



National Conference On  
**Contemporary Issues in Commerce and Management**  
27th & 28th September, 2019

Editors

Prof. Seema S. Singha | Prof. Kumud Ch. Goswami | Dr. Aradhana Borahakur

**Centre for Management Studies**  
Dibrugarh University



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This book is an exploration of the issues and challenges in the process of entrepreneurship development in conflict regions. The book is designed to give an insight on entrepreneurship for those who are interested for research in the field of entrepreneurship. The book also highlights various dimensions of entrepreneurship development in conflict regions. The positive role of entrepreneurs in different conflict regions are carefully portrayed in the book.



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# **ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT IN CONFLICT REGIONS Issues and Challenges**

**A. Ibemcha Chanu**

# LOOK EAST POLICY

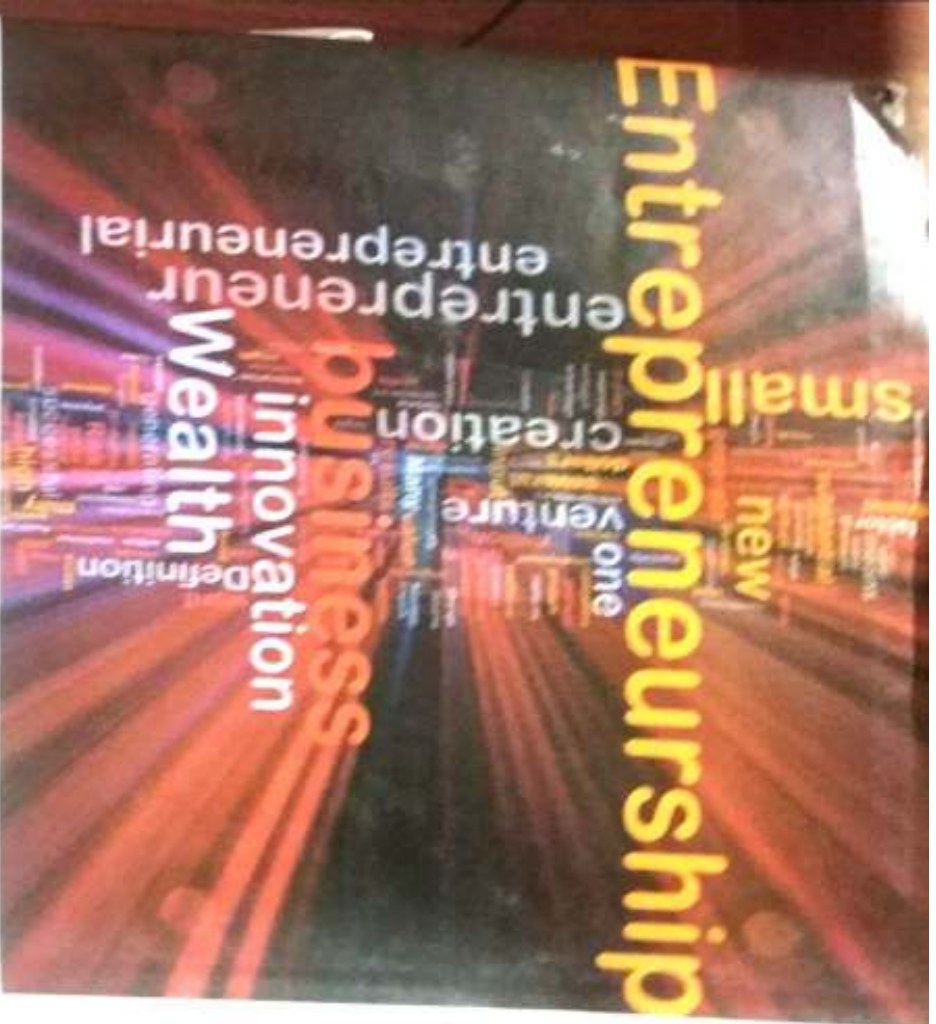
*PERSPECTIVES FROM  
THE SOUTH-EAST ASIAN ARCHITECTURE*

Editor Dr. Abhigyan Bhattacharjee



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Sustainable Entrepreneurship  
Development

# Sustainable Entrepreneurship Development

Dr. A. Ibemsha Channu





Regional Conflict and Entrepreneurship Development

A. Ibemcha Chanu

Regional Conflict and  
**ENTREPRENEURSHIP  
DEVELOPMENT**

Editor  
**A. Ibemcha Chanu**

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# A STUDY ON DYNAMICS OF INDO - CHINA BILATERAL TRADE DURING 2004-05 TO 2018-19

\*Dr. Ayekpam Ibemcha Chanu  
\*\*Ms. Chacha Singson

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## ABSTRACT

The paper examines the performance of Indo-China trade in India's postliberalisation period. China is one the largest trading partners of India whereas India is the largest market for Chinese commodity. Though there are several issues including boundary and security, the trading relationship between both the countries is seen to be improved during the post reform period. Both the counties have a target to reach total volume of trade to US\$ 100 billion by 2019-20. Based on the trade data of fifteen years i.e from 2004-05 to 2018-19, a trend analysis has been conducted and found that China is having more competitive advantage and an increasing trend in the trade deficit is observed except in two financial years. The findings further reveal that there is fluctuation in both the cases of total volume of trade and the trade deficit during the study period. The share of top 5 commodities to the total volume of trade both in case of export and import as well as their significant relationship during the study period have also been examined. A trend of another five years of Indo-China trade has also been predicted by using simple liner regression The study which is empirical in nature is based on secondary data.

*Keywords: Indo-China, trade deficit, comparative advantage, import-export.*

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## Introduction:

A country's position is highly determined by its rate of economic growth. There are various factors which facilitate economic growth and development. One of the most important factors which have a large impact on economic growth is Foreign Trade. It is an exchange of capital, goods, and services across international borders or territories. Without foreign trade industrialization is a distant dream. Industrialization brings economic growth and development. The importance of foreign trade has been recorded in a good number of studies. In the studies like

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\*\*Research Scholar, Department of Commerce, Assam University Diphu Campus, Diphu Karbi Anglong



# India's Foreign Trade with Myanmar and its Share of North-Eastern India after Look East Policy: An Assessment

Dr. Ayekpam Ibemcha Chanu<sup>1</sup> and Joyjit Sanyal<sup>2</sup>

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**Abstract**—Since 1990s, with the adoption of India's Look East Policy, the bilateral trade between India and Myanmar has been increasing and the North Eastern Region of India (NER) has become the bridge between India and Myanmar. Many empirical studies show the benefits of such trade expansion, but, the basic question is that whether the NER is getting benefits or not. If we think that the region gets benefits, at what extent? The study is an exploration of finding the answer of these basic questions. The study not only reviews the performance of India's trade with Myanmar from 2000 to 2009 but also identifies the commodities traded between the two countries and also finds out the share of NER in India's trade with Myanmar. The findings of the study show that India has been experiencing deficit in BOT with Myanmar, though there is expansion of boarder trade, the NER has not benefited much from India-Myanmar trade.

**Keywords:** Look East Policy, NER, Myanmar, BOT

## INTRODUCTION

It is widely accepted statement that in the modern world no country is completely self sufficient. Here, the term *self sufficiency* means the proportion of the goods and services consumed to their total output produced within the country (Ahuja, 2010). It is also another fact that for a section of the society of the developing countries, the level of consumption has been increased manifold particularly in the post globalisation period. However, the domestic market does not provide all the products what they demand. In order to meet the demand, there is need to open the economic boundaries in the form of trade and commerce. Most of the social scientists and economists of the world put forward many theories on international trade, benefits from trade and considered the foreign trade as an engine of growth.

India started its planned development in 1951 with the strategy of import substitution, but, the importance of expansion of export (as a means of efficient allocation of resources to ensure economic growth) was neglected. However, the severity of economic crisis of 1991 provided an opportunity to the Government to make changes in macro-economic policy of the country (Bhattacharyya et al., 2006). With the introduction of New Economic Policy, 1991, there was liberalization of domestic investment by removing direct controls over privates sector and not only quantitative restrictions on imports have been removed but also customs duties have also been drastically reduced. Since, 1991, in all the foreign trade policies, the attempt has been made to increase export and the growth strategy has been made export oriented. The Foreign Trade Policy (2009-2014) had also targeted to achieve double times India's exports of goods and services by 2014 and India's share in global trade by 2020 ( the share of goods & service in trade was 1.64% in 2008). However, the Economic Survey (2014) clearly mentions that in the last five years, India's export growth has been ups and downs, being in negative territory twice in 2009-10 and 2012-2013. It was also

# **Role of women Entrepreneurs in Economic Development of conflict areas with reference to Karbi Anglong district of Assam**

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*Monalisha Terangpi  
Dr. A. Ibemcha Chanu*

## **Introduction**

Entrepreneurship promotion and growth among women may be considered as one of the key components of economic development strategy. Women's participation in economic activities makes a significant contribution towards women empowerment. Women empowerment is highly required for raising socio-economic status of women in the society. Socio-economic status is often measured as a combination of education, income and occupation. It is indicated that the socio-economic status is a key factor in determining the quality of life of women. The socio-economic condition of the society largely influences the women to take up an entrepreneurial activity. The promotion of entrepreneurship particularly among the women and tribal areas helps in generating employment and reducing poverty. It is assumed that the socio-economic condition like age, community, marital status, etc. highly influenced the women of the district like Karbi Anglong to become women entrepreneurs. Though the district is a patriarch society, it is seen that the women actively participate in the economic activities and also contribute towards the family income. Entrepreneurship development in Karbi Anglong district will help in capacity building of the women



# SUSTAINABLE ENTREPRENEURSHIP PROMOTION: A STUDY FROM INDIAN AND JAPANESE PERSPECTIVE

Dr. A. Ibencha Channu & Dr. Munehiko ASAMIZU

## Introduction

The literature of entrepreneurship development is flooded with the assumption of eradication of poverty and unemployment. It was assumed that acute poverty and high unemployment problem which has been faced by the least developed and developing countries could be solved by entrepreneurship development. It was also taught in many institutions to change the mindset of young students from job seekers to job providers and make them to dream bigger and bigger. Many have already become industrialist and successful businessmen who could create a space in the list of top 10 richest/strongest/influential people in the world. India has also produced a number of billionaires. Still we are in the race of enterprises/entrepreneurship movement. Can we see any change in the poverty reduction and employment generation because of it? Are the problems of poverty and unemployment solved in real terms in developed countries? Why the gap between poor and rich has been increased? Why the poor become poorer day after day and rich become richer day by day? In the last few decades, we have seen an increasing trend of poverty and unemployment in the industrially developed countries.

According to the United Nation's latest data, in the present world about half the world's population still lives on the equivalent of about US\$2 a day with global unemployment rates of 5.7% and having a job doesn't guarantee the ability to escape from poverty in many places. The UN admits that such slow and uneven progress requires them to rethink and retool economic and social policies aimed at eradicating poverty. According to the International Labour Organization (ILO), 5.6 per cent of the global population were unemployed as of 2017. In 2018, the total number of unemployed people remains high - above 192 million - and it is harder to find decent jobs. It is also projected that 470 million jobs are needed globally for new entrants to the labour market between 2016 and 2030, just to keep up with the growth of the global working age. In case of India, it is a serious issue. India is known as young

country which has more than a half of its population below the age of 25 and more than 65 percent below the age of 35. It is expected that in 2020, the average age of an Indian will be 29 years, compared to 37 for China and 48 for Japan. While Japan is experiencing aging problem, India is having a huge young population. Hence, a new model of entrepreneurship development would be required to address both the issues. It is clear that the traditional form of entrepreneurship development can not solve the problems of poverty and unemployment rather it will intensify the problem. The social issues which have been brought because of differences between have and have-nots, environment degradation because of the exploitation of natural resources for creation of wealth of few sections of the society are to be solved. In the present paper, the authors argue that sustainable entrepreneurship development model is an alternative model to arrest the above mentioned problems. It is assumed that sustainable entrepreneurship development is based on the inclusive growth model and there is a possibility of creating more decent work in the present society. We also follow the definition of 'Decent work on the same line of UN that *opportunities for everyone to get work that is productive and delivers a fair income, security in the workplace and social protection for families, better prospects for personal development and social integration*. It is also important that 'all women and men are to be given equal opportunities in the workplace'

## Entrepreneurship Development in the present world

As mentioned, the approach of entrepreneurship is needed to be changed in the present world. Many have started arguing that it is to be developed in the line of UN's sustainable development programme. The widely used definition of Sustainable development is 'development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs'. It clearly reveals that the focus is on economic development, social development and environmental protection for future generations. Hence, entrepreneurship development has to cover the economic, social and environmental aspect.

According to Jeremy & Gregory, 2010 entrepreneurship has been recognized as a major conduit for sustainable products and processes, and new ventures are being held up as a panacea for many social and environmental concerns. However, there remains considerable uncertainty regarding the nature of entrepreneurship's role and how it may unfold.

It is seen that scholars have already explored sustainable development from an entrepreneurship orientation. Scholars like Cohen and Winn, 2007 evoked Schumpeter's (1912) concept of "creative destruction," arguing that new sustainability



# WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN WATER HYACINTH HANDICRAFT PRODUCING ACTIVITIES: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO DOLONGGHAT BLOCK OF NAGAON DISTRICT, ASSAM

\*Prarthana Mohon

\*\*Dr. Ayekpam Ibemcha Chanu

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## ABSTRACT

Water hyacinth plant are playing a vital role by creating a platform whereby handicraft items are being manufactured in an innovative manner. Water hyacinths are the free floating aquatic plant which is considered as a threat to the aquatic environment. To minimize the havoc caused by the plant, the commercial utilization of the plant took place. Apart from having medicinal as well as scientific value, the plant also can be utilized for making different beautiful handicraft items. This paper attempts to study the handicrafts items made from the plant in the Dolongghat block of Nagaon district, Assam through the primary data collected from the study area. From this paper, one can identify the types of products manufactured by them and how the products are helping women to earn and improve their economic condition. It also aims to study on the various programs and training received by the artisans from Assam State Livelihood and Rural Mission (ASRLM).

*Keywords: Water Hyacinth, Handicraft items, products, Nagaon, women.*

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## INTRODUCTION

Water hyacinth is a free floating aquatic plant having an oval shaped leaves along with beautiful pale blue flowers on it. Water Hyacinth with a scientific name *Eichhornia crassipes* (C. Mart) was introduced in India as an ornamental plant but soon it became a hindrance towards the society. The plant has a unique feature of growing very fast leading to a dense mat over the water surface. This havoc led to the various problems including to the fishermen who travelled by the river. Water-hyacinth is most troublesome weed of the world (Gopal and Sharma, 1981). The plant started to be a considered as a threat to the biodiversity. Infact in many

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