

IMPORTANT DATES

Submission of Abstracts	:	12 th January, 2024
Submission of Full Paper	:	15 th January, 2024
Intimation of Acceptance	:	17 th January, 2024

PUBLICATION

All the accepted abstracts will be published in the souvenir and after the peer reviewing process, selected full-length quality papers presented in the seminar will be published in ISBN book with a national-level publisher.

REGISTRATION

All delegates will have to register for the seminar. Co-author of the research papers will have to register separately. The registration fee may be remitted by cash at the college office or through online transfer on the given bank details :

Registration fee is Non Refundable in any case

Important Dates & Fees for Registration		
	Till 15/01/2024	on the spot
Faculty Member	1000/-	1200/-
Research Scholar	800/-	1000/-
Accommodation 2000/- Per Person (Sharing Occupancy), Information about accommodation will have to be given by 15.01.2024		
No Accommodation will be provided for the On-Spot Registrations.		

Registration form Link :- <https://forms.gle/AB1dCGcatUDW3oDq8>

Registration fees include the conference kit, access to conference session, certificate and all meals. On spot registration is also permitted but conference kit for spot registration is subject to availability.

BANK DETAILS

Bank Name	State Bank of India	
Account No.	42 4661 7321 1	
IFSC No.	SBIN0061804	
Account Name	EMERGING TRENDS OF INDIAN P	
Account Type	Saving Account	
UPI ID	etipcandp@sbi	

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Estt. 1836



NATIONAL SEMINAR ON

Emerging Trends of Indian Politics: Challenges and Possibilities

(Sponsored by)

Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR)

19th & 20th January, 2024



Organized By
Department of Political Science

Samrat Prithviraj Chauhan Government College, Ajmer
Rajasthan, India

Web: <https://spcgcajmer.ac.in/>

ABOUT AJMER

Ajmer is an oasis wrapped in the green hills. It was founded by Raja Ajay Pal Chauhan in the 7th century AD. Ajmer enjoys the distinction of having been the capital of India during the 12th century. The city takes its name from a former Province of British India, Ajmer-Merwara, popularly known as 'Rajputana'. Ajmer is an important pilgrimage for the Muslims, being the seat of world famous Dargah Sharif, the shrine of famous Sufi Saint Khwaja Moinuddin Chisti, who is equally revered by all the castes and creeds alike. Ajmer is also known for its world famous Pushkar Lake which is referred to as 'Teerth-Raj'. It has the distinction of having the only 'Brahma' (One of the trinities in Hindu 'Mythology') Temple in entire India at Pushkar, Ajmer. The famous 'Fire Temple' of Parsi's is also located at Ajmer City. Ajmer is well connected to the major cities of India by means of Air, Rail and Road.

ABOUT THE COLLEGE

Samrat Prithviraj Chauhan Government College, Ajmer, the Eton of East is celebrating 187th year of glory and fame, imparting excellent education to the young minds of India. Established as an English School in 1836 by the Court of Directors of the East India Company, the institution can now boast of its long and glorious heritage. At present it has the largest number of postgraduate courses and research facilities in the district. The College runs various skill development and vocational courses. The institution is accredited with NAAC grading. The college is declared as nodal college and resource centre by Government of Rajasthan.

ABOUT THE DEPARTMENT

The Department of Political Science was established in the year 1938 and has successfully completed its glorious eighty-five years serving as premier centre of Political Science studies in North-Western India. Undergraduate and Post Graduate courses are being conducted in the department. Along with this, research courses are also conducted under the department including M.Phil and Ph.D.

ABOUT THE SEMINAR

The governance system of any country is always interrelated with its past, present, and future. India too is not exception to this fact as after independence we have accepted parliamentary democracy as the system of governance. However, it is also necessary to clarify that democracy was not a new system of governance for the Indians. Throughout Indian history i.e., ancient, middle, and modern period democracy has always existed in both direct and indirect forms, although its facets and implementation have been different. In keeping with its colonial objectives during the colonial rule, the British rule started some efforts in India in 1909, 1919 and 1935, but the universal franchise was limited. After independence, the Constituent Assembly unanimously accepted parliamentary democracy as the form of governance of India through intense deliberations and

gave it a strong start with the first general elections of 1952. Democracy holds both possibilities and challenges within itself. India too faced the same dilemma. Resolutions on various issues such as the creation of new states, the inter-relationship between the rural and urban economy, the establishment of linkages between agricultural and industrial development, technical efficiency peaceful cultural and social deadlocks, law, and order etc. were the challenges faced by Indian democracy. Through various government made serious efforts to resolve them. But democracy is a vibrant system of governance in which the process of revision, time-befitting changes, new challenges and finding solutions continues unabated. India's democracy is no different. In the world's largest democracy, its mega size, huge population, cultural differences, many languages, castes have been the cradle of these challenges. After 1989 to 2014 Indian politics was depended on coalition government. National parties were depending on regional parties. Regional parties effected to central government policies.

Through this seminar, we will try to analyze the prevailing challenges and problems and evaluate them as well as find their possible solutions. This seminar is also going to be a medium of in-depth discussion for solutions in political as well as economic, social, and cultural sphere. The seminar will also explore the possibilities that how the scientific progress and the technical expertise can be used more and more to attain a public welfare state in India

SEMINAR SUB-THEMES

- * Politics and Economic Reforms in India.
- * Regional Political Economy and Federalism
- * Policy and Industrial Development
- * Sectoral Policies: Health, Education Employment, Rural development and relevant policies.
- * Coalition Politics: The potential for greater collaboration and consensus-building. Strengthening the role of coalitions in national governance.
- * Youth Engagement: The active participation of the youth in politics. The possibilities of a more dynamic and responsive political system.
- * Grassroots Movements:
- * Empowering local communities and grassroots movements.
- * Enhancing democratic participation at the grassroots level.
- * Populism and Identity Politics: The rise of populist leaders. The use of identity politics, often based on religion, caste, or regional affiliations. Examining the impact of populism and identity politics on governance
- * Policy and Institutional Analysis
- * Tensions arising from regional disparities Strategies for managing regional conflicts peacefully
- * East Related social and Political Issue
- * Poverty, Unemployment, Corruption, Violence, Discrimination, Gender Issue
- * Education as a Socio- Political Tool
- * Substance abuse
- * Social Movements

- * Good Governance and Values
- * Indian Constitution and Implications for the public policy
- * Political, social and economic dimensions of the state in India public policy.
- * Regionalism and Federalism: The resurgence of regional parties and their influence in national politics.
- * The evolving dynamics of center-state relations. Implications for policy-making and governance
- * Relationship between science technology and social issue
- * Voting behavior and technical development.
- * Policy making and scientific development.
- * Rural India - Policy making and Implementation.
- * Role of scientific development in policy implementation
- * Digital technology and policy making
- * Technological Advancements: Harnessing technology for transparent and efficient governance.
- * Leveraging innovations to address critical issues.
- * Polarization: The deepening political and social divisions.
- * The challenge of fostering national unity and inclusivity.
- * Erosion of Institutions: The weakening of democratic institutions.
- * The need for institutional reforms to uphold democratic principles
- * Gender as a political Base
- * More Representative Politics
- * Responsible Population & its impacts
- * Social Media, Cultural Interrogation, Young Voters and Democracy
- * Women Voters and Women representatives
- * Social weaker and their upliftment use of state Reorganizations
- * Violence as a political tool., Human Right - Theories and practices
- * India as a global strength state politics and its impacts on national policy making.
- * International scenario and India., The Emerging areas of public policy.
- * Environmental Concerns and Climate Politics: The growing awareness of environmental issues and climate change. The role of environmental activism and green politics.
- * How environmental concerns affect political decision-making.

CALL FOR PAPERS

All interested academicians, research scholars and students should submit an abstract of approximately 300 words by 15th January 2024, either in English or Hindi to politicalsciencegca@gmail.com. For English, the font must be **Times New Roman with font size 12**, single spacing and for Hindi, the font should be Krutidev 10 or Unicode Kokila with font size 15 and 1.5 spacing in MS-Word. The research paper should be submitted with APA referencing format (approximately 5000 words) up to January 17th, 2024. After reviewing the papers the best paper will be awarded.