-state, are seen as duty bearers to guarantee and provide those rights to the people.

Oxfam works to bring change in people's lives by aiming for wider structural changes. These include: Greater state and institutional accountability Effective participation of people in decisions affecting their lives, through articulation of their demands and rights Increased power and influence of poor people over distribution and use of public resources and assets Increased social inclusion of the poor Changes in ideas and beliefs to inform equitable development strategies

Oxfam's work is framed by our commitment to five Rights-based aims: Right to a sustainable livelihood. Right to basic social services. Right to life and security. Right to be heard. Right to an identity.

UNDP India



UNDP works in more than 170 countries and territories, helping to achieve the eradication of poverty, and the reduction of inequalities and exclusion. We help countries to develop policies, leadership skills, partnering abilities, institutional capabilities and build resilience in order to sustain development results.

UNDP has worked in India since 1951 in almost all areas of human development, from democratic governance to poverty eradication, to sustainable energy and environmental management. UNDP's programmes are aligned with national priorities and are reviewed and adjusted annually.

In 1952, the Government of India and UNDP entered into a basic agreement to govern UNDP's assistance to the Special Agreement on the Technical Assistance between UN organizations and the Government of India. In 1959, the Agreement between the UN Special Fund and the Government concerning assistance from the Special Fund was signed.

The Department of Economic Affairs, Government of India, is the designated nodal department which approves and signs the Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) with UNDP. The programme is nationally executed and implemented by a range of partners including government ministries, state governments, district authorities, civil society organizations, NGOs and other UN agencies.

The United Nations Development Action Framework (2013-2017), developed in partnership with the Planning Commission of India, reflects the work of all UN entities working in India. It focuses on six outcomes, in line with the fundamental principles of the Approach Paper to the 12th Five-Year Plan. These are - achieving inclusive growth, improving food and nutrition security, promoting gender equality, ensuring access to quality basic services, strengthening decentralization and delivering sustainable development.

The Country Programme Document (2013-2017), developed in consultation with the Government and key partners, builds on the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2013-2017. The programme is in harmony with the 12th Five-Year Plan of the Government of India and has benefited from wide-ranging stakeholder consultations, including within the UN system.





UNDP first began its operations in China in September 1979, around the same time that Deng Xiaoping began open market reforms. This event was marked by the signing of the UNDP-Government of China Standard Basic Assistance Agreement and UNDP has since mobilised more than one billion US\$ in support of China's development efforts. It has successfully completed over 900 projects amid a diverse portfolio ranging from agriculture to manufacturing, energy, public health, poverty alleviation and economic restructuring.

Since 1982, UNDP has developed and implemented five themed Country Programmes and Cooperation Frameworks, working closely with the China International Centre for Economic and Technical Exchanges (CICETE). Through this, and many other successful partnerships and projects, thousands of Chinese citizens have received training, while key ministries' and Institutes' capacities have been strengthened.

In view of the rapidly changing contours of China's development requirements, UNDP China has continued to evolve and currently works in four main project areas: poverty, equity and governance; energy and the environment; disaster management; and South-South cooperation – an international platform facilitating development partnerships between China and other developing countries in the South.

UNDP's goals in China are closely linked to the government's. As well as implementing measures to facilitate the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) on schedule, we provide support to the government's domestic development as part of the present 12th Five-Year Plan, the focus of which is on reducing inequality, recalibrating the economy for more inclusive, stable growth, reducing the environmental impacts of China's rapid development and continuing China's emergence as a key player on the global stage.

China's development in recent decades has been extraordinary. Since 1981 over 500 million in the country have been lifted out of poverty, exceeding the MDG target to half the amount of people living on less than a dollar a day. MDG targets have also been met on universal primary education and reducing child mortality.

UN Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC)



Contact



The UN Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC), hosted by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), is responsible for mainstreaming South-South and Triangular Cooperation across the UN system and assisting developing countries in strengthening their capacities to manage, design and implement South-South Cooperation (SSC) policies and initiatives through the identification, sharing,

and transfer of successful Southern-generated development solutions. UNOSSC:

- mainstreams South-South cooperation across the UN system and throughout the international development community by leveraging its global reach as well as its policy and institutional capacities to assist UN agencies and developing countries in strengthening their South-South cooperation capacities. It works to support countries' efforts to manage, design and implement South-South cooperation policies and initiatives. It also advocates for support to South-South initiatives;
- engages a wide range of partners, including Member States, UN entities, multilateral bodies and private-sector and civil society organizations in order to provide the most efficient, effective and comprehensive support for South-South cooperation;
- serves as the secretariat to the High-level Committee (HLC) on South-South Cooperation, a subsidiary body of the General Assembly, which
 provides policy directives and guidance and reviews worldwide progress in South-South cooperation. In this context, it monitors trends in South
 South cooperation among UN agencies as well as globally, preparing reports for various intergovernmental bodies, including the report of the
 Secretary-General on the state of South-South cooperation; and
- manages the India, Brazil and South Africa Facility for Poverty and Hunger Alleviation, the UN Fund for South-South Cooperation and the Pérez-Guerrero Trust Fund for Economic and Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries.

UNESCO India



UNESCO New Delhi Office, the Organization's first decentralised Office in Asia, was established in 1948. At its inception, it dealt with science and technology programmes in eleven South and Central Asian countries, i.e. Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Iran, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. In time, it incorporated communication programmes, and still later expanded to include education and culture.

UNESCO New Delhi is presently designated as a Cluster Office and is a platform for delivery of activities in all areas of UNESCO's competence, namely, education, the natural and social sciences, culture, communication and information. It implements a biennial Cluster programme that is integrated within itself and with the overall goals of the Organization. This is done through a fundamental operating principle - consultation and consensus with the National Commissions of the Member States, Regional Bureaus, civil society representatives, and other stakeholders and partners. The New Delhi Office is now mandated to cover six countries of South Asia -- Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal and Sri Lanka.

UNESCO New Delhi Office promotes international cooperation; functions as a laboratory of ideas and serves as a clearinghouse for dissemination and sharing of information and knowledge in all fields of UNESCO's competence, namely, education, the natural and social sciences, culture and communication. It also helps the Member States covered by this Cluster Office to build their human and institutional capacities in diverse fields.





Contact



In July 2010, the United Nations General Assembly created UN Women, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women. In doing so, UN Member States took an historic step in accelerating the Organization's goals on gender equality and the empowerment of women. The UN Women merges and builds on the important work of four previously distinct parts of the UN system, which focused exclusively on gender equality and women's empowerment:

- Division for the Advancement of Women (DAW)
- International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW)
- Office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women (OSAGI)
- United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)
- The main roles of UN Women are:
- To support inter-governmental bodies, such as the Commission on the Status of Women, in their formulation of policies, global standards and norms.
- To help Member States to implement these standards, standing ready to provide suitable technical and financial support to those countries that request it, and to forge effective partnerships with civil society.
- To lead and coordinate the UN system's work on gender equality as well as promote accountability, including through regular monitoring of system-wide progress.

Grounded in the vision of equality enshrined in the UN Charter, UN Women, among other issues, works for the:

- elimination of discrimination against women and girls;
- empowerment of women; and
- achievement of equality between women and men as partners and beneficiaries of development, human rights, humanitarian action and peace and security.

ILO India



India is a founding member of the ILO and has been a permanent member of the ILO Governing Body since 1922. The first ILO Office in India opened in 1928. Today, the ILO Country Office for India and Decent Work Technical Support Team (DWT) for South Asia is a centre of technical excellence, which supports all countries in South Asia to realize decent work for inclusive growth and sustainable development.

The Country Office for India provides technical and advisory services to tripartite constituents and other partners on a wide range of issues and builds partnerships to effectively promote ILO values and principles. The Office works in close collaboration with governments, employers' and workers' organizations, and other stakeholders through the Decent Work Country Programme. The Decent Work Country Programme (DWCP) for India (2013-17), formulated and adopted by the constituents at the national level through a process of tripartite consultation, is the framework for ILO's assistance to constituents in the country.

The four priorities of the DWCP for India (2013-17) are:

- Priority 1: International Labour Standards & Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work Promoted
- Priority 2: Policies for Job-Rich and Inclusive Growth Promoted, especially for Women, Youth and Disadvantaged Groups
- Priority 3: National Social Protection Floor Built and Workplace Compliance Strengthened
- Priority 4: Labour Administration, Tripartism and Social Dialogue at National and State Levels Enhanced

UN Office for Partnerships (UNOP)





The UNOP serves as a gateway for collaboration between the private sector, foundations, and the United Nations family. It promotes new partnerships and alliances in furtherance of the Millennium Development Goals and provides support to new initiatives of the Secretary-General.

UNOP was created in 2006 to strengthen system-wide coherence in the establishment of operational relationships with global partners of the United Nations; to provide support for the United Nations Democracy Fund; and to support partnership initiatives from non-State actors or United Nations entities in the light of General Assembly resolutions on the importance of engaging public and private sector stakeholders in the implementation of the Millennium Declaration, as well as the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. UNOP traces its origin to the United Nations Fund for International Partnerships, which was established on 1 March 1998 by the Secretary-General pursuant to the agreement between the United Nations and the United Nations Foundation, as an autonomous trust fund. The UNOP oversees three areas:

The United Nations Fund for International Partnerships (UNFIP), established by the Secretary-General in March 1998 to serve as the interface for the partnership between the United Nations system and the United Nations Foundation - the public charity responsible for administering Ted Turner's \$1 billion contribution in support of UN causes.

The United Nations Democracy Fund (UNDEF), established by the Secretary-General in July 2005, which supports democratization throughout the world focusing on democratic institutions, promoting human rights, and ensuring the participation of all groups in democratic processes.

Partnership Advisory and Outreach Services provide assistance to a variety of entities, including academic institutions, companies, foundations, government agencies and civil society organizations. Investment in high-impact initiatives is encouraged by:

Advising on UN procedures and best practices;

Assisting in the design of programmes and projects;

Advocating use of the MDGs as a framework for action.

The China International Development Research Network (CIDRN)





Research Centre for International Development Secretary of CIDRN 17 Quinghua Donglu, Haidian District, Beijing-100083 China

The China International Development Research Network (CIDRN) is an informal association of Chinese research centre, institutes and university departments, created and developed by scholars and researchers interested in China's role in international development and more particularly in China's engagement with other developing countries. The network aims to provide a platform for the sharing and dissemination of international development knowledge and experiences among relevant academic institution, international organisations, government agencies and individuals. It works to enhance knowledge exchange and cooperation between China and International Development communities, and to support knowledge-based policy development, thereby assisting in the formulation of China's international development policy.

The CIDRN aims to achieve its objectives in the following ways:

- By building and enhancing the capacities of network members to undertake interdisciplinary scientific research.
- By producing policy-oriented, evidence-based, scientific research on international development particularly in the area of China's international development cooperation and its relation to international development.
- By disseminating knowledge and promoting knowledge sharing on China and international development through regular public events, publications and policy recommendations from researchers.
- The three main products of the CIDRN are:
 - · Public events, featuring high level academics and policy makers
 - Research work by CIDRN research grants
 - Policy recommendation from researchers in the network

Ircon International Limited (IRCON)



Ircon International Limited (IRCON), a government company incorporated by the Central Government (Ministry of Railways) under the Companies Act, 1956 on 28th April, 1976 originally under the name Indian Railway Construction Company Limited, is the leading turnkey construction company in the public sector known for its quality, commitment and consistency in terms of Performance. IRCON has widespread operations in several States in India and in other countries(Malaysia, Nepal, Bangladesh, Mozambique,Ethiopia, Afganistan, U.K. Algeria & Sri Lanka Now).

IRCON is a specialized Constructions organization covering the entire spectrum of construction activities and services in the infrastructure sector. However, Railway and Highway Construction, EHP sub-station (engineering and constructions), and MRTS are the core competence areas of IRCON.

IRCON operates not only in a highly competitive environment but also in difficult terrains and regions in India and abroad and is an active participant in prestigious nation building projects. IRCON has so far completed more than 300 infrastructure projects in India and more than 100 projects across the globe in more than 21 countries.

To be recognised nationally and internationally as a specialised construction organisation comparable with the best in the field covering the entire spectrum of construction activities and services in the infrastructure sector.

To effectively position the Company so as to meet the construction needs of infrastructure development as per the changing economic scenario in India and abroad.

To earn global recognition by providing high quality products and services in time and in conformity with the best engineering practices as well as good corporate governance and customer satisfaction.





Ministry of External Affairs Government of India विदेश संत्रालय भारत सरकार



RIS Research and Information System for Developing Countries विकासशील देशों की अनुसंधान एवं सूचना प्रणाली



