In Joint Association with:















4th DEHRADUN INTERNATIONAL SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY FESTIVAL 2023

RURAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP & STARTUP Conclave

STARTUPS | INNOVATIONS | EXHIBITIONS

Rural Entrepreneurship & Startup Exhibition:

27th to 29th October, 2023

Conclave:

28th October, 2023, 03:00 PM Onwards

Venue:

DIT UNIVERSITY, DEHRADUN



Science for Equity Empowerment and Development (SEED) Division Department of Science & Technology

















RURAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP & STARTUP CONCLAVE

ttarakhand hilly state of India, located in the northwestern part of the country. It is bordered to the northwest by the Indian state of Himachal Pradesh, to the northeast by the Tibet, to the southeast by Nepal, and to the south and southwest by the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh. Its capital is the northwestern city of Dehra Dun.

Total area of Uttarakhand is 19,739 square miles (51,125 square km) and according to 2011 Census total population of uttarakhand is 10,116,752. Although roughly three-fifths of the working population of Uttarakhand is engaged in agriculture, less than one-fifth of the total area of Uttarakhand is cultivable. Steep slopes require careful terracing and irrigation, with water drained from the upper levels used to irrigate the lower ones. This method of terrace cultivation allows fields to be sown more than once per year. Wheat is the most widely cultivated crop, followed by rice and various types of millets, which are planted on the drier leeward slopes. Sugarcane is grown extensively in the gently rolling foothills of the southern region. Other important crops include pulses (legumes) such as peas and chickpeas, oilseeds such as soybeans, peanuts, and mustard seeds, and assorted fruits and vegetables.

Many farmers of Uttarakhand practice animal husbandry. The largest concentration of cattle to support dairy farming is found in the southern foothills. Goats and sheep are more common in the mountainous areas, although some cattle are kept in every village. The search for flourishing grassland has resulted in a tradition of transhumance, whereby livestock are led to graze in the mountain pastures during the warmer months but are transferred to the lower elevations for the winter. Some communities in the Siwalik Range historically have specialized in such seasonal herding.

Forests in Uttarakhand provide timber for construction, fuel wood, and various manufacturing activities, including handicrafts. Reforestation programs sponsored by the state government have moderately increased production, which, in turn, has facilitated development of additional forest-based industries.

Uttarakhand lacks mineral and energy resources sufficient for rapid industrialization. Perennial rivers fed by the perpetual snowfields of the Great Himalaya and the Zaskar ranges carry tremendous potential for the generation of hydroelectric power. Manufacturing activities have continued to expand in Uttarakhand; within just a few years of attaining statehood, the contribution of the sector to the state's gross product, at about 25 percent, had exceeded that of agriculture. The government assists agriculture-based and food-processing industries such as sugar milling, as well as the manufacture of wood and paper products, woolen garments, and leather goods. Among Uttarakhand's other notable manufactures are cement, pharmaceuticals, automobiles and other transportation equipment, and electrical products.

The government of Uttarakhand has invested heavily in the services sector, particularly in the development of the information-technology and tourism industries. In the first decade of the 21st century, the sector already accounted for more than half of the state's gross product. The tourism industry has shown significant growth, as the state's snow-capped peaks, glaciers, lush green river valleys, waterfalls, lakes, flora and fauna, wildlife sanctuaries, and pilgrimage sites attract a large number of domestic and international visitors.

Through the protection of Himalayan traditional knowledge & heritage of rural technologies and use them to create a ecosystem of livelihood in neighborhood, We have plan a conclave Rural Entrepreneurship & Startup Conclave (Rural Livelihood **Ecosystem through Innovation, Start-Up & Traditional Technologies) With Theme** "Himalayan Rural Technologies: Strengthen Livelihood Ecosystem in Himalayan Rural Area". Where we shall organize dialogue session on relevant topics and provide an exhibition area for showcase of heritage of Himalayan science, technology and knowledge.

DISCUSSION TOPICS

Ecosystem Management and Sustainable Development

- **Integrated Farming System**
- Alternative Crop Farming
- Himalayan Tradition Handicraft, knowledge and technologies

Use of ICT in Agriculture

- Krishi Call Center
- Community Radio Station

Skill & Education

Vocational Training

Entrepreneurship Development Program & Incubation

- Government Self employment Schemes for Rural Areas
- Entrepreneurship training programs
- Support for legal Registration, Investment & Marketing
- Identification of Sectors

Water & Sanitation

Water, Sanitation and Low Cost Housing

Renewable Energy

Hybrid (Solar & Wind) Solutions for Remote Villages and Biogas

Women Empowerment and Healthcare

RURAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP & STARTUP CONCLAVE

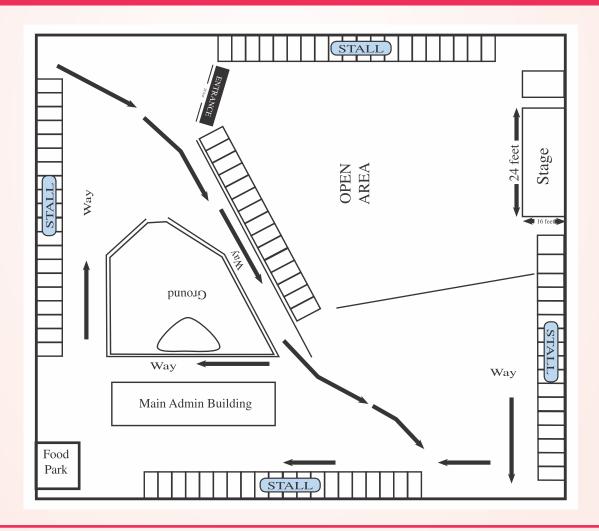
Date & Time: Saturday, 28 October, 2023 (3:00 PM) Venue: DIT University, Dehradun

CONTACT FOR PARTICIPATION

Dr. Praveen Kumar (Programme Coordinator) (Programme Coordinator) +91 8650002221

Mr. Mohit Nagpal +91 8077660434

Exhibition Layout Plan



4th DEHRADUN INTERNATIONAL SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY FESTIVAL (4th DISTF-2023)

3 DAYS I 35 EVENTS I 150 Educational Institutes I 50,000+ Visitors KEY Persons

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