

CALL FOR PAPERS

This is to very kindly inform you that Centre for Promotion of Educational and Cultural Advancement of Muslims of India (CEPECAMI) AMU, Aligarh is organizing a two-day national seminar on 7-8 April, 2012 at AMU, Aligarh (Concept note attached for your kind perusal).

The Concept note of the seminar is as follows:

National Seminar on

Globalization and Indian Muslims: Challenges and Opportunities.

(April 7-8, 2012)

We inhabit a world marked by drastic changes affecting all aspects of our private and public lives for better or worse. This unprecedented social and cultural phenomenon with far reaching implications is generally called Globalization.

Primarily focusing on the thesis that we live in one world, globalization rests on multiple factors such as advancement in tele-communication and transportation technologies, integration of world financial markets, aggressive ideology of free market, mushrooming of multinational corporations and growth of inter governmental and international non-governmental organizations. Globalization is a complex set of processes which do not operate in an evenhanded manner but in myriad, often contradictory and oppositional ways throwing binaries like homogenization-heterogenization, hegemonisation-subjugation and integration-differentiation.

Increasing connection between local and global is continuously minimizing state regulations and breaking down national boundaries on the one hand, while on the other hand it is creating space for private players and accelerating flow of knowledge, information, technology, people, goods, services, capital, and cultures across nations. Globalization is not wholly benign in its consequences. It creates a world of intense competition, high risk and widespread unrest, enabling a few to be winners and making the majority to be losers. Growing sharp inequalities between nations and communities within a nation has very often led scholars to say that it is not a global village but a global pillage. How can an individual or a community survive with dignity in this fast-paced world, rushing every day out of control?

India embarked upon the policies of liberalization, privatization and globalization, mainly in the last two decades of the 20th century. Since then considerable changes have been taking place in almost every sphere of life such as economy, polity, education, culture and social relations. There are both supporters and detractors of globalization in the country, having their distinctive reasons and logic. Can globalization be checked or stopped? It seems impossible in the present politico-economic context. It is a "Juggernaut" which marches on.

It is high time we deliberated upon the impact of globalization on Indian Muslims, a highly marginalized and excluded community. Is globalization a boon or bane to the community for which State's institutions and opportunities have virtually been inaccessible or closed? Can the powerless

community be empowered in the era of globalization without State's support? Does globalization not provide non-state or alternative means of empowerment? How could the community transform

market created opportunities into benefits? What has been the response of Muslims to globalization?

These and other related questions need urgent attention of scholars and activists. Therefore, this seminar proposes to discuss the following themes:

- a) globalization and Muslim artisans, craftsmen and entrepreneurs,
- b) impact of privatization and globalization of education on the community,
- c) globalization and migration of Muslims within and outside the country,
- d) globalization and Muslim Youths
- e) globalization and Muslim cultural identity
- f) globalization and Muslim women,
- g) globalization and social movements,
- h) any other related theme.

You are requested to contribute a paper on any of the sub-theme of the seminar.

Last date for submission of the paper (minimum 2500 words) is 15th March 2012. Accepted papers will be presented in the form of a volume.

Contributor of a paper will be provided travelling expenses (AC-II OR AC-III, depending upon the distance) and local hospitalities.