Despite being a complex and contested concept there is some common agreement on the meaning and use of the term globalisation. It refers to the intensification of worldwide social relations which link distance localities in such a way that local happenings are shaped by the events occurring many miles away and vice versa (Giddens 1990) and consequent transformation of economic and social relations across globe (Perrons 2004). Some scholars hold globalisation responsible for creating world risk society which is rather uncertain, increasingly dangerous and beyond meaningful control (Beck 2002). Most scholars agree that globalisation affects us all in some way or other.

Youth are the foremost to be affected by globalisation given their fragile transitional position in a rapidly changing and uncertain global context. Youth is primarily a phase between childhood dependence on family and independent adulthood. Socially constructed, it is difficult to define youth uniformly in terms of age; it is constructed differently across time and between societies (Furlong 2013). There is no unanimity among researchers and policy makers in defining youth. United Nations defines youth as persons between ages of 15 and 24 years while National Youth Policy 2014 of India defines youth as persons between ages of 15 and 29 years.

The youth are growing up in a globalising world, taking part in a development process that is simultaneously bringing people closer together and widening the divisions between them (World Youth Report 2003). The relation between globalisation and youth has attracted attention of sociologists in recent times. However, theorizing globalisation and youth is in a nascent stage. Researchers are confronted by diversity of data as youth is a heterogeneous population. Methodological challenge further gets complicated by linking globalisation to youth.

India has witnessed two and a half decades of structural economic reforms and other changes. Simultaneously the declining fertility rate has changed the age structure of India’s population resulting in significant increase in young population. According to Census of India, 2011 about 27.5 per cent population in India is in the age group of 15-29 years. All of them were born in late 1980s, early 1990s or later. Economic and social transformations in India in last two and-a-half decade are common to them all and influence their lives, their choices and their identities. In this backdrop exploring the relation between globalisation and youth in India is highly significant. Involvement of sociologist in research on youth in India is fairly recent (Jayaram 2000) and very few works have been done to explore the relation between globalization and youth in India.

The forces of globalisation have brought everything in market and consequently shaping emergence of new patterns of education, employment and consumption which affects daily lives of young people in India. Young people engage with transnational actors and media images and negotiate in marketplace for styles and identities. However, often, young people’s reception and use of global commodities, culture and ideas are constrained by local milieu. It is further argued that transnational corporations have devised methods to maximize manoeuvrability within various political and economic constrains, and tune into the local cultural and political configurations encountered (Fung 2006). The global-local encounter has spawned a complex polemic between homogenisers and heterogenisers (Ram 2004). Structural inequalities and key divisions across caste, class, gender, religion and residence also increase vulnerability, instability and insecurity among young people. Also there has been a long standing interest in youth cultures, especially when particular
subculture are seen as posing a threat to the established order, or when their consumption habits suggest new markets to be explored (Furlong 2013). Globalisation has affected all aspects of young people’s lives. Poor human developmental and health outcomes are also a product of the wider contexts of their lives in contemporary times. Economic liberalization does shape the lives of young people but they are not passive dupe, but are in a constant reflexive struggle to respond to the circumstances (France & Threadgold 2015). Nowadays we witness increase of active display of protests by youth. In this state of affairs it is necessary to explore the situation and needs of youth in a globalising India.

The reality of a bulge in young population in India presents more challenges to be addressed than opportunities for demographic dividend and development. There is uphill task before the government to meet the needs of youth and harness their productive potential. This also calls for formulation of coherent policy and plan that are consistent with the socio-economic and political realities of India. Opportunities where researchers and policy makers could discuss different aspects related to globalisation and youth are limited. The proposed seminar is one such opportunity, where the participants would discuss on the above sub-themes and contribute substantially to the existing body of literature by making critical appraisal of the existing works; theorizing globalization and youth; deliberating upon the status of youth under globalization; identifying issues and challenges related to globalisation and youth in India; and suggesting policy prescription to overcome the challenges for demographic dividend and development in India.

We invite scholars to present research paper related to following subthemes at the National Seminar. We encourage both theoretical and empirical papers. Papers may be based on qualitative or quantitative or mixed methods. However priority will be given to papers which combine theoretical discussion with empirical findings. Selected papers presented in the seminar will be published in the form of an edited book.

**SUB-THEMES**

The sub-themes of the seminar are as follows:

1. Globalisation and youth - Theoretical perspectives and methodological issues
2. Growing up in globalising India - Youth culture, life styles and identity
3. Globalisation, inequalities and youth in India – Caste, class, gender and religion aspects
4. Education, transition to work and youth in emerging labour market in India
5. Youth, demographic dividend and development in globalising India – Issues and challenges
6. Globalisation, health and wellbeing of youth in India
7. Globalisation, political engagement, protests and youth in India
8. Globalisation, youth and social policy in India – Trends, limitations and challenges

**Submission Procedure**

A 300-word abstract along with your name, designation and e-mail address can be e-mailed to: nsgy12017@gmail.com by February 24, 2017. Please write ‘Abstract/NSGY1-2017’ in the subject line and send your file as an attachment in the MS-Word (2003/2007) format. Please use Times New Roman in 12 font size, with 1.5 spacing. Upon acceptance of abstract, you would be required to send the complete paper by March 03, 2017. The abstract page should include the title of the paper, author(s) name and affiliation as well as present address (including e-mail address).

**Important Dates**

| Last date for submission of abstract | February 24, 2017 |
| Notification of acceptance of abstract | February 27, 2017 |
| Registration opens | February 28, 2017 |
| Submission of full papers | March 03, 2017 |
| Spot registration | March 06-07, 2017 |
**REGISTRATION FEE (NON-REFUNDABLE)**

Registration fee for the seminar is Rs. 500/-.  
For students and research scholars registration fee is Rs. 300/-. 

Note:  
1. Upon acceptance of abstract Registration Form will be sent to the e-mail address provided by the participant in the abstract.  
2. Registration Fee covers food and seminar kit for all registered delegates (Outstation participants will be provided lunch and dinner, but local participants only lunch beside tea, etc.)  
3. Limited accommodations are available on the university campus, so we do not guarantee to provide accommodation to all outstation participants. No accommodation will be provided to local delegates/participants and those outstation participants who register on spot. Modest accommodations are available in hotels nearby the university.

**ABOUT UNIVERSITY AND DEPARTMENT**

Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow was established as a Central University in 1996. It offers graduate, post-graduate and Ph.D. programmes in important areas like social sciences, legal studies, management studies, home science, bio sciences, physical sciences and engineering. Department of Sociology was started in 2008, which offers M.A., M.Phil. and Ph.D. programmes. Given its strength in post-graduate teaching and research, the UGC has sanctioned Special Assistance Programme (SAP-DRS I) to the Department.

**VENUE**

The seminar will be held at Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow, India.

**ORGANISING COMMITTEE**

Prof. R. C. Sobti, Vice Chancellor, BBAU, Lucknow (Patron)  
Prof. Kameshwar Choudhary, Department of Sociology, BBAU, Lucknow (Member)  
Prof. B. B. Malik, Department of Sociology, BBAU, Lucknow (Member)  
Prof. Manish K. Verma, Department of Sociology, BBAU, Lucknow (Member)  
Dr. B. N. Dubey, Department of Sociology, BBAU, Lucknow (Member)  
Dr. Jaya Shrivastava, Department of Sociology, BBAU, Lucknow (Member)  
Dr. Brajesh Kumar, Department of Sociology, BBAU, Lucknow (Convener & Organising Secretary, NSGYI-2017)

All correspondence should be addressed to:

Dr. Brajesh Kumar  
(Convener & Organising Secretary, NSGYI-2017)  
Department of Sociology  
School for Ambedkar Studies  
Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University  
Raebareli Road, Lucknow - 226025  
(E-mail: nsgyi2017@gmail.com  
Mob. No.: +91-9455250049)