



22nd

INDIAN ASSOCIATION OF SOCIAL SCIENCE INSTITUTIONS
IASSI ANNUAL CONFERENCE
2-4 NOVEMBER 2023 | Hyderabad, India



CENTRE FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL STUDIES

(Planning Dept., Govt. of Telangana & ICSSR - Ministry of Education, Govt. of India)
Nizamiah Observatory Campus, Begumpet, Hyderabad-500016, Telangana, India



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.



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Organised by Centre for Economic and Social Studies (CESS), Hyderabad



The 22nd Annual Conference of the Indian Association of Social Science Institutions (IASSI) will be held during 2-4 Nov 2023 at the Centre for Economic and Social Studies (CESS), Hyderabad, India. Professor S. Mahendra Dev, Distinguished Professor, ICFAI Faculty of Social Sciences, IFHE, Hyderabad, and former Director and Vice Chancellor of the Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research (IGIDR) in Mumbai is the Conference President. Professor E. Revathi, Director, CESS is the Chairperson of the Organising Committee and Dr B Suresh Reddy, Associate Professor, CESS is the Organising Secretary of the Conference.

CONFERENCE THEMES



**Sustainable
Development**



**Urbanisation and
Development**



**Women
Empowerment**

Researchers, professionals, and other social scientists are invited to contribute conceptual and/or empirical papers on various topics/sub-topics related to the Conference themes.

IMPORTANT DATES



Conference Dates
2-4 Nov 2023



Last Date for
Submission
31 August 2023



Communication from IASSI
about Acceptance of Papers
18 September 2023



Last Date for
Registration
30 September 2023

CONFERENCE TIMINGS

The Conference will start at 9.30 a.m. on 2 Nov 2023 and conclude by lunch on 4 Nov 2023. Delegates are advised to reach Hyderabad either by the evening of 1 Nov 2023 or by the morning of 2 Nov 2023 and schedule their departure after 2:00 p.m. on 4 November 2023.

GUIDELINES FOR SUBMISSION OF PAPERS

- ❖ The papers should be submitted online on the conference portal at link <http://conference.iassi.org/>
- ❖ The Conference President will invite the authors of the selected papers to present their papers under the Thematic Technical Sessions.
- ❖ Papers submitted should not exceed 8,000 words (including tables and appendices) and should adhere to the current writing style of the IASSI Quarterly: Contributions to Indian Social Science. For details, please visit www.iassi.org
- ❖ All papers should include an extended abstract of about 500 words. The abstracts of all accepted papers will be compiled into a booklet and 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 email their revised papers to the Editor of the IASSI Quarterly, post the Conference at the following email ids stiassi79@gmail.com/ iassi79@yahoo.com.

Please note: Authors must ensure that their submissions are original work. Furthermore, authors must ensure that the paper is free from plagiarism and that the Journal holds no responsibility for plagiarism. Authors are solely responsible for plagiarism, and their papers getting rejected due to plagiarism.

LOGISTICAL AND OTHER IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Conference Registration

- ❖ The Conference registration fee for participants within India is Rs. 6000 for delegates and Rs. 5000 for spouse/ accompanying person. For participants from developing countries, the fee is US\$ 150 for delegates and US\$ 125 for accompanying person. For participants from countries other than developing countries, the delegate fee is US\$ 200, and the accompanying person fee is US\$ 150.
- ❖ Registration will entitle the participants to modest boarding and lodging facilities and the conference kit.
- ❖ Boarding and lodging will be provided to the delegates for a maximum of 4 nights from 1-4 November 2023, beyond which the participants need to make their arrangements.
- ❖ The prospective participants should adhere to the timeline of the registration. On-spot registration will be done only for local participants. Those registering after the 30 September 2023 deadline must take care of their accommodation and transport arrangements.
- ❖ Delegates are requested to send complete information along with the registration fee by Demand Draft or local cheques in favour of the Indian Association of Social Science Institutions, New Delhi, well within time so that arrangements can be made for their accommodation.

REGISTRATION FOR PARTICIPATION

Conference Participation Registration Charges*

Participation Categories	Charges with Accommodation			Charges without Accommodation	
	Delegate	Accompanying Person	Ph.D Student	Delegate	Ph.D Student
India (INR)	6000	5000	3000	3000	1500
Developing Countries (US \$)	150	125	75	75	40
Other Countries (US \$)	200	150	100	100	50

- ❖ Charges cover accommodation, meals and transportation from/to the Conference venue during the Conference days and conference kit.
- ❖ Charges cover meals during Conference days and conference kit.
- ❖ For registrations made after the deadline of September 30, 2023, accommodation will not be provided. On-site registration will only be allowed 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.
- ❖ Participants can register online through <http://conference.iassi.org/>
- ❖ Application form for IASSI membership can be accessed at <http://iassi.org/pdf/Membership-Form.pdf>

MODE OF PAYMENT

- ❖ Registration fee may be paid by way of NEFT/RTGS/UPI Transfer or Demand Draft 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 the “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 should be mailed to iassi.conference@gmail.com

Note: Mention the transaction statement /Demand Draft or Local Cheque Number in the email body. The subject line should be 22nd IASSI Conference Registration.

Details for payment through UPI Transfer



UPI ID: IASSI@SBI

Copy of online receipt should be uploaded in the registration form

TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS

- ❖ 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.

CONFERENCE THEME GUIDELINES FOR CONTRIBUTORS

The guidelines on the conference themes are suggestive only. The prospective paper writers may contribute on other relevant sub-themes as well. Apart from contributions on India, papers relating to other regions and countries are also welcome.

CONFERENCE THEMES



**Sustainable
Development**



**Urbanisation and
Development**



**Women
Empowerment**



Theme 1

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The concept of sustainable development has multiple dimensions. The fundamental approach to development is balanced development, encompassing environmental, social, and economic sustainability with equity. Sustainable development, as defined by the Brundtland Report (1987), is "development that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs".

The United Nations General Assembly adopted the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in 2015 and explained how the goals are integrated and indivisible to achieve sustainable development at the global level. The 17 goals address global challenges, including poverty, inequality, climate change, environmental degradation, peace, and justice. This is based on the principle of "leaving no one behind" and emphasises a holistic approach to achieving sustainable development for all. The SDGs were set up in 2015 by the United Nations General Assembly (UN-GA) and are intended to be achieved by 2030.

Despite a reasonably high economic growth rate achieved in India during past decades, the employment situation has not been satisfactory and even sustained growth has not translated into creating decent jobs. Additional concerns include rising inequity and inequality and environmental challenges, threatening the progress towards sustainable development. While some other sectors, such as education, health, sanitation, infrastructure, and energy have witnessed improvements over the years, yet a lot remains to be done to achieve the targets.

In 2018, the NITI Aayog initiated a powerful tool to track the SDGs and prepared an "SDG Index & Dashboard States and UTs" to measure the progress in the States and UTs. This has helped identify issues and required policy interventions for improvement. In addition, the index highlights the achievements until now and gaps to be bridged (SDG India: Index & Dashboard 2020-21, Niti Aayog, 2021).

The SDG India Index (2020–21) is more powerful and vigorous than its previous editions primarily because of the broader coverage of targets and indicators with a greater alignment with the National Indicator Framework

(NIF). The 115 indicators include 16 out of the 17 SDGs, showing improvement over the 2018–19 and 2019–20 index. Overall, the SDG score improved by six points – from 60 in 2019 to 66 in 2020–21. This improvement is due to significant progress in Clean Water and Sanitation (Goal 6) and Affordable and Clean Energy (Goal 7). Across states, Jharkhand and Bihar have performed the worst and are unlikely to achieve the target by 2030. Kerala has done the best, followed by Tamil Nadu and Himachal Pradesh, jointly ranked second. Goa, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Uttarakhand jointly ranked third in the state ranking.

Some of the key concerns and challenges that can be considered for prospective paper writers on this theme are:

- ❖ Poverty and unemployment
- ❖ Energy security
- ❖ Water resource management and conservation
- ❖ Biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services
- ❖ Changing climate and disasters
- ❖ Circular economy and waste management
- ❖ Indigenous knowledge and traditional practices in sustainability
- ❖ Sustainable consumption and production patterns
- ❖ Green energy and renewable technologies
- ❖ Implementation and governance
- ❖ Responsible technology governance
- ❖ Financing sustainable development goals
- ❖ Financial inclusion
- ❖ Partnership with civil society and government



Theme 2

URBANISATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The population movement has rapidly increased with the growth in the number of people living in towns and cities. Urbanisation is an integral part of the economic development process, and the relation between economic growth rate and the degree of urbanisation is mutually reinforcing, as higher economic growth results in high incomes that influence the rate of urbanisation. World Bank projected that every seven of 10 people will be living in urban cities by 2050. This indicates the unprecedented rise in urban population that inevitably would have an impact on the growth of the cities and can deteriorate the urban environment, leading to poverty, inequality, insecurity and exploitation.

As per the 2011 Census, India's population living in urban areas increased from 27.8% in 2002 to 31.1% in 2011. The trend suggests that urbanisation would have grown to 35.4 per cent in 2021. The number of towns has increased by 2,774 since the last Census (2011). More than nine million were added to urban India every year between 2001 and 2011.

There is inequality in the pace of growth of urbanisation across states. The data shows that Goa is the most urbanised state, with 62.17% of the population living in urban areas. In Kerala, 47.72% of people

live in urban areas, whereas in Maharashtra, 45.23% live in towns and cities. Among the Union Territories, the National Capital of Delhi and Chandigarh are the most urbanised population, with 97 per cent of the people. The states lagging in urbanisation are Himachal Pradesh (10 percent), Bihar (11 percent), Assam (14 percent) and Odisha (17 percent).

This urbanisation is likely to continue, and it is estimated that 590 million people will start living in the cities by 2030, going up to 820 million by 2050. In addition, a large number of towns has increased by 2,774 since the last Census (2011). Urbanisation is the natural course of development, and it is estimated that Indian cities contribute to about 2/3 of the economic output. Indeed, urbanisation poses unprecedented challenges to growing cities and towns in providing essential services (water, sewerage, transportation, etc.) and addressing slums.

The Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) and the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA) have played a direct role in formulating policies and programs to support state governments in addressing urban issues. Their objective is to create economically productive, efficient, inclusive, and responsive Urban Local Bodies (ULBs). The focus is on achieving universal access to basic services, establishing city-wide planning and governance frameworks, ensuring financial sustainability for ULBs, promoting e-governance, and delivering transparent and accountable urban services. Various initiatives like the Smart Cities Mission, AMRUT, PMAY (Urban), HRIDAY, and SBM have been launched to boost urban infrastructure development and improve the quality of life in urban areas. The goal is to transform 100 major cities into smart cities, while also revitalising small and medium towns through the AMRUT program for balanced spatial growth.

All this would have huge implications for the nature of economic activities, livelihoods, and the well-being of the population, access to essential 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'. Launching the strategy would require meticulous planning regarding physical infrastructure, transport, housing, access to health facilities and sanitation, and employment creation to ensure an inclusive urban development process. Finally, the 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.

There are several issues of challenges and concerns in managing urbanisation and development that can be considered for paper writers on this theme.

- ❖ Emerging patterns of urbanisation in India
- ❖ Mobility and migration
- ❖ Challenge of employment and skills
- ❖ Urban poverty and the growth of slums and squatter settlements
- ❖ Degradation of environmental quality
- ❖ Urban inequalities and social segregation
- ❖ Rural-urban linkages and growth of small and medium towns
- ❖ Crimes and violence
- ❖ Urban health and ageing
- ❖ Sustainable habitat

- ❖ Urban resilience and disaster management
- ❖ Urban cultural heritage preservation and revitalisation
- ❖ Urban design and place making
- ❖ Innovations in urban governance and policymaking
- ❖ Sustainable cities and communities
- ❖ Affordable housing and inclusive urban development
- ❖ Sustainable transportation and infrastructure
- ❖ Urban food security and sustainable agriculture
- ❖ Public spaces and community development in urban areas
- ❖ Climate change adaptation in urban settings
- ❖ Institutions and regulatory framework



Theme 3

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

The approach of 'empowerment' and 'gender aware programmes or planning' for gender development emerged in the 1980s. This approach recognises that women and men have a differential impact of development policies and calls women an 'agent of development'. In recent years, after the adoption of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) by most of the countries in the world, where SDG 5 envisaged gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls, and SDG 8 aims to promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all by 2030. These goals, however, remain to be distant from being equal for both men and women in the labour market. In this regard, ILO has signaled that the labour market indicators are likely to discriminate against women more than men in the labour market. As a result, women are likely to either remain unemployed or find low-quality jobs in the informal economy, which falls outside the scope of labour legislation, social security regulations and relevant collective agreements.

Women have achieved significant advancements in diverse areas such as education, health, and employment. Nevertheless, persistent challenges still exist. Various women empowerment schemes and initiatives have been implemented, including Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme, One Stop Centre Scheme, Ujjawala Scheme for trafficking prevention, Working Women Hostel, NARI SHAKTI Puraskar, and Mahila Shakti Kendras. These programs aim to address the diverse needs of women in difficult circumstances, provide support and resources, and recognise their contributions to society.

Governments at the central and state levels have made substantial efforts that have greatly influenced the lives of numerous women at the grassroots. A deep understanding of women's issues has led to the development of empowering initiatives. However, there remains disparity between the envisioned goals set forth in the constitution, legislation, policies, plans, programs, and the actual situation concerning women's status.

There are several barriers to women's empowerment which are highlighted under the themes given below:

- ❖ Women's education
- ❖ Access to productive assets
- ❖ Political participation
- ❖ Access to quality health
- ❖ Women's leadership and empowerment in the workplace
- ❖ Women's rights and legal frameworks
- ❖ Intersectionality and multiple forms of discrimination
- ❖ Women's entrepreneurship and access to finance
- ❖ Sexual and reproductive health
- ❖ Addressing gender-based violence and harassment
- ❖ Women's empowerment and climate change resilience
- ❖ Addressing cultural norms and stereotypes
- ❖ Gender-responsive education and skills development
- ❖ Women's empowerment in marginalised communities
- ❖ Engaging men and boys in women's empowerment efforts
- ❖ Expanding access to justice
- ❖ Gender-responsive social protection
- ❖ Unpaid care and domestic work
- ❖ Gendered digital divide

ABOUT THE ORGANISERS

The Centre for Economic and Social Studies (CESS) was established as an autonomous research center in 1980. The Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India) recognised it as a national institute in the year 1986 and included the Centre in its network of institutions. Conducting inter-disciplinary research in analytical and applied areas of social sciences, encompassing socio-economic and other aspects of development, constitute the predominant activities of the Centre. Its research activity has expanded beyond Telangana, covering other areas of the country as well.

Thrust areas of research are Agriculture and Allied Agriculture, Industry, Service Sector, Poverty, Food Security, Employment and Unemployment, International Trade, Public Finance, State and Local Finances, Social Sector-Education and Health, Migration, Environment and Sustainable Development, Gender Studies, Tribal Studies, Decentralized Governance, Child Studies Social Inclusion and Inclusive Development.

CESS conducts inter disciplinary research in analytical and applied areas of social sciences; assists the Central and State Government by conducting various policy related studies; organises seminars, workshops and lectures and conduct training courses and programmes and establish contacts with other institutions and scholars through collaborative research programmes.

REACHING CESS HYDERABAD



Arrival by Train

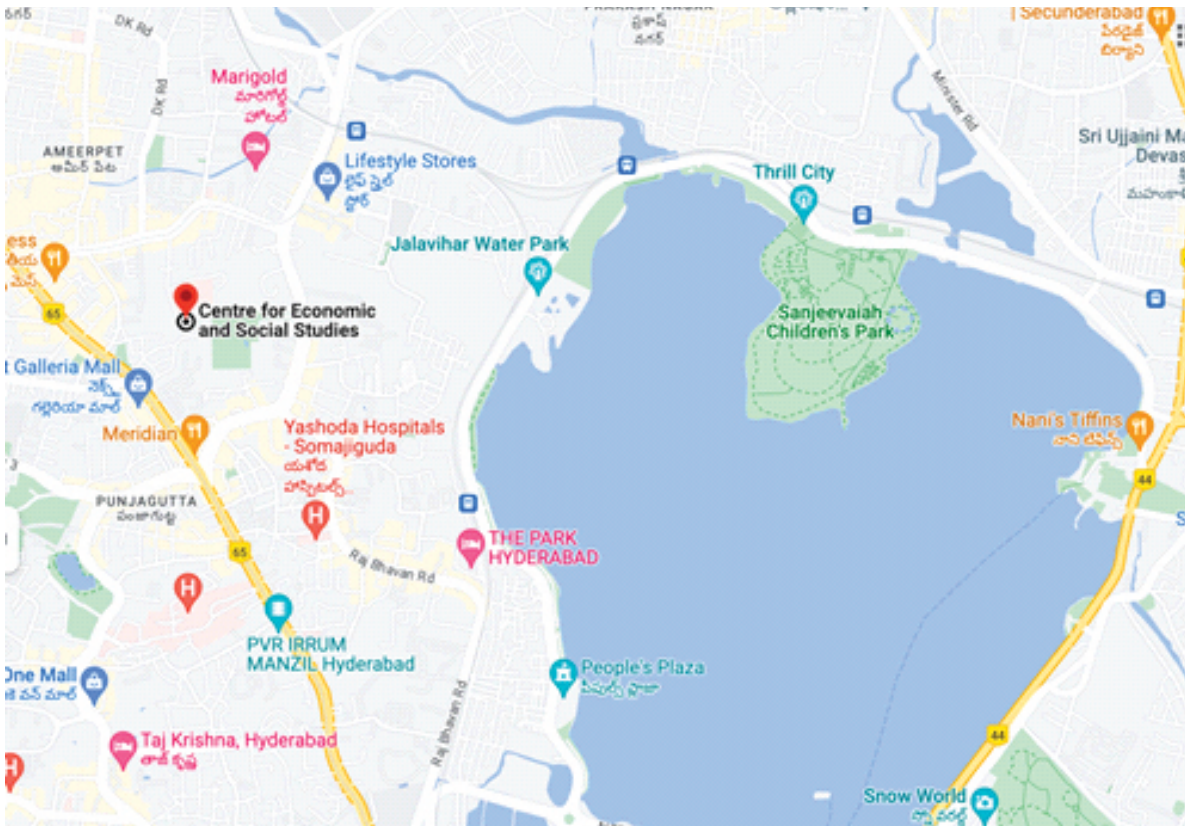
Hyderabad enjoys excellent connectivity with the rest of country via air, road and rail. Hyderabad has three main railway stations: Hyderabad Railway Station, Secunderabad Railway Station, and Kachiguda Railway Station. These railheads connect the city with prime destinations in India such as Delhi, Mumbai, Mumbai, Pune, Chennai and Bangalore. Some of the popular trains running on a daily basis from Hyderabad to other cities include Hyderabad Express, Shatabdi Express, Charminar Express, Konark Express and Andhra Pradesh Express. Taxis or cabs are easily available from outside the railway station.



Arrival by Flight

Hyderabad Airport, widely known as Rajiv Gandhi International Airport and Hyderabad International Airport, links this old city with all major Indian and international destinations. It is also one of the busiest airports in the country and all major airlines operate. The airport is located around 30 km away from the city centre and travelers can easily avail of auto and taxi services from outside the airport.

A Rough Route Map to Centre for Economic and Social Studies (CESS) (Not to Scale)



CONTACT DETAILS

IASSI CHAIRPERSON

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