

ISSN 0970-7247

THIRD CONCEPT

English Monthly

Annual Subscription Rs.200

Vol. 39

No. 465

NOVEMBER 2025

Rs. 20.00

- ❖ **Industry 4.0 and India: \$30 Trillion Vision @2047**
- ❖ **Re-bordering the Indo-Myanmar Frontier**
- ❖ **Post Tenzin Gyatso India's Tibet Diplomacy**
- ❖ **Status of Women in Manipur after Statehood**
- ❖ **MGNREGA Scheme and the Role of Society**
- ❖ **Child Sexual Abuse and Mother's Knowledge**



HIGH QUALITY
PRECISION PARTS
THAT WILL PUT YOU IN
TOP GEAR

Perfection requires an ideal blend of men & machines. That is what has made us a renowned name in the field of precision components, with manufacturing facilities that have won the ISO-9002 and QS-9000 certifications.

We have the capability to develop and produce to your specifications and are in a position to even create a dedicated manufacturing line for large volumes of short notice.

We have High Supplier ratings from all our clients and have the distinction of being a consistent zero defect supplier to the world's largest business enterprise—General Motors, USA.

So if you are looking for precision automotive components get in touch with us. We offer a variety of Precision Turned, Milled, Drilled jobs and stampings on Swiss & German Plants with inhouse designing, tooling, surface and heat treatment.

Product Range

Automotive Transmissions Parts, Carburetor Parts, Fuel Injection Equipment and Parts, Instrumentation and Engineering Services.

Our Major Clients

General Motors USA
& France

General Switzerland,
China & Hong Kong

CIL- Hong Kong & China

Baech & Lomb

Escorts Yatneka

Ural Mikuni

IST LIMITED

A-23, New Office Complex, Defence Colony, New Delhi-110024 (India)

Phones : 91-11-4694291, 4694292, 4617319, 4632287 Fax : 91-11-4625694

E-mail : istgroup@india.vsnl.net.in

Website : <http://www.istindia.com>

EDITORIAL BOARD

Dr. Hab. Dorota Siemieniecka, Prof. NCU

V-ce Dean for Research and International Cooperation Faculty of Education, Nicolaus Copernicus University, Toruñ, Poland.

Eddie J. Girdner, (Retired Professor)

Izmir University, Izmir, Turkey.

Mohammad Ghalib Husain, Professor

Former Acting Vice-Chancellor, formerly Head, Department of Psychology & Dean, Faculty of Social Sciences, Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi.

Dr. Kalim Siddiqui,

Teaches International Economy, Department of Accounting, Finance, and Economics, The Business School, University of Huddersfield, Queensgate, Huddersfield, UK.

Dr. Ramesh Makwana

Professor and Head Dept of Sociology, Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar Anand, Gujarat.

Vikram Soni, Professor (Retd)

Jamia Millia Islamia, Centre for Theoretical Physics, New Delhi.

Dr. Sabahudin Hadzalic, Professor

Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Dr. Ritu Sapra, Professor

Department of Commerce, Delhi School of Economics, Delhi University, Delhi.

Dr. Vijay Kumar Verma Associate Professor,

Department of Political Science, Dyal Singh College, Delhi University, New Delhi.

Dr. Alok Kumar Gupta, Associate Professor

Department of Political Science and Public Administration, School of Social Sciences, Central University of Jharkhand, Ranchi.

Dr. Jaikishan Thakur, Professor & Principal

Department of Sociology and Research Guide SC/ST Residential Govt First Grade College Gundepalli TQ Sedam, Dist Kalaburagi. (Karnataka.)

Dr. Swaleha Sindhi, Assistant Professor

Department of Education, Faculty of Education and Psychology, The M.S. University of Baroda, Vadodara-Gujarat.

Dr. Mukund M Mundargi, Assistant Professor

Department of Commerce, Rani Channamma University, Belagavi, Karnataka.



An International Journal of Ideas

Vol. 39 No. 465 NOVEMBER 2025 Rs. 20.00

Third Concept aims at providing a platform where a meaningful exchange of ideas can take place among the people of the Third World. The attempt will be to communicate, debate and disseminate information, ideas and alternatives for the resolution of the common problems facing humankind. We welcome contributions from academics, journalists and even from those who may never have published anything before. The only requirement is a concern for and desire to understand and take the issue of our time. Contributions may be descriptive, analytical or theoretical. They may be in the form of original articles, reactions to previous contributions, or even a comment on a prevailing situation. All contributions, neatly typed in double space, may be addressed to:

Babuddin Khan <i>Editor</i>	M.L.Sharma <i>Consulting Editor</i>
Manoj K. Narula <i>Deputy Editor</i>	R. Prudhvi Raju <i>Managing Editor</i>
R. S. Rawat <i>Business Executive</i>	Purba Roy <i>Art Director</i>
Shatrughan K.Dwivedi <i>South-east Asia</i>	

While the Editor accepts responsibility for the selection of materials to be published, individual authors are responsible for the facts, figures, and views in their articles. However, the Editor reserves the right to edit the articles for reasons of space and clarity.

Published, Printed and Owned by
Babuddin Khan
Third Concept,
LB - 39, Prakash Deep Building,
7, Tolstoy Marg, New Delhi-110 001.
Ph : 23711092, 23712249, Fax No: 23711092.
E-mail : third.concept@rediffmail.com
Website: www.thirdconceptjournal.com

Peer Reviewed Journal

Designed by: Pt. Tejpal

INSIDE

Editorial

Resetting India's Foreign Policy 5

B.K.

Industry 4.0 and India: \$30 Trillion

Vision @2047 7

Sujay Kumar & Dr. Alok Kumar Gupta

Re-bordering the Indo-Myanmar Frontier 12

Dr. Naorem Sumanta Singh

Post Tenzin Gyatso India's Tibet Diplomacy 16

Dr. Shivam Dayal Chaudhari

Europe's Moral Triumph: Lessons from

Iceland, Bhutan, and New Zealand 20

Anis H. Bajrektarevic

Status of Women in Manipur after Statehood 26

Maibam Donna Devi

MGNREGA Scheme and the Role of Society 31

Smt. Sangeeta Gopal & Prof. Jaikishan Thakur

Financial Performance and CSR Expenditure
by Indian FMCG Companies 33

Dr. V Arockia Jerold

Child Sexual Abuse and Mother's Knowledge
in North Chennai 37

E. Monika & Dr. S. Ramdoss

Sustainable Fashion and Economic Development
in Eri Peace Silk Village of Meghalaya 41

B. Fatima Ahmed & Dr. Utpal Deka

Chronicle of Aboriginals: Santhals
of Eastern India 45

Dr. Soumen Mukherjee

Railways in Assam: Role in Regional
Economic Integration 48

Bulen Borah & Bulbul Dihingia

Critical Evaluation of Forest Rights Act
in Mendha Lekha, Gadchiroli 53

Dr. Supriya David & Dr. Sandeep Inampudi

Resetting India's Foreign Policy

Pragmatism and strategic interests are the new shift in India's foreign policy. India has been found recalibrating and ramping up its bilateral relations with Afghanistan. Bilateralism between both these countries has taken a new turn. Both are prioritizing their pragmatic engagement to promote their strategic interests. Their convergence will surely mark notable shift in geopolitics of the region and would have great implications for regional power dynamics.

India hosted Amir Khan Muttaqi, the Taliban foreign minister of Afghanistan on October 9, 2025. Muttaqi came to India for high-level meetings for nearly eight days. He flew from Russia to New Delhi after relaxation by United Nations to move outside Afghanistan. Russia is the only country which has accorded full recognition to Taliban government. Even India has not done so, thus far to the de facto government of Taliban in Afghanistan. However, India continued to be one of countries that maintain some form of diplomatic or informal relations with Afghanistan. Muttaqi's visit was something which could have been unimaginable as India always accorded idealism a place of primacy in its conduct of foreign relations and have largely refrained from entering into any engagement with non-democratic regimes. It is clear indication of growing pragmatism in its foreign policy choices.

India had earlier in August 2021 shut down its embassy in Kabul and had withdrawn its then existing staff amidst the worsening law and order situation with Taliban-II takeover of political power and overthrow of Ashraf Ghani, the democratically elected Prime Minister. Even the Indian Consulates in Mazar-i-Sharif, Jalalabad, Kandahar and Herat were closed when the conflict gradually intensified in early 2021.

Later India had sent a technical team to Kabul to run the mission on June 23, 2022. The mandate of the mission was to facilitate humanitarian assistance and provide consular support to some of the elites (mainly political) of Afghanistan. India then allowed Taliban to appoint an envoy in Delhi and to open consulates first in Mumbai, then a few months later in Hyderabad. It was during the visit of Taliban Foreign Minister Amir Khan Muttaqi that India committed itself to restore the diplomatic ties with Kabul by upgrading the Technical Mission into an embassy on October 21, 2025. India agreed to appoint CDA (Charge d'affaires) in the said Indian embassy.

Over the last three years both these countries have been gradually rebuilding ties with high-level engagements. India has also been advancing its strategic and security interests. It is a win-win situation for Taliban in its quest for recognition. It is bound to provide greater sense of legitimacy to Taliban both within the country as well as in the external world. Muttaqi is said to have discussed diplomatic relations, trade and economic ties with India during his visit.

Convergence between India and Afghanistan is bound to be an eyesore to Pakistan which is the arch-rival of both India and Pakistan. Afghanistan shares its boundary with both these countries. Taliban which is said to be the creation of Pakistan only is now at loggerheads with Afghanistan and more recently both have engaged in limited theater war in October 2025 itself.

India, Taliban and Pakistan would have hardly ever anticipated that Pakistan and Afghanistan would ever enter into war and that India would ever establish multilateral relationship with the Taliban government in Afghanistan. India always supported the Western-backed Afghan government, which Taliban-II has ousted. Thus, the visit smacks of pragmatism and realpolitik on both sides. Both sides are serious about upgrading their diplomatic, political and trade links. Indian government has been committed to the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of Afghanistan. Muttaqi called India a close friend and expected the bilateral relations to grow in future. Taliban sent strong signal to Pakistan that it is no more dependent on Pakistan either for security or for its economy. India and Pakistan have been engaged in zero-sum game in Afghanistan and had been trying hard to dominate the political landscape of the country. Pakistan has been making all efforts to oust India from Afghanistan. Accordingly, India along with Iran and Russia has been supporting factions against Taliban to oust them from power in 2001. Then India continued to extend support to US-supported political dispensations for next twenty years. Pakistan enjoyed good relations with Taliban-I (1996-2001) and with Taliban-II (2021 onwards) in the beginning, which later got increasingly strained. Hence, it is indeed a notable and complex shift in the geopolitics and power dynamics of the region, as India is resetting its foreign policy priorities.

— BK