



**R. K. Institute of Management & Research
&
Institute of Management & Research**

Present

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

ON

**Harnessing India's Resources
to make India Self-Reliant
in collaboration with ASEAN countries**



Tuesday 23 February, 2021

Online, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. IST

Knowledge Partners



CESD, Manipur University



Singapore Indian Chamber
of Commerce & Industry

ESTABLISHED 1924



Association of International
Wealth Management of India

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Keshari Industries

About the Conference

The COVID-19 pandemic has exposed the fragility of the world's supply chains for medicines and medical products, food, energy, vehicles, telecom equipment, electronics, and countless other goods. Certain companies have begun to reconfigure their sourcing and manufacturing footprints for greater reliability and resilience, setting up more locations so that they don't have to depend on just a few geographies. But some nations are not yet ready to take full advantage of these shifts. India stands out as one such country & needs to become self-reliant.

The model of trade-led growth is now changing, because of both external and domestic factors. The trend will probably be exacerbated post-COVID-19. China will continue to vacate space as it becomes more prosperous.

Reviving trade will require a restoration of outward-oriented policies. At a time when the post-global financial crisis, post-COVID-19, anti-globalization headwinds threaten to stall International trade, India's new self-reliant growth strategy should reflect new thinking.

This conference will provide opportunity to deliberate on the issues related to India's current policy of achieving growth through self-reliance.

India's Manufacturing sector potential & Self-Reliance:

India's manufacturing sector could become an engine for economic growth and jobs—if it can specialize. High-potential value chains could more than double its manufacturing GDP in a few years. From 2006 to 2012, India's manufacturing-sector GDP grew by an average of 9.5 % per year. Then, over the next six years, growth declined to 7.4 %. In 2020, manufacturing generated 17.4 % of India's GDP, little more than the 15.3 % it had in 2000. By comparison, Vietnam's manufacturing sector more than doubled its share of GDP during the same interval. In past 13 years, India's manufacturing-sector share of employment increased by just 1 % point, compared with a five-point increase for the services sector.

According to McKinsey & Company report developing globally competitive manufacturing hubs represents one of the biggest opportunities for India to spur economic growth and job creation this decade. Pharmaceuticals & Electronic items are some manufacturing value chains that offer strong potential to operate in international markets, power growth, and provide long-term employment and skill pathways for millions. Their potential comes from several factors. First, these value chains are well positioned to capitalize on India's advantages in raw materials, manufacturing skill, and entrepreneurship. Second, they can tap into four market opportunities: export growth, import localization, domestic demand, and contract manufacturing.

India should catalyse the growth of these manufacturing value chains by helping them lift their productivity, secure know-how and technology, and gain access to capital. With these reforms, and complementary actions by manufacturing companies, in these value chains could more than double their GDP contribution to \$500 billion in seven years, while powering extensive job creation at a time when the COVID-19 crisis has pushed millions below the poverty line.

India's natural resources (for example, iron ore, bauxite, high solar insolation, and cotton) and low-cost labour is a boon to makers of basic metals, textiles and apparel, renewable energy, and chemical products. The country's large numbers of well-trained workers lend strength to skill-intensive value chains such as pharmaceutical formulations, electronic goods, capital goods, and automotive components. Many manufacturing values chains in India operate in close proximity to strong domestic markets. The makers of fast-selling technology products, for example, enjoy ready access to millions of Indian consumers.

Self – Reliance in Agriculture:

India cannot become Self-Reliant unless the farmers and Agriculture sector becomes self-reliant. According to Niti- Aayog, for India to achieve 9-10 per cent GDP growth there is a need for revolution in the farm sector. We need to boost investment in the agri-business, Food Processing & horticulture sector as well as to introduce new technology and market reforms. In India 50% of our population is dependent on agriculture. If Indian farmers' income to be doubled by 2022, then it cannot be without exploring export opportunities in the Food processing, farm produce, floriculture & allied sectors.

This conference will attempt to spread good agriculture practice and success stories of farmers across the country. There is a need for a second revolution in agriculture that will come from technology and marketing.

Self -Reliance in association with ASEAN countries:

India's policy has been adapting collaborative measures to restore its traditional links and integrate India with its immediate and extended neighborhood specifically the countries of South-East Asia. These networks would facilitate trade and investment, exchange of energy, promotion of tourism and increase of communication links. India was largely disengaged with most of the South-East Asian countries until 1990s. At that time, India liberalised its economy and opened it to the world, particularly to the South-East Asian countries. This created the essence of 'Look East Policy' (LEP) of India with the aim to enhance economic relations with the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN).

The ASEAN region is one of the world's most important trading blocs, with a population of 650 million and a combined GDP of USD2.97 trillion. In 2009, India and leaders from the ASEAN region signed an agreement that created the ASEAN-India Free Trade Area (AIFTA), removing tariffs on a wide range of goods and services. Bilateral trade has been steadily rising since, and there is a huge opportunity to increase trade further. Across the ASEAN markets – Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam – a combined

USD 10.7 billion opportunity for ASEAN markets to optimise exports to India, with goods making up USD 8.8 billion of the total.

Exploring Trade Opportunities between North-Eastern Region of India and Singapore

North-Eastern Region of India comprising eight states Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura and Sikkim is surrounded by five South Asian countries Nepal, Bhutan, China, Myanmar and Bangladesh. The region accounts for 7.9 percent of the country's land area and around 3.8 percent of India's population. Half of the land area is covered by forests. It has a colorful biodiversity with rich endowment of natural resources including valuable minerals like oil and gas, coal, limestone etc.

India's north-eastern region (NER) is endowed with various sorts of fruits, vegetables, and other agro-products, and has the potential to be a sunrise zone for food processing and other agri-businesses. Immense opportunities present in food processing in the region. North Eastern region harbors a rich flora on account of its varied topography, climate and altitudes and has great potential for the development of horticulture crops like spices. India is one of the leading countries of the world, second only to China, in bamboo production with 32.3 million ton/year.

Trade corridor: Singapore and India

India and Singapore have a history of close commercial and cultural ties. Since the markets first signed the Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA) in 2005, bilateral trade has increased by more than 60 per cent. India is now Singapore's largest South Asian trading partner, and Singapore has overtaken Indonesia to become India's largest trading partner in the ASEAN region. Actual two-way trade in high-potential sectors: USD 34.1bn India's financial services sector offers companies in Singapore a potential annual increase of USD680 million in opportunities.

This Conference aims at exploring the trade and investment opportunities in North- Eastern region of India and Singapore.

MAKING INDIA SELF -RELIANT – WITH ASEAN COUNTRIES

We cordially invite research papers (conceptual and empirical) from participants on the themes given below:

Conference Sub Themes

General Management

1. Cross – Cultural management
2. Organization Structure in MNC
3. Ethics in Global Environment
4. Legal & Compliance issues in global environment
5. Employee Dynamics
6. Developing global mindset.
7. Project Management

International Finance

1. Foreign Institutional Investors (FII)
2. Treasury Management
3. International Banking
4. M&A and Corporate Restructuring
5. FDI
6. Risk Assessment & Risk Management
7. Trade & Project Financing
8. Legal & Compliance issues in Finance operations
9. Forex management & Currency Derivatives
10. Role of Financial Markets & Institutions
11. Off-shore Banking

International Marketing

1. Consumer Behaviour
2. Digital & Social Marketing
3. Sales & Distribution
4. Branding & Advertising
5. C.R.M.
6. Business Marketing
7. Services Marketing
8. Merchandising & Retail
9. E-commerce

International Trade

1. India's trade with ASEAN countries.
2. International Trade Blocks – India missed the bus?
3. India – "Pharmacy of the world".
4. India – Opportunities for Electronic goods exports
5. India – Opportunities in Agro – Processed Foods.
6. Harnessing Resources of North – Eastern States for Export.
7. India to gain Regional Leadership in manufacturing.
8. Diversification of supply chain – Alternate sources.
9. Exploiting Opportunities for India in skill-based products.
10. Advantage India – Recent Geo-political scenario?

The sub-themes of the conference include but are not limited to the above topics. Success stories in any of the above themes are also welcome for presentation.

Conference Sub Themes

Operations

1. World class manufacturing
2. Supply chain management
3. Contract Manufacturing /Outsourcing
4. Logistics
5. Shipping & Multi-modal transportation
6. Warehousing & cold chain management
7. Total Quality Management
8. Business Process Re-engineering & ERP.
9. Service Operations Management
10. Inventory management/JIT

Economy

1. Crisis/Disaster Management
2. Sustenance in Agriculture
3. Labour Migration
4. Refugee Migration impact
5. Fiscal & Monetary Policy
6. Trade balance & B.O.P.
7. Currency Devaluation & Trade
8. FEMA & Role of RBI
9. MSME growth engine for Exports
10. Globalisation & Indian Economy

Global Human Resource Management

1. International Recruitment
2. Training & Development
3. Performance Management
4. Strategic HRM
5. Industrial Relations
6. Team Building & Productivity
7. Workforce Diversity Management
8. Leadership development

Systems

1. Technologies for Irrigation and Agriculture
2. Artificial Intelligence in Management
3. Machine Learning & Block chain
4. Role of ICT
5. E-Governance
6. Technological Innovation and Big Data
7. Emerging technologies and prospects.

Faculty Development Programs (FDP)

Conference participants duly registered will be eligible to attend any ONE Faculty Development Programme (FDP) on Free (No Cost) basis. Participant can choose the program they want to attend at the time of conference registration. Participant can choose to participate in additional FDPs by paying additional Rs. 500/-. The fees for participants who choose to participate **only** in FDPs will be 1500/- per FDP.

Wednesday, 17 February 2021

- Financial Reporting Regulations in India
- Decisions - From Disaster to Development

Thursday, 18 February 2021

- Social Media Marketing and Analytics for International Branding
- Technical Analysis - A tool to make informed investment Decisions

Friday, 19 February 2021

- Portfolio Management - A Contemporary Approach

Saturday, 20 February 2021

- Developing Cross-Cultural Competency
- Atmanirbhar Investing with Financial Derivatives.
- Design Thinking - Solutions for the Globalized World

For more details, refer the FDP brochure or click on <http://crkimr.in/fdp> or <http://cimr.in/fdp> and

Guidelines for Submission of Papers

1. The extended abstract should be submitted on or before **February 04, 2021** as an attachment in MS Word format by email to *conference.chetana@cimr.in*
2. Acceptance, rejection or review comments for the revision of extended abstract will be communicated on or before February 10, 2021 after which the author should submit the full paper
3. The submitted abstract/ extended abstract/full paper should be original and not published earlier.
4. At least one author should register for the conference after the acceptance of abstract/ extended abstract and present the paper at the conference.
5. Title page must contain title of the paper, author(s) name(s), affiliation, complete mailing address, email address, and area under which the paper is submitted.
6. The abstract/extended abstract should be of minimum 300 words and may have a maximum of 1500 words including keywords.
7. The abstract/extended abstract should be in 12 point, Times New Roman, single line spacing
8. Full research paper should be in English language only and should be of maximum 5000 words.
9. Reference should be in APA (American Psychological Association) style.
10. For co-authored papers (with more than one author), the submitting author will serve as the corresponding author who has the responsibility to forward all correspondences to his/her co-authors (e.g., acceptance/rejection emails). Co-authors will have to register separately for the conference.
11. The conference has the first right of publication on the papers presented. Although papers would be accepted for the conference on the basis of a review of abstract/extended abstract, the conference convener reserves the right to ask for a modification in the full paper.
12. All papers will be checked for Plagiarism.
13. **All authors of the paper are required to do the registration.** Also, separate registrations need to be done for two or more papers by the same author.

Publication

- Papers will be reviewed by a panel of experts
- Selected papers (Presented in the conference) will be considered for publication in Chetana's Research Journals 1) ISSN 0976-0628 & 2) ISSN 0976-2000
- The selection of papers is the final decision of the review committee

Best Paper Award

Best paper award under each Conference Theme will be decided by a Committee of Experts specially constituted for this purpose

Important Dates

Submission of Abstract/Extended Abstract	February 4, 2021
Announcement of Acceptance of Abstract/Extended Abstract	February 10, 2021
Last Date of Registration for Authors	February 15, 2021
Submission of Full Papers with Revisions (specified if any)	February 15, 2021
Last date of registration of Conference Participation	February 15, 2021

Registration Fees

For Indian Delegates

	Paper Presentation (₹)	Only Participation (₹)
Academicians	1000	1000
Industry/ Research Scholars	1000	1000
Students	500	500

For International Delegates

	Paper Presentation (US \$)	Only Participation (US \$)
Academicians / Students / Research Scholars	100	100

Conference Correspondence

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About Chetana's

Chetana's R K Institute of Management & Research was founded in 1981 by an ardent Gandhian follower and founder President of Chetana Trust, Late Shri Madhukarrao Chaudhari. Chetana's Institute of Management and Research (CIMR) was established in the year 1996 with the dual objective of providing quality education and infusing students with dynamism. Nearly two decades ago, our founder Chairman, Shri. Madhukarrao Chaudhari, in his wisdom and far sightedness, saw many opportunities to be seized by our country as the hub of economic growth. He strongly believed that business education was a valuable investment in a person's future and the development of any organization significantly depends on Research & Development.

Keeping this as a way of philosophy and holistic approach in mind, we are trying to put our energy and intellectual power towards achieving educational excellence. CRKIMR is the second oldest Institute affiliated to Mumbai University and CIMR has excellence in management education for the last two decades and more. As a part of the journey of academia, Chetana has been organizing National as well as International Conferences on various themes keeping the societal interest at the bottom of heart and mind.



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