



INDIAN ASSOCIATION OF SOCIAL SCIENCE INSTITUTIONS

www.iassi.org

19th Annual Conference

11 - 13 January 2019

Hyderabad, India

Organised by



National Institute of Rural Development
& Panchayati Raj (NIRD&PR)
Hyderabad

In Collaboration with



Centre for Economic and Social Studies
Hyderabad

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.lassi.org.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION OF SOCIAL SCIENCE INSTITUTIONS

www.ias.si.org

19th IASSI ANNUAL CONFERENCE 11-13 January 2019, Hyderabad, India

The 19th Annual Conference of the Indian Association of Social Science Institutions (IASSI) will be held during 11-13 January 2019 at the National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj (NIRD & PR), Hyderabad, India. The conference is jointly organized by the NIRD & PR and the Centre for Economic and Social Science Studies (CESS), Hyderabad. The well known economist, Professor Yoginder K. Alagh, Chancellor, Central University of Gujarat and former Union Minister is the Conference President. Professor Gyanmudra, Professor & Head, Centre for Human Resource Development, (NIRD & PR) is the Local Organising Secretary of the Conference and Professor Venkata Reddy Kata, CESS is the Co-Organising Secretary.

CONFERENCE THEME

The overall theme for the 19th Annual Conference is ***Development and Change***. Researchers, professionals, and other experts, within and outside India, are invited to contribute conceptual and/or empirical papers on various topics/sub themes relating to the Conference themes which include:

- Growth, Employment and Social Security
- Aspect of Human Development
- Development and Social Exclusion/Inclusion
- State Policies and Development
- Agrarian change and rural development
- Development, Politics and Contestations
- Development, Urbanisation, and Social Change

Dates to Remember

- Dates of the Conference: **11-13 January 2019**
- Last date for Submission of Papers: **31 October 2018**
- Communication from IASSI about acceptance of papers:
15 November 2018
- Last date for Registration: **15 December 2018**

Timings of the Conference

The Conference will start at 10 am on January 11, 2019 and will conclude by lunch on 13 January 2019. Delegates are advised to reach Hyderabad in the evening of 10 January or in the morning of 11 January 2019 and schedule their departure after 3 pm on 13 January 2019 or in the morning of 14 January 2019.

Guidelines for Submission of Papers

- The papers should be emailed to iassi.conference@gmail.com along with a copy to 19iassiconference@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. 3000 for delegates, Rs.2000 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 from 10 January to 13 January 2019, beyond which the participants need to make their own arrangements.
- Completed registration form along with Registration fee should be sent latest by 15 December 2018 (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 December 15, 2018 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 11-13 January 2019
India (INR)	3000	2000	1500	– Last Date for Submission of papers: 31 October 2018 – Communication about Acceptance of Papers 15 November 2018 – Last date of Registration 15 December 2018
Developing Countries (US \$)	150	125	75	
Other Countries (US \$)	200	150	100	

- 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 15th December, 2018. 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 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 19th 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

OVERALL THEME: DEVELOPMENT AND CHANGE

The idea of development entails thorough going changes in the social, economic and political spectrums of society. As a continuous process that involves institutions, groups, and individuals, the paths towards development and its consequent impacts differ substantially across populations, enterprises, and at regional and national levels. Intrinsic to this idea of development is progressive change that involves higher human capabilities and rights, more inclusive social and political institutions, and a general improvement in the overall standard of living of the people. Rooted firmly in the widespread changes in the wake of the industrial revolution in the west/north, the notion of development necessarily included major advances in the production conditions. More importantly, it also entailed transformation in the philosophical basis of and interrelationships between individuals, family, society and social institutions, market, religion, nature, and state that would promote and uphold the universal values of liberty and equality. These understandings in turn were reflected in the emergence of a range of socio-political institutions and movements that centered on the individuals rights and against the oppressive conditions that sections of the society were historically subjected to.

The emergence of this theorisation at a particular historical junction also resulted in the thinking about how societies transition from pre-modern or traditional states to modern states that can bring about these changes in the individual lives of people. This is where; however, the ideological consensus on issues of development ends. The exact manner in which these changes can be brought about, the institutional changes, and policies necessary to achieve these changes are highly debated and remain contentious. Initial concerns around development centered on the growth of national incomes, and it was believed that individuals would benefit through the trickle down process. In the wake of rising inequality, continued levels of poverty, and social oppression, the concerns rightfully shifted to a more wholesome idea that placed individuals and their freedoms to achieve 'doings' and 'beings' at the center of the dialogue on development. This also resulted in a shift from an overtly economic perspective on development to include other aspects of the society and polity, underlining in its wake the necessity of interdisciplinary analysis of the myriad processes of development.

Given the complexity of the concept of development and the consequent multitudinous changes it brings about, an understanding of the processes of development and its impact on different aspects of the society, economy, and polity is imperative. Issues of development, further, differ across regions and countries owing to their specificities. The analysis and policy prescriptions regarding development are thus contextual. Economic globalization of the recent decades, global shifts in structure of production and markets and the changing nature of state have undermined and challenged the developmental state models. Simultaneously, there has been an emerging global consensus on the agenda of development through international institutions in the form of 'millennial' and 'sustainable development' goals. Against this backdrop, this Conference seeks to revisit the old and new questions of

development and social change. While the concept of inclusive development covers a wide range of topics, for the purpose of the conference, we confine ourselves to the following themes:

- Growth, employment, and social security
- Aspects of human development
- Development and Social exclusion/inclusion
- State policies, public finance and development
- Agrarian change and rural development
- Development, politics and contestations
- Migration, Development and Change

We invite paper entries on the broad thematic areas described in the following paragraphs. These themes are only illustrative and writers are welcome to contribute on other relevant topics. Paper entries are welcome from other regions and countries besides India, and from all Social Science disciplines. Papers written with an interdisciplinary approach are particularly welcome.

Growth, Employment, and Social Security

Some core issues dealt with in the literature on development continue to center on income growth. Besides concerns with national and per capita incomes, much of this literature also studies different aspects of labour markets, employment, work conditions, and wages. Another central concern is with distributional aspects of growth, including changes in absolute and relative levels of poverty and inequality. An additional line of enquiry looks into questions of intergenerational mobility across different generations, usually within specific social groups. The broad feature of these studies is to account for changes within the social status of social groups with development and its consequent changes.

Specific concerns within these themes obviously take account of regional and national specificities that also impact the prospects of the nature and extent of development. For instance, while India has witnessed an impressive rate of economic growth over the past two decades, job creation – both in terms of quantity and quality – has lagged behind and is further concentrated in particular sectors and regions. Deregulation of the Indian economy during this phase has expanded flexible labour markets and fuelled labour mobility across regions and sectors. There are growing concerns regarding the jobless nature of India's growth, increased informality of labour markets, and its adverse consequences for the more vulnerable and disadvantaged sections of the society. At the same time, we find that a number of State policies are directly targeted towards providing and creating jobs and enhancing skills to improve the employability of the population. The Conference invites papers on the following related themes

- State policy, labour, employment, and work conditions
- Nature and forms of informality in the labour markets
- Segmented labour markets with special reference to caste and gender dimensions

- Caste and gender relations in the work sphere
- Wages, work conditions, and social relations in emerging sectors like IT, knowledge-based sectors, technology based work spheres
- Changes in traditional livelihoods
- Trade unions and future of work

Aspects of Human Development

While recognising the importance of growth in national incomes, in recent times an increasing recognition is placed on income growth as only a means and not an end to development. The concept of Human Development, following Sen, emphasizes human and individual well-being as the desired and ultimate goal of development. Its central tenet is that economic growth must primarily enhance human freedoms, which are intrinsically valuable. Human development thus concerns enlarging people's choices (and freedoms) that improve their quality of life.

A range of themes under the capability approach emphasize that the measure of social progress should not be based on narrow parameters of market performance, but also include broader parameters that enhance social and individual welfare. Various such measures have now been introduced to capture various aspects of human development and national progress. With the introduction of Millennium Development Goals and Sustainable Development Goals, the very idea of development and progress is now defined more broadly in terms of Human Development.

Despite efforts towards improving various human development indicators by the State over the past decades, India's performance is poor in comparison to a host of other countries and nations. As noted by Drèze, and Sen, in terms of human development parameters India lags behind even those countries whose national incomes are smaller. Further, even within India there are widespread regional and social variations in terms of achievements in human development parameters. Papers in this sub-theme can focus on the following thematic areas:

- Access to and the state of education
- Access to health services, morbidity and health
- Access to basic amenities and services
- Analysis of public programmes and public provisioning
- Food and nutrition
- State of living conditions

Development and Social Exclusion/Inclusion

The nature and extent of development has been uneven across countries, regions and populations, with substantial differentiation in terms of participation in developmental and its consequent impact. A vast majority of the world's population continues to suffer from deprivation, exclusion, and unfavourable inclusion from the processes and benefits of growth. The uneven pace of development within and between countries and regions has resulted in disadvantages for a large section of the population who

suffer from lack of opportunities, resources, and rights. Often, such exclusion or unfavourable inclusion does not affect just individuals but also has a disproportionate impact on certain social groups. Issues of social exclusion and inclusive development, thus, differ across regions and countries owing to their specificities and hence the analysis and policy prescriptions regarding inclusive development are contextual. In the case of India, for instance, growth and development have differential impact across caste groups, classes, genders, religious identities, and regions. The papers in this theme can focus the following broad themes:

- Poverty, inequality, and social exclusion
- Social exclusion in access to livelihood opportunities and employment
- Social exclusion in terms of other human development parameters
- Exclusion from social and political institutions
- Analysis of social policies to promote social inclusion

State Policies, Public Finance, and Development

The role of the State in development, historically in the now developed countries and in more contemporary times in developing/underdeveloped countries, has been an important area of enquiry within social sciences. This question has been approached variously – characterization of the nature of the State in societies, a sociological understanding of State bureaucracy located within a larger social setting, anthropological studies of State interventions and its intended and unintended consequences, and the role economic role of the State. The latter, i.e., the economic role of the State, has come under renewed scrutiny in recent times, with the changing nature of State policies with respect to social security and provision of certain goods (public goods, merit goods, etc.). More importantly, following the 2008 recession, larger questions of the States' role in bringing about macro-economic stability through fiscal and monetary measures have also been subject to intense debates. Additionally, the more lateral entry of international organizations like the World Bank, International Monetary Fund, and agencies of the United Nations, in setting national priorities and agendas have also been highly debated. Within this background, within this theme we invite papers on the following themes:

- Analysis of public schemes and policy
- Macro-economic analysis of monetary and fiscal policies of the State
- Impact of state policies on different sections of the population

Agrarian Change and Rural Development

Within the literature on development, the nature and extent of development of modern capitalist society or the shift from traditional to modern society (feudal to capitalist society) depends in large on the transformations in the social, political, and economic institutions in the countryside. In this respect, agrarian transformation and changes in the land relations preceded the growth of capitalism in much of the developed world and even in the newly developed regions of South-East Asia.

In India, the majority of the population is rural and is directly or indirectly dependent on agriculture notwithstanding significant growth in rural non-farm economy and employment in rural non-farm sector. Diverging from the transition paths of the west, India and also other south Asian countries have exhibited significantly distinct agrarian transformation possibilities marked by features such as dispersal of land rather than its concentration, persistence of small farms, capital intensification, upstream and downstream of farming, feminization of agriculture, productivity growth and self-sufficiency in food production. Through slow in its growth the non-farm employment now outweighs agricultural employment. Yet, non-cultivating households do not seem to part with land and as a result there is evidence of growth in non-cultivating landowners and persistence of tenancy with changes in its arrangements. Beside such changes, rural landscape has been witnessing significant state interventions in the form of rural infrastructure, NREGA, Food Security Act, housing, pensions, loans, etc which has implications for agricultural wages, households' purchasing power, etc. Against this backdrop, scholars may explore and submit papers related and not limited to the following:

- Political economy of agrarian change and the agrarian question in the 21st century
- Land, labour, caste and class
- Farming, technologies, productivity and economic diversification
- Small and big farms, tenancy and its forms, land ownership and operation
- Agricultural policy and markets – inputs, irrigation, credit, insurance, subsidies, etc
- Rural development – MGNREGA, infrastructure, wages, non-farm sector

Development, Politics and Contestations

Historically social movements have played a significant role in bringing about social and political change in societies. Conceptualised as concerted public action by the people to bring about progressive changes and argue for their rights and share in development. Further, historically social movements for change have undergone changes overtime not just in terms of the demands that are put forward, but also in terms of the methods adopted by these collectives. In recent years, the world has witnessed a range of spontaneous and organised struggles on issues ranging from workers' rights, democratic rights, inequality, State policies, women's rights, and corruption. Within India, apart from these struggles, there have also been concerted efforts by various members of the civil society arguing for rights based measures such as right to livelihoods, food, information, and education.

- Development, displacement and rehabilitation
- Development projects, traditional livelihoods and rights
- Rights, resistance and new social movements
- Development as a right
- Development, environment and climate change

Migration, Development and Change

The phenomenon of migration, both internal and international, has acquired considerable attention in India owing to its increase in scale and far reaching socio-economic implications. Regional differences and inequalities in resource endowments on the one side and economic and human capital development on the other have influenced mobility streams of people and populations between regions and counties. These spatio-structural differences manifested in various patterns of migration that are described variously as rural-rural migration, rural-urban migration, internal migration, international migration, educational migration, labour migration, return migration, long-term/life-term migration, short-term/temporary/seasonal migration, replacement migration, etc. These streams of migration have tended to shape the labour-market and developmental characteristics both at the places of origin as well as destinations. Wages and terms of labour are significantly shaped by the flows and supply of migrant workers. Remittances in turn shape the economies in the place of origins to the extent that they may be termed, if not fully, as remittance economies and remittance rurality and remittance urbanism. Expansion of manufacturing and services sector regional hubs and the developmental trajectories of regions are increasingly shaped by the migrant flows. Scholars are exploring various data sources and techniques to capture various patterns and trends of migration within and away from India.

To shed more light on this important phenomenon manifesting in multitude forms, scholars may submit papers on the following themes related migration, development and change:

- Migration patterns and trends; socio-spatial dynamics of mobility
- Gender and migration – marriage, work, education and aspirations
- Migration, remittances, rural development and change
- Migration, skills, wages, labour-market segmentation
- Migration, urbanization and development

ABOUT THE ORGANISERS

National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRD &PR)

The National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRD&PR), an autonomous organisation under the Union Ministry of Rural Development, is a premier national centre of excellence in rural development and Panchayati Raj. Recognized internationally as one of the UN-ESCAP Centres of Excellence, it builds capacities of rural development functionaries, elected representatives of PRIs, bankers, NGOs and other stakeholders through inter-related activities of training, research and consultancy. The Institute is located in the historic city of Hyderabad in Telangana state. The NIRD&PR celebrated its Golden Jubilee Year of establishment in 2008. In addition to the main campus at Hyderabad, this Institute has North-Eastern Regional Centre at Guwahati, Assam to meet the NE-regional needs.

Vision

The vision of NIRD&PR is to focus on the policies and programmes that benefit the rural poor, strive to energise the democratic decentralization processes, improve the operation and efficiency of rural development personnel, promote transfer of technology through its social laboratories, Technology Park and create environmental awareness. As a “think-tank” for the Ministry of Rural Development, NIRD while acting as a repository of knowledge on rural development would assist the Ministry in policy formulation and choice of options in rural development to usher in the changes.

Mission

To examine and analyse the factors contributing to the improvement of economic and social well-being of people in rural areas on a sustainable basis with focus on the rural poor and the other disadvantaged groups through research, action research, consultancy and documentation efforts.

To facilitate the rural development efforts with particular emphasis and focus on the rural poor by improving the knowledge, skills and attitudes of rural development officials and non-officials through organising training, workshops and Seminars.

Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Hyderabad

The Centre for Economic and Social Studies (CESS) was established and registered as an autonomous body by the State Government under the Societies Act in the year 1980. It was recognised as a national institute by the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) in 1986, for its contribution to the promotion of research and training. The Centre has been receiving grants/consultancies from the state and central governments, Planning Commission, Asian Development Bank, World Bank, IRC, Netherlands, TATA Trust, UNICEF, Ford Foundation, European Union and other International Organizations. The institute takes up research in the fields of Rural Development and Poverty, Agriculture and Food Security, Irrigation and Water Management, Public Finance, Demography, Health and Environment. It conducts interdisciplinary research in analytical

and applied areas of social sciences, encompassing socio-economic development. The Centre has evolved a unique teaching-cum-research training programme which culminates with the M.Phil and Ph.D programmes in Development Studies.

About Hyderabad

Hyderabad city is the **capital city** of the Indian state of Andhra Pradesh, in the region of Telangana.

It lies on the Deccan Plateau, 541 meters (1776 ft) above sea level, over an area of 625 km² (244 mile²).

The city has an estimated population of around 8 million, making it 4th largest city in India, while the population of the metropolitan area was estimated above 9 million. Religiously and culturally, the city is united with Hindus, Muslims and Christians.

Hyderabad city is known for its **rich** history, food and its multi-lingual culture, both geographically and culturally.

Founded in the year 1591 by fifth Qutb Shahi Ruler Muhammad Quli Qutb Shah.

The original city of Hyderabad was founded on the banks of river Musi. Now known as the historic old city, home to the Charminar, Falaknuma Palace, Chowmallah Palace and Makkah Masjid, it lies on the southern bank of the river.

Hyderabad and Secunderabad are twin cities, separated by the Husain Sagar (bound by the 'Tank Bund'), a manmade lake made during the time of Ibrahim Qutab Shah in 1562.

How to reach Hyderabad

Hyderabad Airport is about 8 km away from the city center and is accessible with various transportation facilities. You can get direct and in-direct flights to various destinations from this airport. International flights connect this city with Middle East countries. National and international airlines provide regular services.

This city consists of three main junctions. Hyderabad Railway Station, Secunderabad Railway Station and Kachiguda Railway Station are the three important points to board trains for different locations. You can get trains to different locations including Mumbai, Chennai, Bangalore, Delhi, Thiruvananthapuram and Pune. It is also considered as one of the convenient ways regarding how to reach Hyderabad.

You can get regular services of state roadways and privately owned buses from the bus stand of the city. Roads are well linked with important cities and states. You can also hire rented cars or taxis to your desired destination.

Some important places to visit

- The Charminar, constructed in 1591, is a monument and mosque located in Hyderabad, Telangana, India. The landmark has become a global icon of Hyderabad, listed among the most recognized structures of India.
- Golkonda, also known as Golconda, Gol konda, or Golla konda, is a citadel

and fort in Southern India and was the capital of the medieval sultanate of the Qutb Shahi dynasty, is situated 11 km west of Hyderabad.

- Hussain Sagar is a heart shaped lake in Hyderabad built by Ibrahim Quli Qutb Shah, and named after Hussain Shah Wali. It is spread across an area of 5.7 square kilometers and is fed by River Musi.
- The Ramoji Film City in India is located in Hyderabad. Spread over 2000 acres, it is the largest integrated film city in Telangana and has been certified by the Guinness World Records as the largest studio complex in the world.
- The Salar Jung Museum is an art museum located at Darushifa, on the southern bank of the Musi River in the city of Hyderabad, Telangana, India. It is one of the three National Museums of India.
- Mecca Masjid, is one of the oldest mosques in Hyderabad, Telangana in India, and it is one of the largest masajids in India.
- Birla Mandir is a Hindu temple, built on a 280 feet high hillock called Naubath Pahad on a 13 acres plot. The construction took 10 years and was opened in 1976 by Swami Ranganathananda of Ramakrishna Mission.
- Snow World is an amusement park located in Hyderabad, Telangana, India within an area of about 2 acres. Located beside Indira Park and along the Hussain Sagar lake, the park was inaugurated on 28 January 2004.

19th IASSI Annual Conference

11-13 January 2019, Hyderabad, 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)

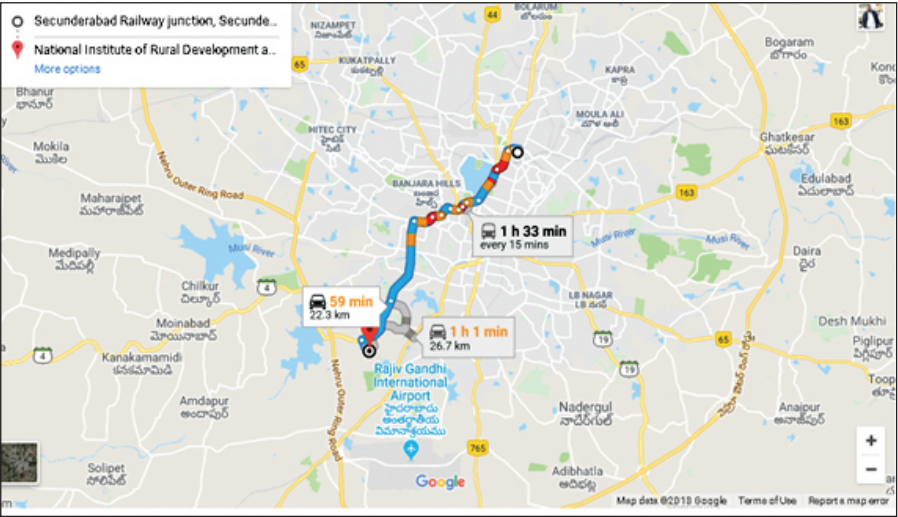
C/o. Institute for Human Development

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

Phone: 011-22159148/49, Extn-121

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

Map to reach NIRD (Hyderabad)



Contacts Details

Conference President

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Chancellor

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Chairman, IASSI

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Member-Secretary

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