

**TWO DAY
INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR
ON**

**'INDIA'S ACT EAST
POLICY WITH REFERENCE TO
MANIPUR'**

Date: 30th & 31st October, 2018

Organized by:-



**RAYBURN COLLEGE, NEW-LAMKA,
CHURACHANDPUR-795006**

In collaboration with



**INDIRA GANDHI NATIONAL OPEN UNIVERSITY (IGNOU),
Churachandpur College Study Centre (1702)**

E-mail: simteching2018@gmail.com

Website: www.rayburncollege.org



ABOUT RAYBURN 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.

ABOUT THE UNIVERSITY (IGNOU):

The Indira Gandhi National Open University(IGNOU) was established by an Act of Parliament in 1985 by the Government of India to provide access and equity in higher education to all those who seek it irrespective of age, religion and gender, taking higher education to the doorsteps of the learners, even to the remotest part of the country. With more than 3 million learners, the University is the largest Open University in the world. There are 227 academic programmes comprising certificate, diploma and degree programme. These programmes are recognized by UGC, Association of Indian Universities (AIU) and the All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE). In 1993, the University was recognized as the first Centre of Excellence in Distance Education by the Commonwealth of Learning. The UNESCO declared IGNOU as the largest institution of higher learning in the world in 2010.

The University has both national and international jurisdiction. It has 21 schools and a network of 67 Regional Centres, 2667 Study Centres and overseas centres in over 40 countries abroad.

Dr. Robert G Rayburn



STUDY CENTRE (1702):

IGNOU Churachandpur College Study Centre (1702) was established in 1991 and is one of the oldest SC under IGNOU Imphal Regional Centre. The centre has been smoothly functioning since then and has successfully conducted various academic programmes such as, certificate in Human Rights, CPE, CNCC, CRD, CWED, CIG, DECE, and CFN; diploma in PGDRD; BA/BDP and Post Graduate programmes in Political Science, History, English and Rural Development. Since 2004, the annual number of learners admitted in the SC is over 600.

The Centre have not been conducting Seminar or workshops in the past, except for some promotional activities like radio talk, putting of advertisement board, etc. In the backdrop of this fact, the proposed International Seminar on the theme, “India’s Act East Policy with reference to Manipur”, during 30th – 31st October, 2018(tentative) will be an opportunity to highlights the University’s recent programmes in resource sharing, capacity building, collaborative and networking with conventional universities abroad, particularly countries in East and Southeast Asian. By conducting such seminar, the University can assert itself to be an important stake-holder in the implementation of the Act East Policy of the government of India.

SEMINARS / WORKSHOPS CONDUCTED AND HOSTED BY RAYBURN COLLEGE

1. **Three – Day National Seminar** on – “*Sustainable Development in Hill Areas of North East India*”, on 11th – 13th March, 2008, organised by ZEPADA, hosted by Rayburn College and sponsored by Ministry of Commerce and Industries, Government of India.
2. **Disaster Management Workshop**, organised and Sponsored by Civil Defence and Disaster Management, Government of Manipur and hosted by Rayburn College, on 29th April – 9th May, 2015.
3. **Workshop on Financial Awareness**. Organised and sponsored by Security Exchange Board of India (SEBI), Guwahati and hosted by Rayburn College, on 11th December, 2015.
4. **Two – Day State Level Seminar** on “*Development Experiences in the Hill Areas of Manipur: Problems and Prospects.*” Organised by Rayburn College, on 31st Jan. & 1st Feb. 2016. (*Published Proceedings with ISBN 978-93-5258-991-3*)
5. **One – Day Financial Literacy Campaign**. Organised by Rayburn College, sponsored by SBI Lead Bank Officer, SBI Churachandpur, on 15th July, 2016.
6. **One – Day Workshop** on “*Peace and Non-Violence.*” Organised by Rayburn College in Collaboration with Glocal Volunteers on 1st October, 2016.
7. **Two – Day National Seminar** on “*Protection of Forest for Sustainable Development in Manipur.*” Organised by Rayburn College and sponsored by North Eastern Council (NEC), Shillong on 19th – 20th April, 2017. (*Published Proceedings and Edited Books under process for Publication*).

8. **One – Day Consultation on Development Priority of Manipur**, organised by State Planning and Development Board, Government of Manipur and hosted by Rayburn College on 16th August, 2017.
9. **Three – Day Disaster Management Workshop** organised and sponsored by Civil Defence and Disaster Management, Government of Manipur and hosted by Rayburn College on 29th – 31st August, 2017.
10. **Two – Day Disaster Management for Master Trainers**, organised by Rayburn College on 16th – 17th November, 2017. Sponsored by Civil Defence and Disaster Management, Government of Manipur.
11. **Two – Day ‘Combined Disaster Management Training on Comprehensive Landslide/Effects of Deforestation/S&F/FA/FF etc.’**, organised by Rayburn College on 29th – 31st August, 2017. Sponsored by Civil Defence and Disaster Management, Government of Manipur.

THE NEED FOR SEMINAR:

Manipur has an important role to play in the successful implementation of India's Act East Policy-as Quoted by BJP Veteran Leader Murli Manohar Joshi. No doubt, Manipur is in a strategic location of the area in terms of Defence, Trade and Commerce. And she can use her potential for development and increase economic interaction with South-East Asia in Trade, Investments, Science and Technology and Tourism and Health-Care.

To provide opportunity to students in the state to interact, meet and liaisons with experts in different fields during the said seminar.

Laying down a comprehensive plan to develop International, Educational, Professional and Vocational Institutions throughout the region, this would assist in not only strengthening the local youth base, but turn into an attractive destination for students from the Eastern borders.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES:

The main aims and objectives of this seminar is to make aware the potential of building a close relations into international trade hubs, while fully respecting and catering to the local and traditional trade between the existing trade from both sides of the borders.

Thus the main objective is to improve human, technical and professional skills, as well as expertise and capabilities to effectively formulate and implement policies, plan, programmes, research and projects, to analyse the Act East Policy and to make suggestion on any viable options or measures to the Government in furtherance of the Act East Policy.

LIKELY IMPACT OF THE SEMINAR

1. Developed learning skill among students.
2. Provide opportunity in enhancing the human resource among the students.
3. Create awareness regarding various avenues within the state for learning and employment.
4. Provide opportunities to IGNOU students to interact and meet experts in different discipline/fields.
5. The seminar will be a benchmark for advertising about the educational privilege provided by IGNOU in tribal areas in particular and Manipur in general.

TWO-DAY INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON INDIA'S ACT EAST POLICY WITH REFERENCE TO MANIPUR.

Concept Note: – Act East – Opportunities, Challenges, Impediments and Achievements.

The topic of the International Conference 'Act East' is self-explanatory and it is not necessary to explain its purpose. It is however essential, to dwell on its significance.

More than two decades ago, India adopted what was known as "*The Look East Policy*", with the objective of utilizing the strategic, geo-political states of North East India as a bridge to facilitate dialogue, communication, trade, technology, manufacture, industry, health care, people to people communication, science, medicine, sports etc. with countries of both South East Asia and East Asia. It has been only very recently that emphasis has been placed on the urgency of implementing what Prime Minister Modi has termed the '*Act East Policy*.' It is necessary to look before one leaps, but now the period of 'Looking East' has ended and we are now in a quest of 'Acting East'. There are several ways of achieving this goal and for us in the North East; our strategies to implement our Prime Minister's vision must be intrinsically related to our own culture, tradition, history, the morphology and natural resources of North East India. The first factor to be considered is that the states of North East India viz. Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura share international boundaries, many of which are very porous with the countries of China, Myanmar, Bangladesh and Bhutan. Much before the strategic importance of North East India was recognized, there was considerable cross border movement of people, goods, cattle across the porous international borders. For instance, across the Indo-Myanmar border at Moreh, Manipur, people carried head loads across the jungle tracks and the first reference to contact between the Kingdoms of Manipur and Burma (now Myanmar) as recorded in the 'Cheitharon Kumpapa' (Royal Chronicle) of Manipur is in Sakabda 585 (663 CE) when Naothingkhong became king. Moreover, most indigenous communities of North-East India share a common ethnicity and cultural similarities with the people of East and South East Asia and claim to have originally come from China to their present habitat. In a recent International cultural symposium between Japan and North East India in February, 2018 in Manipur, a Japanese academician pointed out that the Himalayan tract stretches across NE India to the western region of Japan.

ORGANISING COMMITTEE

CHIEF PATRONS

**Director – RSD,
IGNOU HQ, New Delhi**

**Regional Director,
IGNOU Regional Centre,
Imphal.**

PATRONS

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Former Member, Steering
Committee NER Vision, 2020,
DONER, Govt. of India.
Academic Adviser, RBC

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Rev. Dr. Khen P Tombing
Principal

K. Vungzamawi
Coordinator, IGNOU
CCPur College SC.1702.

Vice - Chairperson

T. Lianchinpau
Vice-Principal

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Deptt. of History, RBC.

T. Lawmpi
Asst. Prof. RBC.

Velthangkhum Hauzel
Asst. Prof. RBC.



India has always had a flourishing trade from ancient times with other countries and Indian textiles and spices have always been in great demand. Classical authors have provided a detail picture of the commerce of India with the Roman world. But with the fall of the Holy Roman Empire, the old silk route from China (which we are now trying to revive) through the Tarim Basin and the passes of Afghanistan to the ports of Western India, earlier which had been a major trade route for commerce with the Roman world had been cut off, and from the 7th Century onwards, maritime connections developed between China and the Persian Gulf. The voyages necessarily involved a landfall on the Western side of India. Great civilized states emerged in South East Asia under strong Hindu and Indian Buddhist influence including Japan with regard to India Buddhism. The presence of India trades and Indian men of religion as a civilizing force, led not only to a shared common culture, but an expansion of the textile trade towards those growing markets, to developments of ship-building in South and East India and the entry of India merchants into direct trading with China. This occurred 10 centuries ago, today India and China are the most populous nations in the world, and the 21st century has been dubbed as ‘The Asian Century’.

Moreover, after the Sung Emperor transferred his capital to Hangchow in 1130 AD, he embarked upon a programme of economic development and military consolidation of the South of China. The Chinese imported putchuk (grown on the Himalayan slopes), which was the principal ingredient in joss-sticks from India. Both in North East India and countries of East and South East Asia joss sticks are burnt on religious occasions, while visiting shrines, temples etc.

During the Mughal times, European companies with their naval superiority established trading connections with India, but with the colonisation of the sub-continent by the British, there occurred new regressive phenomena i.e. the Drain of Wealth from India. India however possesses a rich treasure trove of human resources who can be constructively deployed into translating the Act East Policy into action. Approximately 60% of India’s population is young, under the age of 36, and so well suited to the task at hand. Ever since Mr. Narendra Modi became Prime Minister of India, he and his Cabinet Ministers have been

MEMBERS

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frequently travelling to the states of North East India to implement schemes and inaugurate projects which will boost the economy of North East India, which for many decades after Independence remained under-developed. But with increased connectivity, subsidies, improved communication etc. new opportunities both in the private and public sectors have opened up, and an atmosphere for mutual investment between N.E. India and countries of East and South East Asia in manufacture and industry are now a virtual reality. Several business and investment summits have been held in North East India especially Manipur and Assam (Manipur held its first International North East Business Summit in November 2017 during the annual Sangai festival) and many MOU's have already been signed.



But if the volume of trade is to increase appreciably, it is necessary to establish manufacturing/assembling units on the borders of the North Eastern states which are adjacent to our neighboring countries. For example, the Indo-Myanmar border trade has completed more than two decades, after its official launch but border trade has been progressing at snail's pace in the four Land Custom Station (LCS) i.e. Moreh in Manipur, Zokhawthar in Mizoram, Avakhuang in Nagaland and Nampong in Arunachal Pradesh. However with the induction of a denizen of Arunachal Pradesh as a Minister in the Home Ministry of the Union Cabinet i.e. Mr. Kiren Rijiju, increased emphasis is being placed on hastening the implementation of the Act East Policy. And many business tycoons and business houses are now poised to invest in North East India, although infrastructure and greater security do pose some impediments to its smooth roll-out. The Indo-Myanmar border trade has not really benefited North East India till date, as both exports and imports are not from within the North East Region. They do need to be linked with our domestic agricultural and manufacturing base.

If our human resources are properly harnessed, they will yield rich dividends, especially as North East India has come of age with reference to Entrepreneurship, and many of North East Indian diaspora are now returning home to start up their own enterprises. Entrepreneurship development has been accepted in the country as a strategy for achieving the twin objectives of solving the problem of unemployment, particularly among the educated unemployed youth, and also for rapid urbanization. This is why the Government of India has placed a special emphasis on vocational courses and soft skill development. Students undertaking such courses as for e.g. Retail Management and Foreign Policy which includes the study of the Myanmar language in Manipur University for e.g. are well trained, to benefit from participation in the 'Act East Policy'. We, in North East India possess a vast repertoire of traditional knowledge which when combined with new technology in all disciplines, will help us to grow, develop and raise our standard of living. And in this era of Globalization, we will be enjoying close contacts with our neighbours in East and South East Asia.

North East India is home to 45 million people and is surrounded by 5,000 km. of International borders-India's portal to the 'East'. Given its geographic position, the richness of natural resources, the increasing focus on engaging with the East, the region could very well become the new growth engine of the country. But India has to speed up steps to streamline cross border trade, and give immediate clearances online for exports and imports, and ensure that customs carry out direct port delivery for majority of consignments with a view to speed up movement of cargo containers. The North East Industrial Development Scheme 2017 with a financial outlay of Rs 3000 crore up to March should also act as a trigger to the 'Act East' Policy. The Moreh-Mandalay bus service promised way back has still not commenced, neither the facility of visa on arrival and Imphal remains an International airport in name only. The Integrated check Post at Moreh is now ready, after several years of delay.

According to a study on Development and Employment Generation Potential of the North Eastern States between 2011 and 2021, the region will have only 2.6 million jobs and half of this demand will be in Assam alone, which is about 1,234,357 jobs. As opposed to the low demand, there will also be a supply of 13 million people in 2011-2022, an excess of 14 million job seekers.



Trade is considered as an engine of growth and because of the favorable environment for entrepreneurs, large, medium, small, denizens of North East India can benefit from India's free trade agreement with ASEAN. India's trade with ASEAN has grown impressively, but not that of N.E. India with ASEAN. A market survey and links between production, marketing, sales are the need of the hour. The export market of the North East Region is dominated by tea, coal, limestone, ginger, etc., but the absence of manufactured products in the region is a major handicap to the growth of trade. Growth for instance in primary product export to Myanmar and Thailand is crucial for the development of the region. Bamboo manufacture needs to be diversified using the latest technology as it faces stiff competition from Indonesia. Moreover, bamboo houses have to be designed in such a manner as to withstand both weather climatic change and seismic activity as the North East India is located in a seismic zone. North East India enjoys great excellence in the production of handicraft goods but this needs to be streamlined to the demand from countries of East and South East Asia for example, silk production, doll manufacture etc. Both Japanese silk garments and dolls command a high price in the domestic market and abroad. And North East India is known for silk production especially the particular silk village in Assam. But we have to cater to the taste of buyers in order to increase handicraft exports.

Themes:

1. Tourism and Hospitality Services.
2. Convergence of Interests in the Indo Pacific Region.
3. Cosmetic, Fashion, Hair, Art, Films, Music Industry.
4. Entrepreneurship linked to Export.
5. Management and Training of Human Resources.
6. Information Technology.
7. Health Care in Manipur.
8. Export and Import Linkages.
9. Soft skill development and vocational education through Open & Distance Learning (ODL)
10. Looking towards the NE – Educational opportunities and challenges.
11. IGNOU Regional Centres in India's North East – Benefitting learners.
12. North East India Cuisine – Set up food courts in East and S.E. Asia.
13. Border Management in the context of Act East Policy.



'All for Jesus'

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 **20th July, 2018** and full paper on or before **20th September, 2018**.

Submission Guidelines

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

1. The abstract should be maximum 500 words and it should contain key words and must be accompanied by a cover page stating the following:-
 - a. Title of the Paper
 - b. Name & Designation of the author(s)
 - c. E-mail address
 - d. Postal address and
 - e. Contact Number
2. The full length paper should not exceed 5000 words including tables and figures.
3. 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.
4. Soft copy of the full length paper has to be submitted on or before **20th Sept, 2018**.
5. Papers will be screened by internal reviewers before selection for presentation.
6. Paper contributors are requested to maintain academic ethics in writing their papers.
7. Abstract and full length papers can also be sent through e-mail to:
simteching2018@gmail.com

Registration Fee:

Participation with Paper : Rs. 1500/-(for each participant)

Participation without Paper : Rs. 1000/-

Participation of Research Scholars:

i. With Paper : Rs. 1500/-

ii. Without Paper : Rs. 1000/-

Students (With valid I-Card) : Rs. 200/- (With Participation Certificate)

(Payment can be made in cash at the time of registration or online registration through the given bank account as below. In case of online payment, an extra of 0.3% to your registration fee will be added as bank charge)

i. **Bank Name** : **State Bank of India (SBI)**

ii. **Account No.** : **11343706560**

iii. **Branch Name** : **Churachandpur Branch**

iv. **IFSC CODE** : **SBIN0006182**

v. **MICR CODE** : **795002504**

(* After you get the notification that the payment transaction was completed successfully, send a copy of the receipt for our reference)

Key Dates:

i. Submission of Abstract : **20th July, 2018.**

ii. Intimation regarding acceptance of papers for presentation : **30th July, 2018.**

iii. Submission of full length paper : **20th September, 2018.**

iv. Last date of Registration

a. With Paper : **20th September, 2018.**

b. Participants only (Both online or offline) : **28th September, 2018**

Accommodation:

Accommodation will be provided to the outstation Resource Persons on prior request latest by **10th October, 2018.**

Publications:

Abstracts & Selected full papers will be published in the form of a book having ISBN and abstracts will be released on the inaugural function of the Seminar.

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ON

30th – 31st October, 2018

- Name: _____
- Designation: _____
- Department/Institution: _____
- Address: _____
- City: _____ State: _____
- Country: _____
- Telephone/Mobile: _____
- E-mail: _____
- Title of Research Paper submitted:

- Registration: cash

Signature

LETTER OF INTENT

To,

The Organising Committee

Please find the enclosed herewith full length paper for publication in the book of Inter-National Seminar on **'India's Act East Policy with Reference to Manipur'**

Title of the Paper:

Author(s): _____

Author(s) Signature

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