



INDIAN ASSOCIATION OF SOCIAL SCIENCE INSTITUTIONS

www.iassi.org

20th IASSI Conference

2020

27-29 February 2020

Bengaluru, India

Organized by



Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC)
Bengaluru - 560072

The Indian Association of Social Science Institutions (IASSI), established in 1979,
is a federal formation of academic bodies (universities and research institutes) that aims to promote and strengthen teaching and research in social sciences. IASSI also publishes a peer-reviewed quarterly journal titled IASSI Quarterly: Contributions to Indian Social Science.
For details, please visit: www.iassi.org.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION OF SOCIAL SCIENCE INSTITUTIONS

www.ias.si.org

20th IASSI ANNUAL CONFERENCE 27-29 February 2020, Bengaluru, India

The 20th Annual Conference of the Indian Association of Social Science Institutions (IASSI) will be held during 27-29 February 2020 at the Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bengaluru, India. Professor Dipankar Gupta, former Professor of Sociology, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi is the Conference President. Professor Parmod Kumar, Agricultural Development & Rural Transformation Centre (ADRTC), Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bengaluru is the Local Organising Secretary of the Conference.

CONFERENCE THEME

The Annual Conference shall cover subjects related to social sciences with the following three themes:

- (i) Social and Economic Inequalities: Emerging Perspectives;
- (ii) Child Development: A Fair Chance to Every Child; and
- (iii) Challenges of Urban Transformation.

Researchers, professionals, and other experts, within and outside India, are invited to contribute conceptual and/or empirical papers on various topics/sub topics relating to the Conference themes.

Dates to Remember

- Dates of the Conference: **27-29 February 2020**
- Last date for Submission of Papers: 15 January, 2020
- Communication from IASSI about acceptance of papers: 22 January, 2020
- Last date for Registration: 31 January, 2020

Timings of the Conference

The Conference will start at 10.00 A.M. on 27 February 2020 and will conclude by lunch on 29 February 2020. Delegates are advised to reach Bengaluru in the evening of 26 February or in the morning of 27 February 2020 and schedule their departure after 3 pm on 29 February 2020.

Guidelines for Submission of Papers

- The papers should be emailed to ias.si.conference@gmail.com along with a copy to 20iassiconference@gmail.com. Authors of the selected papers will be invited by the Conference President to present their papers in the Thematic Technical Sessions.

- Papers submitted should not exceed 8000 words (including tables and appendices) and should adhere to the current style of writing of the *IASSI Quarterly: Contributions to Indian Social Science*. For details, please visit www.iassi.org. All papers should include an abstract of about 500 words. The abstracts of all accepted papers will be compiled into a booklet which will be distributed among the Conference participants. After peer-reviewing and revision, selected papers will be published in subsequent issues of the *IASSI Quarterly: Contributions to Indian Social Science*. Those who would like their papers to be published in the journal should send their revised papers to the Editor of the IASSI Quarterly after the Conference to iassi79@yahoo.com/stiassi79@gmail.com.
- Authors must ensure that their submissions are original. Please note that all papers will be screened for plagiarism and accordingly accepted or rejected. Authors are solely responsible for violation with respect to plagiarism.

LOGISTICAL AND OTHER INFORMATION TO DELEGATES

Conference Registration

- The Conference registration fee for participants from India is Rs. 4000 for delegates, Rs.3000 for spouse/accompanying person. For participants from developing countries, the fee is US\$ 150 and US\$ 125 for accompanying person and for other countries, the fee is US\$ 200 and US\$ 150, respectively.
- Registration will entitle the participants to modest boarding and lodging facilities as well as the conference kit.
- Boarding and lodging will be provided to the delegates for a maximum of 4 nights during 26-29 February 2020, beyond which the participants need to make their own arrangements.
- Completed registration form along with Registration fee should be sent latest by 31 January 2020 (Registration form enclosed).
- The prospective participants should adhere to the timeline of registration. On-the spot registration will be done only for local participants. Those registering after the deadline of 31 January 2020 will need to take care of their own accommodation and transport arrangements.
- Delegates are requested to send complete information along with the registration fee by D/D or local cheques in favour of the **Indian Association of Social Science Institutions**, Delhi in time so that arrangements can be made for their accommodation.

Registration for Participation

Participation Category	With Accommodation		Without accomm- odation	Dates to Remember
	Delegate	Accompanying Persons	Delegate	– Dates of the Conference 27-29 February 2020
India (INR)	4000	3000	1500	– Last Date for Submission of papers: 15 January, 2020 – Communication about Acceptance of Papers 22 January, 2020 – Last date of Registration 31 January, 2020
Developing Countries (US \$)	150	125	75	
Other Countries (US \$)	200	150	100	

Notes:

- 50% concession on registration is available to students and scholars who are not employed or for those employed as research assistants and associates (below the level of Assistant Professor/Lecturer)
- The registration fee for the Conference includes payment towards a conference kit (comprising the summaries of all the papers presented at the Conference, a CD containing the papers, copies of keynote papers and other lectures delivered at the Conference, a conference bag, stationery, etc.) modest accommodation, meals and transportation between the place of accommodation (arranged by the organizers) and the venue.
- Accommodation would not be available for those registering after the deadline of 31 January, 2020. On the spot registration will be allowed only for those seeking participation without accommodation
- IASSI Membership is mandatory for participation in the Conference. The Conference registration fee does not include the IASSI membership fee, which needs to be paid separately.

Mode of Payment

Registration may be paid by way of NEFT/RTGS Transfer or Demand draft (D/D) or local cheques.

Details of the NEFT/RTGS Transfers

Account Name : Indian Association of Social Science Institutions
 Account No : 11084241607
 Bank & Branch : State Bank of India, New Delhi Main Branch,
 11, Parliament Street, New Delhi-110 001
 IFSC code : SBIN0000691

Details for payment through bank draft or local cheques

Demand Draft/Local cheque in favour of “Indian Association of Social Science Institutions”, payable at New Delhi.

Scanned copy of the transaction statement or the Demand Draft/Local cheque number of the payment along with the filled Registration form should be mailed to iassi.conference@gmail.com

Note: Mention the transaction statement /Demand Draft or Local Cheque Number and mark 20th IASSI Conference Registration in the subject line.

Travel Support

- All paper presenters, resource persons and other participants are requested to fund their own travel costs since the Indian Association of Social Science Institutions does not have a regular source of funding.
- For select keynote/invited paper writers and resource persons, who are either superannuated or cannot manage their travel costs, the Association will make efforts to meet the same.

GUIDELINES FOR CONTRIBUTORS ON THE CONFERENCE THEME

THEME 1

Social and Economic Inequalities: Emerging Perspectives

Inequality is one of the most widely discussed development problem across the world. Theories of income distribution have existed in the literature of economics since the time of Adam Smith. Several philosophers and economists have discussed inequality in their work. Ricardo characterized income distribution as the principal problem of economics. Other well-known economists like Amartya Sen and John Rawls have also examined the nature of inequality in their work. There is abundant research available on inequality undertaken by both international agencies like IMF, OECD and World Bank as well as individual scholars at the global and the country level. When inequality crosses a tripping point, it may erode social cohesion and political stability which is undesirable in a democracy.

A lot of attention has been paid to poverty than on inequality in India, but this is now changing as a result of growing inequality. There are two main arguments behind the need for inequality reduction; first is an ethical or philosophical argument according to which equality is important for its own sake (intrinsic value) while the second one believes that reduction in inequality is essential for sustainability of economic growth and well-being (instrumental value). Thus, rising inequality can result in reducing the economic growth apart from the normative dimension to equality. It is also useful to distinguish between inequality of outcome and inequality of opportunity.

Economists usually measure inequality in terms of assets, income or expenditure. Inequality of opportunity is often measured by studying non-income dimensions such as health, education, access to basic services and human development. Inequalities in income, assets and consumption are part of the income dimension while health, education, sustainability of natural resources etc. refer to the non-income dimension. Inequalities have a significant relationship with the well-being of different sections of the population.

Labour market inequalities are high all over the world. In fact, most economic and social inequalities will have a labour market dimension. Therefore, employment and wage should be given important focus for addressing the inequalities. Like many other developing countries, the Indian labour market has the characteristics of high dependence on agriculture, domination of informal sector, virtual absence of unemployment insurance or social wage, problem of 'working poor', a large share of self - employment, gender bias and seasonal migration. Other peculiar characteristics are that of caste, tribe, community, kinship etc. which remain important determinants of access to quality employment. Labour market segmentation is another significant aspect of inequality. Wage differentials cannot be explained by economic factors

alone despite of increasing occupational and geographical mobility. Labour market inequality reflects in several manifestations such as gender, region, social identity and education-based inequalities. Female labour participation is much lower in India as compared to other countries. The most basic divide among social groups in terms of SC/ST and others in India also plays a very powerful role in labour market inequality and in employment. Although, there has been some progress in reduction of the gap, however, it continues to persist in India.

What are the policies needed to reduce inequality and raise productive employment and well-being? These policies include redistribution measures, macro policies like fiscal, monetary and trade, sectoral policies on agriculture, industry and services, skill development, policies on informal sector, labour institutions, technology, social policies on education and health, social protection policies and gender related policies. However, there is no-one size fits all for policies tackling inequality. In developed countries, more reliance on wealth and property taxes, progressive income taxation, better targeting of social benefits are needed. In emerging market countries, better access to education and health services along with well-targeted conditional transfers can help in reducing the inequality.

Rising inequalities is a concern in many advanced and developing countries of the world. An inclusive approach is needed for several reasons. In the context of ethics and humanism, equality is important for its own sake. Reducing inequality is also required for sustainability of growth. If we reduce personal, social, gender, rural-urban and regional disparities, both the objectives of ethics and growth of equality will be achieved. Lower inequalities would result in higher demand from the bottom deciles, the vulnerable and the disadvantaged sections and eventually lead to higher growth.

Against this background, papers containing empirical analysis at the macro or micro level on the following sub-themes are invited:

- Review of trends in inequality of income and wealth
- Inequality in ownership of assets
- The pattern of economic growth and inequality
- Trends in labour markets inequality
- Gender inequality
- Inequalities in opportunity such as in health and education
- Role of affirmative action on reducing inequality
- Caste-based inequalities
- Social policy and inequalities

THEME 2

Child Development – A Fair Chance to Every Child

Child development encompasses children of all ages starting from birth to 19 years of age. Hence, the problems and issues differ from one age group to the other. Issues concerning child development deal with child survival, child nutrition, child health, child education, child protection and child rights. Gender discrimination cuts across the entire gamut of child concerns at all the ages. To give a fair chance to all children, programmes and policies will have to be put in place. The topic assumes urgency in view of the sustainable development framework adopted in July 2017 by the United Nations and targets set for the year 2030. In this context, data on 44 child related indicators identified, have been analysed in the report titled “Progress for Every Child in the SDG Era”, released in March 2018. Goal 3 on health and goal 4 on education have child specific targets and indicators.

The long-term effects of maternal and child under nutrition on economic development are well known due to the vast literature available. All forms of child under nutrition can be prevented now through a defined set of strategies, policies, and interventions. According to UNICEF, largest number of child deaths occur in sub Saharan Africa and south Asia. Infant and child mortality rates have been declining in India over time. Yet, the regional differences are glaring in India. Urban-rural differences across the social groups and religious groups are large owing to a number of causes such as poverty, illiteracy, food inadequacy in drought years, incidence of diseases such as diarrhoea, respiratory infections due to poor sanitation, water and air pollution and lack of health facilities.

The report on progress made by the world with respect to child related SDGs emphasized the point that “the world will meet neither the 2030 SDG Targets to halve the number of stunted children nor the 2025 World Health Assembly targets to reduce the prevalence of low birth weight by 30 percent. This year’s report warns that one in seven live births (20.5 million babies born globally) was characterized by low birth weight in 2015 – many of these low birth weight babies were born to adolescent mothers.”

In India, while child mortality rates have been falling, child under-nutrition represented by underweight, stunting and wasting remains very high. India is already among the countries that would miss the target by 2030. Unlike child mortality, under-nutrition prevails not only in poor families but also among higher socio-economic groups in some of the states. Studies point to the widening inequality in the average malnutrition rates between the rich and the poor. Emerging evidence of links between inadequate sanitation, lack of toilets and malnutrition makes sanitation a policy priority. Children suffer from diarrhoea, respiratory diseases and anaemia and do not receive full immunization. Access to quality health care is limited. The link between malnutrition and impaired learning ability is another area of interest that enhances the focus on child nutrition. A number of randomized control trials have shown that the conditional cash transfers help the poor to avail public health facilities.

Along with better nutrition, now research has shown that play and early learning experiences are crucial in the initial few years as the brain grows at the maximum rate during early childhood. This leads to advocacy of pre-school education. Obtaining quality education is the foundation for creating sustainable development. In addition to improving quality of life, access to inclusive education can help in local innovation.

In India, access to education has improved and enrolments in primary and secondary schools have been impressive. Education is free to all children till 10th class. Dropout rates are high for girls and some particular social groups. However, even those in school lack basic skills in math and reading. Academic performance is particularly poor in the residential government schools that provide better nutrition to the child and government schools that provide free mid-day meals to children. Private schools are relatively better. Teacher commitments, parental background, low cognitive skills among poor children are some of the reasons behind the poor performance of government schools. Studies based on randomized control trials have shown the importance of having additional teachers and teaching aids. There is an urgent need for improving the quality of primary, secondary and higher secondary education in India. Schools lack vocational training and skill development. Social inclusion and gender equity need to be promoted. Differently abled children need special schools.

Protection of children from violence, exploitation and abuse is important. Child labour, corporal punishments and bullying by older children in schools, child marriages, sexual abuse, drug abuse in schools are some of the common ways in which children are exploited. Though all of them are prohibited by law, child exploitation goes on unabated. Child trafficking is prevalent in many parts of the world including India.

In India, in many parts of the country, child marriages are very common. Sex selective abortion is a violence against the unborn female foetus. Girl child is more vulnerable to child abuse than a male child. Children displaced by conflict or caught in disasters need special protection. India is a signatory to United Nations Convention on Rights of the Child since 1992. Hence, it honours all the rights mentioned therein. In addition to protection from abuse, the rights cover all the aspects related child welfare and child rights. A number of legislations have been enacted over time to ensure protection of these rights.

Adolescent problems are related to various issues concerning nutrition education, protection against exploitation and abuse. Their special needs have put them in a separate category.

Papers on the following themes are invited for the Conference:

- Issues in Child Development
- Child Health and Nutrition
- Education
- Trends in Child Development Schemes
- Child Rights
- Child Labour
- Child marriages
- Child protection schemes
- Issues of the girl child and their rights
- Child Abuse
- Issues of Refugee children
- Social Support Systems and Resilience available for Children
- Assessment of Children with Disability
- Children and gender gap
- Public policies and children

THEME 3

Challenges of Urban Transformation

India is one of the fastest growing economies in the world and has seen an increasing trend towards urbanization since many centuries. The urban population is growing in India and because of this, opportunities are increasing as well. Population and economic growth have fostered urbanization in the country and the number of urban towns and cities have drastically increased. The pattern of urbanization in India is characterized by continuous concentration of population and activities in large cities.

The nature of growth process, driven largely by an expansion of service sector, has not improved the rate of urbanization, nor has it substantially reduced crowding in agrarian sector, with still about half of the working force dependent on it. This is in sharp contrast with that of the developed countries and the newly industrialized countries, wherein growth was accompanied by the expansion of manufacturing sector. Urban development has so far received scanty attention in the planning process of the country. The limited urban growth that has occurred has been largely unplanned and informal, resulting in mushrooming of squatters and slum settlements. Furthermore, small and medium towns hardly received any attention in terms of planning and provision of infrastructure. It is only in the recent years that a major mission, titled the Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission, was launched in the country. The current government, while continuing this mission in the name of Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), has launched a major initiative of “Smart Cities” bringing a fresh focus onto the urban planning.

There have been significant changes in the trends and patterns of the urbanisation process in recent years which have been accompanied by a large decline in agricultural employment and an increase in the non-agricultural employment even within the rural areas. It is widely believed that this process of diversification of the workforce from agriculture would continue as India is likely to experience a high rate of economic growth, coupled with the ‘youth bulge’ which is set to continue during the next couple of decades.

The current emphasis of the Government of India on manufacturing, as manifested in the slogan “Make in India”, is likely to give a further impetus to it. There has also been a distinct change in the policy regime. This includes a mega mission to transform 100 big cities into ‘Smart Cities’. Many of them would be in the proximity of large cities while others would be lower order towns. The need to revive small and medium towns to usher in a spatially balanced growth process in the country has also been conceived through AMRUT.

India, thus, is likely to witness an accelerated pace of urbanisation in the country. This has huge implications for the nature of economic activities, livelihoods, well-being of the population, access to basic services and the overall pattern of urbanisation. Given that India has a low level of urbanisation, this offers huge opportunities for launching an inclusive and sustainable urban development strategy. This is necessary to reap the benefits of the ‘Demographic Dividend’.

Launch of the strategy would require meticulous planning in terms of physical infrastructure, transport, housing, access to health facilities and sanitation, along

with employment creation to ensure an inclusive urban development process. Finally, environment has been a highly neglected issue in urban development which needs to be kept at the centre given the growing recognition of the strong ecological footprints in large cities.

In the wake of the above-mentioned on-going processes, papers on the following themes are invited:

- Trends and patterns of Urbanization
- Urban slums and squatter settlements
- Infrastructure development and urban planning
- Urban- rural inequalities
- Urban poverty
- Urban economic development and livelihoods
- Urban solid waste management
- Urban local governance
- Issues of urban governance including urban inequalities and violence
- Urban Sanitation
- Urbanity and the making of the urban middle class

ABOUT THE ORGANISERS

Institute for Social and Economic Change

The Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC) is an All India Institute for Interdisciplinary Research and Training in the Social Sciences, established in 1972 by the late Professor V K R V Rao. It is registered as a Society under the Karnataka Societies Registration Act, 1960, to create a blend of field-oriented empirical research and advances in social science theories leading to better public policy formulation.

The thrust of the institute is to integrate the social science research skills in initiating, complementing, participating and furthering the social, economic and political changes of the societies with an emphasis on equity and justice. Prof. Rao's vision was to build purposeful interactions within social science disciplines as well as with other life science streams to create a strong interdisciplinary work. ISEC's concern for the social and economic welfare of the poor and disadvantaged groups reflects strongly in the large number of studies it has undertaken to understand the various dimensions of poverty and human development. Analytical and applied research studies particularly in policy-related areas have also been areas of priority at ISEC. Central, state and local level governments have come to rely on the Institute for evaluation of various policies and programmes.

About Bengaluru

Bengaluru (also called Bangalore) is the capital of India's southern state of Karnataka. Bengaluru is one of India's largest cities. It lies 3,113 feet (949 metres) above sea level, atop an east-west ridge in the Karnataka Plateau in the southeastern part of the state, at a cultural meeting point of the Kannada, Telugu, and Tamil-speaking people.

It has a population of over ten million, making it a megacity and the third-most populous city. Its multi-ethnic, multi-religious, and cosmopolitan character is reflected by the vast number of temples, gurudwaras, churches, among other places of worship which are located in an area of 741 km² of the metropolis. Bangalore is famous being the Silicon Valley of India, Karnataka's capital city is a well-known IT hub and some of the world's major IT corporations operate out of the city.

Apart from MNCs, Bangalore is also home to many startups and Indian tech companies. ISRO, Infosys, Wipro and HAL are headquartered in the city. Bangalore is also home to many educational and research institutions in India, such as Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Indian Institute of Management (IIMB), National Institute of Fashion Technology, National Institute of Design, National Law School of India University (NLSIU) and National Institute of Mental Health and Neurosciences (NIMHANS). The city also houses the Kannada film industry.

How to Reach Bengaluru

The city is well connected by air, rail and road to all major cities in the country.

By Air

The city is well-connected by regular flights from almost all-important cities in India. Many international carriers flow in and out of the Bengaluru International Airport. The airport is located at a distance of about 40 km from the city center.

By Rail

Two main railway stations connect Bengaluru to the rest of the country – Bengaluru City Railway Station and Yeswantpur Junction. Both the stations have regular trains running from various cities of the country.

By Road

The city enjoys road connectivity to several nearby cities through a network of buses. Different kinds of buses, including regular buses, Volvo, air-conditioned, and sleeper coaches are available for reaching Bengaluru. Some of the buses are operated by Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation (KSRTC) while others are run by private operators.

Transportation

Bengaluru city has very good pre-paid taxi services. The delegates may avail Ola or Uber taxi services to reach ISEC Campus. Pre-paid taxis are also available at the airport, railway station and majestic bus stand. Delegates may reach the ISEC where the personnel at the reception counter will help them to reach the places of their stay.

Some Important Places to Visit

- **Nandi Hills:** This is a small hill located 60 km away from Bangalore. This monolithic granite hill is famous for its panoramic viewpoints. You can find a Nandhi temple on top of the hill. Located 1478 m above sea level, this hill station holds pleasing climate, throughout the year. Other tourist attractions on this hill are Yoga Nandeeshwara temple, origin sites of River Palar, River Arkavathi, Amruth Sarovar, Tippu Drop etc.
- **Banergatta National Park:** Bannerghatta national park is famous for safari, eco-tourism and a small zoo, Champakadham valley and much more.
- **Tipu Sultan's Summer Palace:** The ancient Tipu Sultan fort is famous for the artistic work of yesteryear. Constructed in 16th century with just mud bricks, it was an important monument of the past. Later, it was rebuilt using granite stones by Haider Ali.
- **Bangalore Palace:** Meant to resemble the Windsor Palace, Bangalore Palace was opened in 1878, having being constructed over four years. It was built by Chamaraja Wodeyar in Tudor style. It has woodcarvings, turrets, beautiful vintage furniture and many other iconic elements. Today, the palace is used for conducting concerts, exhibitions etc.

- **Bull Temple:** With one of the largest idols of the 'Nandi' Bull, believed to be Lord Shiva's 'Vahana' or carrier, the Bull Temple is a must visit for devotees, art-lovers, and the curious as well. Towering 15 feet tall, the idol is made of monolithic granite and is amongst the largest of its kind in the world.
- **HAL Aerospace Museum:** Bangalore has many museums but this museum is the only one in India which traces the growth of aviation over time, using photographs and static displays, as well as motorized cross sections of models of aero engines and their functions. Visit here for an opportunity to see the engines of aircraft like Garret (Dornier) Adour (Jaguar) and Orpheus (Kiran). Get to see India's foray into space technology with the PSLV model and PSLV Heat shield displays. This 4 acre campus also houses an Orchidarium and a children's park.
- **Bangalore Fort:** Built by Kempe Gowda in the 16th century as a mud fort, this structure was further fortified with wood and stone by Haider Ali, and later by his son Tipu Sultan. If architecture and history inspire and fascinate you, this fort is a must-visit.

20th IASSI Annual Conference

27-29 February 2020, Bengaluru, India

Registration Form

Name _____

Designation _____

University/Organisation _____

City _____ State _____ Country _____

Pin _____

Telephone (Off) _____ (Res) _____

Mobile _____ Email: _____

Accompanying person(s) details

Name(s) _____

Membership Status:

Whether: a) IASSI Member
 – Individual Member (Yes/No) _____
 – Associate Member (Yes/No) _____
 b) Non-Member (Yes/No) _____

(Those who wish to become Member of IASSI, should send their application separately)

D.D. no. _____ Dated _____

Amount Details (in Rs. / US \$) _____

Send your registration form duly filled to:

Member Secretary

Indian Association of Social Science Institutions (IASSI)

C/o Institute for Human Development

84, Functional Industrial Estate, Patparganj, Delhi-110092

Phones: 011-22159148/22159149, ext.121,

Mobile: 91-9599665167 (Dr. I.C. Awasthi)

E-mail: iassi.conference@gmail.com/stiassi79@yahoo.com

INDIAN ASSOCIATION OF SOCIAL SCIENCE INSTITUTIONS (IASSI)

www.iassi.org

Application for Membership

I/We subscribe to the Aims and Objectives of the Indian Association of Social Science Institutions. I/We agree to abide by the Constitution and the prevailing Rules & Regulations of the Association. I/We here apply for membership as per the following particulars:

Institutional Member: _____

Year of Membership: _____

Name of the institution with full postal address: _____

Email: _____

Phone: Landline: _____; Mobile: _____

Name of contact person and details (phone, email etc.)

Individual/Associate Member: _____

Year of membership: _____

Name: _____

Gender: _____ Date of birth _____

Designation: _____;

Email: _____

Phone: Landline: _____; Mobile: _____

Signature of applicant

Note: For membership fee structure and other information, see overleaf

IASSI Membership

IASSI is a federal formation of academic bodies for promoting teaching and re- search in the social sciences. Its membership is open to all universities and institutions concerned with various social science disciplines. Individual membership is offered by invitations only to senior social scientists as approved by the IASSI Executive Committee. However, the category of Associate Individual Membership is open to all the teachers, researchers and other professionals engaged in study and research of social sciences.

Memberships Fee

Category of membership	Membership fee (Rs.)	
	Annual	15 years
Institutional	4,000	50,000
Associate Individual	750	10,000
Individual	-	5,000 (life)

Notes:

- The Signed / scanned copy of the Application form should be sent by post to IASSI Secretariat or emailed to: iassi79@yahoo.com
- A short CV (100-150 words) of the applicant along with the Application form should be sent in case of individual/ associate membership.
- In case of Institutional members, a profile of the organization (250-300 words) should be sent along with the Application Form.

Mode of payment

Membership fee may be paid by way of NFFT/RTGS Transfer or Demand draft (DD) or local cheques.

Privileges of the Members

- Members will be entitled to receive information about the activities of the Association, including the Annual Conference.
- Annual Conference proceedings along with soft copies of Memorial/Lectures will be provided to the members.
- Both Institutional and Individual members will have voting rights and will be represented in the Executive Committee.
- All the members, including Associate Members, will have electronic access to the IASSI Quarterly, the journal of the Association. The hard copies of the Journal will be sent to them subject to meeting the postal expenses.

Membership application should be sent to:

Member-Secretary

Indian Association of Social Science Institutions (IASSI)

C/o. Institute for Human Development

Plot No. 84, Functional Industrial Estate (FIE) Patparganj, Delhi-110092

Phone: 011-22159148/49, Extn-121

Email: iassi79@yahoo.com/stiassi79@gmail.com

Map: How to reach ISEC, Bengaluru



Contacts

Conference President

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Chairman, IASSI

Professor R. Radhakrishna

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Member-Secretary

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