

Call for Papers and Guidelines to the Paper Contributors.

Scholarly papers are invited from academicians, teachers, research scholars and students of colleges and universities to submit Abstract of their papers on or before 31st January 2017 and full paper on or before 15th March, 2017.

Submission Guidelines

Contributors are requested to follow the following instructions and guidelines before submission of their papers:

- The abstract should be maximum 500 words and it should contain key words and must be accompanied by a cover page stating the following:-
 - Title of the Paper
 - Name & Designation of the author(s)
 - E-mail address
 - Postal address and
 - Contact Number
- The full length paper should not exceed 5000 words including tables and figures.
- Both the abstract and the full length paper should be typed in A4 size paper and in Times New Roman font (12 size) with double-space in MS Word.
- Soft copy of the full length paper has to be submitted on or before 15th March, 2017.
- Papers will be screened by internal reviewers before selection for presentation.
- Paper contributors are requested to maintain academic ethics in writing their papers.
- Abstract and full length papers can also be sent through e-mail to: lalthalurinfirmate@rocketmail.com

Registration Fee:

Participation with Paper (for each participant)	: Rs. 500/-
Participation without Paper	: Rs. 200/-
Participation of Research Scholars:	
i. With Paper	: Rs. 500/-
ii. Without Paper	: Rs. 200/-
Students (With Participation Certificate)	: Rs. 100/-

(* Payment should be made in cash at the time of registration).

Key Dates:

- Submission of Abstract : 31st January, 2017.
- Intimation regarding acceptance of papers for presentation : 10th February, 2017
- Submission of full length paper : 15th March, 2017

About the College:

Rayburn College was established in 1994 with a vision to achieve academic and spiritual excellence. Its main objective is to bring to the Triune God. Accordingly, we strive to Labor, Learn and Serve others for Jesus alone.

The College was named after Dr. Robert G. Rayburn who had inspired the founders of this College towards the need for high quality Christ-centered learning in our country.

Rayburn College has the best infrastructure, faculty and staff within our resources. It provides Christ centered education in liberal Arts, Science and Commerce.

The college is located at New Lamka, Churachandpur, at a distance of about 66 km. from Imphal and about 3 km. from Churachandpur Police Station towards South along Singat Road and is well connected by road.

Affiliation:

Rayburn College is Affiliated and Recognised by the Council of Higher Secondary Education, Manipur under Registration No. 3/7/92-HSC : 28th July, 1995. It is also permitted to run Bachelor of Arts Degree (General & Honours) by the Manipur University under permission No.: MU/2-1/2003(CDC), dated, Imphal, the 5th August, 2003, and Bachelor of Commerce under permission No. MU/1-68/98/CDC/303, dated Imphal, the 19th June 2008. It has been Permanently Affiliated to Manipur University under permission No. MU/1-65/98/CDC/136, dated, Imphal, the 7th August, 2012. It is recognized under Section 2(f) & 12 (B) of the UGC Act, 1956, No. 8-29/2015 (CCP-I/C), dated, Delhi, 23rd April, 2015.

TWO DAY NATIONAL SEMINAR

ON

'PROTECTION OF FOREST FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN MANIPUR'

Date: 6th & 7th April, 2017



Organised By:

RAYBURN COLLEGE,

New Lamka, Churachandpur, Manipur - 795 006, INDIA.

Affiliated to M.U: No. MU/1-65/98/CDC/136:07.08.2012.

Recognized by UGC under Section 2(f) & 12(B) of 1956 Act: No.8-29/2015(CPP-I/C):23/04/2015.

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THE NEED FOR SEMINAR:-

The need of Protection of forest for sustainable development as a whole, not only in Manipur is a part of the 'Forest Principles' adopted at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. Sustainable Development Goal 15 (fifteen) aims to 'Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests combat desertification and halt biodiversity loss' which may have no knowledge about. It is important that this 'Forest Principles' adopted by the UN to spread and sensitized to as many as possible.

It is important to raise awareness on the bio-diversity of forest and the role it played for the livelihood of many communities within Manipur. Investing in forest, and forestry represent an investment in people and their livelihoods especially the rural poor, youth and women in Manipur. Besides the many indigenous cultures of Manipur that base their livelihood in forestry, it is also important to spread the awareness of the role played by forests in Manipur, in reducing the risk of natural disasters, including floods, droughts, landslides and other extreme events.

Philanthropic organizations of Manipur need to be made aware and be sensitized about the sustainable development of forest so that immediate impact and long term impact be felt from the grass root level. Uneducated villagers and poor rural populace needs to be made aware of the importance of sustainability of forest, in order to preserve and continue the style of living or livelihood and as a whole so as to preserve cultures and customs of millennia of the indigenous people within Manipur.

Likely Impact of such type of seminar (Aims and Objectives):

The main aims and objectives of this seminar is to make aware and sensitized the need for Protection of forest for sustainable development among the indigenous people, students, and philanthropic organizations' who in turn will help in spreading the awareness to the grass-root level.

With awareness and sensitization the main objective is to improve human, technical and professional skills, as well as expertise and capabilities to effectively formulate and implement policies, plans, programmes, research and projects on management of all types of forest and forest-based resources and forest lands inclusive, as well as other areas from which forest benefits can be derived.

About the Seminar:

Climate change, one of the biggest environmental threats facing the world, does not discriminate between men, women and children, rich, poor etc. Its impact is felt by every individual of every nation. This was well illustrated in the opening ceremony of the Rio Olympics 2016. It is not enough to stop harming the planets; it's time to start healing it. Climatic change and deforestation impact women differently, especially the poor and marginalized in remote hamlets of the Manipur Hills. It is also a fact that women have initiated many of the more innovative responses as for e.g. Chipko Movement / Narmada Bachao Andolan begun by Medha Patkar. Recently, a well-known Indian author Amitav Ghosh in his new novel *The Great Derangement: Climate Change and the Unthinkable* wrote how he was affected by a sudden climatic change in a matter of moments in Delhi in the 1980's.

Climate change, which adversely impacts and alters the eco-system as well as bio-diversity of a region, poses a major challenge to sustainable development especially in the hill districts of Manipur, which have been largely denuded of their forest cover. It also adversely impacts the distribution system and quality of the state's natural resources, impacting the livelihood of Communities and the environment. The emission of Green House Gases (GHGs) also causes harm but since Manipur is a non-industrialized state, the emission is less than in other states.

Five districts in Manipur have a tribal majority where Jhum or the Slash and burn method of cultivation is the prominent mode of agriculture. Burning the jungle was mandatory for the ash to fertilize the soil and clear the debris for cultivation. This was sustainable when the people maintained a 15 to 10 years cycle. Today, the jhum circle has been reduced to 7/5 years and even less along with confronting tribal farmers. The traditional method of burning forest land during the dry season for easy hunting, new shoots to sprout for cattle grazing and accidental bush fires destroys the districts rich bio-diversity, spewing out tons of Carbon Dioxide. This in turn blocks the pre-monsoon rains. Individuals also cut down prime trees to prepare pit charcoal to supplement their income. Many tribals in remote hamlets continue to use fire wood for cooking and heating and also torches for light in the places where there is no electricity for month's altogether and road communication especially in the monsoons is almost impossible, so it is difficult for BPL families to avail of the subsidized LPG cylinders.

Poverty and ecological destruction are interrelated. For many, it is essential to forage the forest for herbs, wild vegetables, flowers, fruits, berries, as a means of survival. All too often, endangered plants, birds, animals are openly sold in markets. Tribal economies depend on non-timber forest produce which has been adversely

impacted by deforestation especially as water scarcity is common place. In Manipur, floods alternate with droughts and endemic landslides disrupt communication. Efforts have to be made by majority of the people to save fuel wood, energy and other fossil fuels and to use non-conventional sources of energy, solar, wind, go-bar gas, etc. There is an urgent necessity to build and maintain bio-diversity and to use diverse modes of cultivation. Medical and aromatic plants can be grown. Eco-Tourism is a viable alternative which will provide sustainable development in the sense that there would be a demand for products of small and cottage industries. This would also effect the developing cultural tourism.

In Manipur, strategies and activities in consonance with the international and National Action plan for climate change need to be initiated and special attention must be directed towards protecting the poor and vulnerable sections of society through an inclusive and sustainable development strategy, sensitive to climate change. Any plan on climate change focuses on understanding the climate change, adaptation practices, mitigation of climate variability and natural resource conservation, through preserving the state's eco-system, bio-diversity livelihood sustainability, proper use of water resources, introduction of sustainable agricultural practices, forest resources conservation, enhanced and alternative renewable sources of energy and link those to urban planning which has been built upon many cultivable lands and water bodies.

Sub-themes:

1. The Impact of climate change on Forests in Manipur.
2. Traditional Agricultural practices and their transformation towards sustainable development and livelihood.
3. Strategies to preserve and heal the eco-system, bio-diversity and livelihood sustainability.
4. Forest Resources conservation.
5. Eco-Tourism.
6. Environmental challenges and human security.

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