



IPSA
International Conference
on
Globalization & Sustainable Development:
Quest for a New Paradigm?

14th - 16th April, 2017

Registration Form

1. Name (in block letters):
2. Gender : Male/Female
3. Designation :
4. Institution :
5. Mailing Address :
6. Email :
7. Mobile/Phone No. :
8. Title of the Paper :
9. Travel Plan :
Reaching Jaipur on By Train/Air/Bus Time
- Leaving Jaipur on By Train/Air/Bus Time
10. Accommodation required : Yes/No:
.....
11. Registration fee details :
Account paid
- Date
- Ref. No. Bank
- Branch City
12. Any other Information :

Date :
Place :

Signature

Call for papers

You are requested to kindly submit the abstract of your paper (Max. 250 words) latest by 20th March, 2017 to Dr. Sheila Rai, Convener of the Conference on the e-mail id: sheilarai@rediffmail.com.

The complete text of your paper (Max. 5000 words) should be submitted latest by 5th April 2017 either in English (MS word, Times New Roman, 12 Font) or in Hindi (Krutī Dev-010, 14 Font). The abstract/full paper should comprise the topic/title, name of the author/co-author, mailing address, email and contact number.

Registration Fee :

Foreign Delegates : 75 USD
Indian Delegate : Rs. 2000/-
Research Scholars/ Students : Rs. 1000/-

Registration Forms are available on the website: www.isgstudies.org Registration Fee may be deposited online. Details of the account are follows :

Account Holder : Indian Society of Gandhian Studies
Bank Name : UCO Bank
Branch : University of Rajasthan, Jaipur
Account No. : 20270110042168

Please fill up the enclosed registration form and send it to the Convener of the conference along with registration fee and submission details.

Arrangements

Hospitality and accommodation will be provided by the organizers from afternoon of 13th April 2017 to 12.00 pm of 16th April 2017. The members staying before or after these time limits will have to make their own arrangements. No TA/DA would be paid by the host organization or by organizers.

WEATHER

Jaipur is known for extremities of climate with very hot summers and pretty cold winters. Since April is the month of the onset of summer therefore the temperature would be moderately warm.

Prof. Vijay Veer Singh
Director, Conference
Mobile : 9414079990
Email : vijayvir@hotmail.com

Dr. Sheila Rai
Convener, Conference
Mobile : 9829017656
E-mail : sheilarai@rediffmail.com



IPSA
International Conference
on
Globalization & Sustainable Development:
Quest for a New Paradigm?



Organized by:
RC-35, Technology & Development (IPSA)
Indian Society of Gandhian Studies
Department of Lifelong Learning, UOR
Centre for Gandhian Studies, UOR

Venue :
University of Rajasthan, Jaipur-302004

14th - 16th April, 2017

ABOUT THE CONFERENCE

The summer of 2016 was memorable for several political and economic developments across the world. Unexpected Brexit threatened the European Union destabilizing Europe and creating security anxieties beyond Europe. With the American President elect threatening to construct a wall between U.S. and Mexico and bring back jobs to USA, rise of protectionist debate, ascendance of religious fundamentalism and ethnocentrism, proxy conflict in the Middle East, increased global terrorism, and emergence of neo-nazism in Europe it is obvious that serious existentialist questions are being raised about the direction, and the nature of economic and political policies. Several questions are being asked: (1) What is it really about? Immigration, economic inequality, xenophobia, state sovereignty, corrupt political elites class war, and neo-liberal revolution; (2) What is to be done? And how it is to be done? Many, both on Left and Right, with varying degree, blame globalization for the 'rise of economic dislocation'.

The collapse of the Soviet Union in 1990 witnessed the end of communist domination and the triumphal emergence of the Washington consensus inspired model of economic growth - the globalization model which was presented to the world as the only solution to solve the economic problems, eradicate poverty, guarantee human rights and the rule of law. There is no doubt that globalization did open the markets and lifted hundreds of millions of people out of poverty especially in Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa (BRICS's), but despite its many gains it was not an equal opportunity provider. Economic inequality increased, in many countries the basic human rights suffered, environmental degradation adversely impacted human health, unemployment soared and communities fragmented in many ways. The unbridled, unregulated free market, cross continental trade, rise of unethical business practices, and the emergence of powerful multinationals, unresponsive plutocrats, brought economic crisis which threatened the well being of world economies.

The globalization model remained unchallenged for about three decades. Unfortunately, the intellectual climate of globalization almost eroded our collective sense of exploring alternative models and possibilities. The morbid consequences of exploiting the earth's natural capital wastefully with its concomitants of climate change and distorted and exclusive growth patterns have become reasons enough for the world order to bear the onus of rethinking development. This urge for reassessment resonates in the United Nation's 17 Sustainable Development Goals formulated and propagated since January 2016. These SDGs very effectively demonstrate that growth must be both inclusive and environmentally sound so as to reduce poverty and build shared prosperity in terms of health and wealth, today and tomorrow. The only way out of this imminent catastrophe is to find alternative ways of development which are commensurate with holistic sustenance of the life form on earth. The question today is not whether the human race needs to embrace 'Sustainable Development' but 'how' it can do so. The growing disenchantment with the new models of development is generating the gradual realization that everything in the old 'non-developed, world was not so bad. The adoption of 'Yoga' at the international level as a means to 'healthy and good life' is a relevant signpost of this rationale. This could be hailed as the beginning of the process to replace the present 'dis-order' by an 'aesthetic order'. If this 'post-development' era is to be free of illusions and ideological perversions, hypocrisy and falsehood that pervades it, then it is imperative that the search for signposts and trails leading to a flow of 'good life' be seriously undertaken which should be informed by an entirely new rationale and realistic set of assumptions at this juncture of our 'development' journey. It is crucial that the long list of technologies and technical systems be re-examined from a holistic perspective. Those found incompatible with 'sustainability' and diversity on the planet need to be modified if not wholly abandoned.

This international conference being organized in Jaipur by RC-35 (IPSA) in collaboration with Indian Society of Gandhian Studies, Department of Lifelong Learning & Centre for Gandhian Studies, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur, would provide the requisite opportunity and platform for reflection and discussion regarding the development paths hitherto adopted and those to be pursued for "sustainable development".

The conference would comprise the following panels: (these titles are suggestive and papers alluding to related issues would also be included):

- Western Models of Economic Growth and Sustainable Development
- Models of Economic Growth and Sustainable Development in Afro-Asian & Latin-American countries (Gandhi, Mao, Mandela, Kwan Lee etc.)
- Corporate Social Responsibility, Globalization and Sustainable Development (issues related to Trustship)
- Global Governance and Human Rights: Universal/Western/Christian connotations and values.
- Development vs Environment Preservation Conundrum: Issues and Challenges.
- Holistic Development: Gender/Tribal/Indigenous and other relevant issues.

THE ORGANISERS

IPSA: The International Political Science Association (IPSA), founded under the auspices of UNESCO in 1949, is an international scholarly association. IPSA is devoted to the advancement of political science through the collaboration of scholars in different parts of the world; to the organization of world congresses and other academic activities; to provide reference and documentation services; to facilitate diffusion of research. Since the 1970s, one of the most dynamic areas of growth within IPSA has been activity of its RC. IPSA has now 50 Research Committees (RC). Each committee is cross national in membership, and its affairs are managed, subject to general IPSA guidelines, by an executive board consisting of IPSA members.

RC35 - TECHNOLOGY AND DEVELOPMENT RC-35 was recognized as study group in 1981; granted committee status in 1990. RC35 engages in examining the complex relationship between technology and development in the context of the political and institutional process, using a comparative framework. Its specific objectives are to identify broad political, administrative and policy strategies related to technology transfer and environmentally sound sustainable development; to analyze policy options for dealing with global, trans-boundary and domestic issues relating to technological changes and environmental challenges; to examine the ethical, cultural, legal, political, institutional, administrative, scientific and technological frameworks which underlie and shape the human dimension of global change. With the purported aim of fostering a global network of political scientist and others to engage in research in the dynamics of human interactions with science and technology RC35 attempts to provide a comparative perspective to such issues as sustainable development, managing the environment, technology transfer, global environmental facility & role of international aid agencies.

ISGS Established in 1972 Indian Society of Gandhian Studies (ISGS) has acquired the reputation of a scholarly national organization. It has a time honoured legacy of promoting teaching, research and publications related to Gandhian studies. It provides various opportunities to facilitate interaction amongst scholars, activists and institutions of Gandhian studies. The first Annual Conference of ISGS was inaugurated by renowned Gandhian Acharya J. B. Kiplani in 1972 at Allahabad. Since then, well known intellectuals like Jai Prakash Narain, Pyare Lal, U.N. Dhebar, K.M. Munshi, J.K. Mehta etc. have immensely contributed in enriching ISGS. The society has been organizing regular annual conferences across the country with the aim of providing a distinctive platform for reflection, discussion, debate, analysis and exploration of subjects related to Gandhian thought and action. The expanding participation in these conferences is proof of the relevance and sustained interest in both ISGS and Gandhian philosophy.

DEPARTMENT OF LIFELONG LEARNING Lifelong education is the cherished goal of an ideal educational process. In a technology driven, knowledge based competitive economy, the landscape of learning is changing. Keeping in view the socio-economic changes taking place in the country, the acquisition of relevant skills and regular upgrading of skills implies the need for creating a variety of training and learning opportunities. The Department of Lifelong Learning (DLL), University of Rajasthan caters to this critical development issue of continuous development of quality and quantity of human resources and up gradation of skills.

With the twin objectives of expanding the frontiers of knowledge and extending the institutional resources to the community DLL conducts short term training courses, workshops, seminars, summer schools, capacity building and skill development programmes etc. throughout the year. DLL has been successful in reaching out to large sections of society, especially the marginalized and disadvantaged, through varied interventions and capacity enhancement endeavours. The aims and the objectives of the Department are to promote a meaningful sustained and stimulating relationship between the University and the community. The impetus is to provide opportunities for a learning society, to facilitate the overall development of people and meaningfully help improve the overall quality of life.

CENTRE FOR GANDHIAN STUDIES The Centre for Gandhian Studies is the institutional outcome of various academic, research, social service and collaborative activities of the former Gandhi Bhawan established in 1965 in the University of Rajasthan, Jaipur. Recipient of "The Epoch Making Social Thinkers of India" scheme from University Grants Commission in 2010, the Center has been successfully conducting M-Phil programmes and has also been engaged in organizing several refresher courses, conferences, seminars, workshops, meaningful discourses, discussions and debates on ideas and ideology pertaining to Gandhian Philosophy.



ABOUT UNIVERSITY OF RAJASTHAN

University of Rajasthan holds the distinction of being one of the oldest institutions of higher learning in the State of Rajasthan. Established on 8th January 1947 as the University of Rajputana, it has been recognized by UGC as University with Potential for Excellence (UPE) in 2012. The main objective of the University is creation and dissemination of knowledge, promotion of excellence in education and research. The University offers UG, PG, M.Phil and PhD programmes in various disciplines through 37 Departments, 22 Research Centres and 6 Constituent colleges. With its state-of-art research facilities the University attracts students from different parts of the country and abroad. Dedicated to its motto - 'Let the rule of wisdom prevail over the world' (dharma vishwasaya jagatah pratisthita), the University propels ahead on its enviable journey towards academic and research excellence.



ABOUT JAIPUR

Founded in AD 1727 by Sawai Jaisingh II, Jaipur the capital of Rajasthan is popularly known as the **Pink City**. It was designed by the brilliant architect Vidyadhar Bhattacharya in accordance with ancient Hindu treatises on architecture viz. Shilpa Shastra and follows a grid system encircled by a fortified wall. It is a city with timeless quality to it, a city where the ancient and the modern coexist in complete harmony. Jaipur is steeped in history and culture where the past comes alive in magnificent forts and palaces, blushed pink, in which once lived the maharajas. The bustling bazaars of Jaipur, famous for Rajasthan jewelry, fabric and shoes possess a timeless quality and are surely a treasure-trove for the shoppers. This fascinating city with its romantic charm takes you to an epoch of royalty and tradition.

Jaipur has much to offer visitors - everything from pageants and festivals to extraordinarily clad people, a wealth of handicrafts, a royal legacy of palaces, and sightseeing. Jaipur is well connected by road air and rail from all parts of the country. Tourist attractions include the Hawa Mahal, Jai Mahal, City Palace, Amer Fort, Jantar Mantar, Nahargarh Fort, Jaigarh Fort, Govind Dev Temple, Birla Mandir, Galtaji, the Jaipur Zoo etc.