

4. Changing Pattern of employment and work in Information economy
5. Social inequalities (Caste, Class, tribe and Gender) Poverty and digital divide
6. Use of Information communication Technologies in Education, Agriculture, Environment, Disaster Management, Social Welfare and Social Justice.
7. Impact of Internet (New Media) on Indian Society and Democracy.

Research Paper Submission

Research papers are invited to be presented in the National Seminar. The research Paper shall contain abstract, concepts, Theory and methodology in consonance with the main theme and sub themes of the Seminar. Word Text- Times New Roman font size 12, Word limit 3000-5000.

We would like to let you know that the final submission due date for the Seminar is *10 January 2020*. Please consider and plan for submitting papers and encourage your colleagues, research scholars and grassroot level activists to contribute and participate in this conference. Selected research papers will be published in the form of edited book immediately after Seminar.

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Transportation-connectivity and Weather

Mumbai city is commercial and economic Capital of India and capital of Maharashtra state. Mumbai is metropolitan city and has air and train connectivity to all major cities in state and India. Weather condition in the month of February remains favourable and moderate to daily life. Popular Local site scene nearby campus Juhu Beach, Gate Way of India, Jahangir art Gallery, Iconic Mumbai University Rajabhai Tower and so on.

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 University of Mumbai, Mumbai.
 Dr. Balaji Kendre, Director of the Seminar

Local organising Committee

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Registration fee

Registration fee is compulsory to participate or Present research paper in the seminar. Registration fee can be paid on the first day of seminar by cash only for which receipt will be provided. Registration fee can be exempted to those who are invited as resource person and whose research paper is accepted and selected for publication. Registration fee is non-refundable.

For Teachers/Academicians = Rs.1000
For Students/Research Scholars = Rs.500



UNIVERSITY OF MUMBAI

**RAJIV GANDHI CENTRE FOR
 CONTEMPORARY STUDIES**

Organises

**NATIONAL SEMINAR
 On
 GLOBALISATION
 GOVERNANCE AND
 DEMOCRACY: PROGRESSIVE
 COMMUNICATIONS AND CHALLENGES**

Dates: 7TH and 8th February 2020

Venue: Rajiv Gandhi Centre for
 Contemporary Studies, Near Sanskrit Bhavan,
 Santacruz (E) Vidyanagri, Kalina Mumbai-400098.

Time: 9.00am to 6.00pm

Office phone No. 22-26532048

Email: head.rgccc@mu.ac.in

Website: www.mu.ac.in

About the University

The profile of this University carved out in 161 years of its functioning attests to its manifold achievements as the intellectual and moral powerhouse of the society. The University has always given its best to the country in general and to the city of Mumbai in particular by enthusiastically shouldering an ever-growing load of social values and opportunities.

Initially, the University concentrated its efforts on controlling teaching at the undergraduate level and in conducting examinations. Later on, it took up research and the task of imparting instructions at the Post-Graduate level. This resulted in the establishment of the University Departments beginning with the School of Sociology and country led to the re-organization of the functions and powers of the University with the passing of the Bombay University Act of 1953.

It has two campuses of areas 243 acres and 14 acres at Vidyanagari and Fort respectively; sub-campus/canters at Ratnagiri 20 acres, Thane 6.50 acres and Kalyan 6.26 acres with 60 University Departments & Institutes and 749 affiliated colleges. It has established its name in industrial & International collaborations and runs various professional courses.

At national level, it has excelled in sports, cultural and out-reach activities. In the last five years it has seen 104% increase in under-graduate students, 112% increase in post-graduate students and 147% increase in distance - education students. There is 156% increase in the number of research papers published in International journals. Twelve Department/sections are recognized under various national programmes, such as SAP/CAS/DRS/DSA/COSIST/FIST. More than eighty teachers are on various professional bodies. Eighteen National/International awards are won by teachers in the last five years. Every year about 20 teachers visit abroad for academic activities. Recently more than ten self-supporting courses have been started by the University.

About the Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Contemporary Studies.

The Government of India in 2006 had decided to establish Rajiv Gandhi Chair in the Contemporary Studies in the University of Mumbai. This was also Significant as the University of Mumbai was celebrating its 150th year. The Ministry of Human Recourse Development through the University Grants Commission, New Delhi has now evolved into a centre which has receives the autonomous status by the University of Mumbai, Mumbai. The Centre works within the broad themes which are there in the mandate of the centre such as Globalisation, Democracy and Development. The areas of the Interest are primarily on the theme of Panchayati Raj and Local Governance, Impact of Technology on Society. Secularism and Nation building with other areas of Work such as Tribal

Development, Social Justice, Livelihood and Food Security, Women Empowerment, Eco-System and Sustainable Development, Nuclear Disarmament and Peace Studies, Protection of Child Rights.

Functions of the centre

To coordinate and to provide a think tank in the areas of studies drawing expertise and inputs from academic and from experts from other sector like Government and other National and International NGOs. To Provide a forum for Inter University/ inter Collegiate Post Graduate and Research Level Dialogues, Discussion meetings, summer/ winter institute involving other Universities /Autonomous institutes /PG centres. To design and execute capacity -building programmes for teachers in higher education focused on the designed discipline of the centre. In view of the mandate of the centre we plan to have rigorous discussions and evolve elaborate perspectives in the areas of theme and subthemes of the seminar.

Theme of the Seminar

Globalisation Governance and Democracy: Progressive Communications and Challenges

Human societies are witnessing change through evolution and transformation with the development of Science and Technology in the past and present. The scientific and technological developments have fascinated human being from time immemorial and leading them to be more transformative and progressive. Societies are passing through the stages of development i.e. tribal rural and urban and now knowledge society with more new innovations and discoveries in the field of information technology. It has been making huge impact on social economic political and cultural sphere of human life. Innovation and development in the field of information and communication in past two decades have tremendous impact on all types of societies and brought in new culture to survive and strive humanity. The process of globalisation has become inevitable in these rapid changes in economy and society. The process of globalisation has been unprecedentedly impacting underdeveloped developing societies. The agenda of globalisation seems apparently more altruistic in nature but purpose is to integrate local economy to world economy and develop global market for capitalist development. The development of new communication technologies is expected to be emancipatory but questions are raised about its control and use for surveillances of others. Critical public sphere for public discourses getting monopolized and threat to human diversity is emerging in democratic countries in the world.

The UN report 'We the peoples and the role of United Nations in the 21st Century', New Century New Challenges stated that the *arrival of the new millennium is an occasion for celebration and reflection.*

There is much to be grateful for Most people today can expect to live longer than their parents, let alone their more remote ancestors. They are better nourished, enjoy better health, are better educated, and on the whole face more favourable economic prospects. There are also many things to deplore, and to correct. The century just ended was disfigured, time and again, by ruthless conflict. Grinding poverty and striking inequality persist within and among countries even amidst unprecedented wealth. Diseases, old and new, threaten to undo painstaking progress. Nature's life-sustaining services, on which our species depends for its survival, are being seriously disrupted and degraded by our own everyday activities. *No shift in the way we think or act can be more critical than this: we must put people at the centre everything do.* Governments, enterprises, and civil actors around the world have long started to set up proactive policy and strategy agendas aimed at exploiting the benefits of information and communication technologies (ICTs) for economic, social, and political development. In the meantime, and despite all this tangible activity on the ground, scholars are still struggling to come up with a coherent conceptual framework that embraces all relevant aspects of this multidisciplinary endeavour (Heeks, 2006).

The technology itself has no role but use of technology has dimension of social imbedded relations. The proper and judicious use of new Communication technology i.e. internet can transform present development impasse in social economic political and cultural life of people in society. It can help and assist to improve governance in which e-governance seek to achieve Efficiency, Transparency, and Citizen's Participation.

Enabling E-governance through ICT contributes to Good Governance, Trust and Accountability, Citizen's Awareness, and empowerment, Citizen's Welfare, Democracy, Nation's Economic growth.

Seminar aims to discuss and deliberate on the discourses and intersections in the areas of Globalisation Governance and Democracy. More focus would be in the context of Indian Society.

Sub-Themes of the Seminar

1. Globalisation and Network Societies: Challenges and Opportunities
2. Indian Society: Issues, Challenges and prospects of Good Governance
3. Policies and Programmes of Good Governance in India