



INDIAN ASSOCIATION OF SOCIAL SCIENCE INSTITUTIONS  
www.iassi.org

**18th IASSI ANNUAL CONFERENCE 2017**  
4-5 December 2017, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh, India

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The 18th Annual Conference of the Indian Association of Social Science Institutions (IASSI) will be held during 4-5 December 2017 at the Acharya Nagarjuna University, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh, India. The conference is jointly organized by the Acharya Nagarjuna University and the Centre for Economic and Social Science Studies, Hyderabad. Professor R. Radhakrishna, Chairman, Centre for Economic and Social Studies, is the Conference President and Professor M. Koteswar Rao, Dean, Faculty of Social Sciences, Acharya Nagarjuna University, is the local Organising Secretary of the Conference.

**CONFERENCE THEME**

The main theme for the 18th Annual Conference is Inclusive Development: Perspectives and Policies. Researchers, professionals, and other experts, within and outside India, are invited to contribute conceptual and/or empirical papers on the following specific themes:


- Equity and Social Inclusion
- Livelihood and Employment Opportunities
- Education and Skills
- Urban Development
- Social Protection
- Inclusive Social and Political Institutions

**Dates to Remember**

- Last date for Submission of Papers: **10 October 2017**
- Communication from IASSI about acceptance of papers: **21 October 2017**
- Last date for Registration: **6 November 2017**
- Dates of the Conference: **4-5 December 2017**

**Timings of the Conference**

The Conference will start at 9.30 am on December 04, 2017 and will conclude by 5.00 pm on 5 December 2017. Delegates are advised to reach Guntur on 3 December 2017 and schedule their departure after 5.00 pm on 5 December 2017 or in the morning of 6 December 2017.





## Guidelines for Submission of Papers

- The papers should be emailed to [iassi.conference@gmail.com](mailto:iassi.conference@gmail.com) along with a copy to [18iassiconference@gmail.com](mailto:18iassiconference@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](http://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 revised papers to the Editor of the IASSI Quarterly after the Conference to [iassi79@yahoo.com](mailto:iassi79@yahoo.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.1500 for IASSI member delegates, Rs.2500 for Non-member delegates, and Rs.2000 for spouse/accompanying person. For participants from outside India, the fee is US\$125 and US\$100 for accompanying person.
- 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 3 nights from 3 December to 5 December 2017, beyond which the participants need to make their own arrangements.
- Completed registration form along with Registration fee should be sent latest by 6th November 2017 (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 November 6, 2017 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

**Indian Association of Social Science Institutions**, Delhi in time so that arrangements can be made for their accommodation.

Category	Registration Fee	Dates to Remember
IASSI Member Delegates	Rs. 1500	• Dates of the Conference: <b>4-5 December 2017</b>
Non-Member Delegates	Rs. 2500	
Spouse/Accompanying Person	Rs. 2000	• Last Date for Submission of Papers: <b>10 October 2017</b>
<u>Delegates</u> from outside India		
Non- IASSI Member Delegates	US\$ 125	• Communication about Acceptance of Papers: <b>21 October 2017</b>
Spouse/Accompanying Person	US\$100	• Last date of Registration: <b>6 November 2017</b>

### 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](mailto:iassi.conference@gmail.com)

**Note:** Mention the transaction statement /Demand Draft or Local Cheque Number and mark 18<sup>th</sup> 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.

## CONTACT DETAILS

### Conference President

Professor R. Radhakrishna

Chairman, Centre for Economic and Social Studies

Nizamia Observatory Campus, Begumpet

Hyderabad-500016

E – mail: [rkrokkam@gmail.com](mailto:rkrokkam@gmail.com)

### Local Organising Secretary

Professor M. Koteswar Rao

Dean, Faculty of Social Sciences

Acharya Nagarjuna University

Nagarjuna Nagar

Guntur - 522510, Andhra Pradesh

Mobile: 91-8332843049,

+91 - 8790205095 (Mr. J. Simhachalan)

Email: [18iassiconference@gmail.com](mailto:18iassiconference@gmail.com)

### Co- Local Organising Secretary

Professor Venkata Reddy Kata

Centre for Economic and Social Studies

N.O. Campus, Begumpet

Hyderabad-500016

Telephone: 91-040-23402789 ext: 372

Mobile: 91-9396522885

Email: [venkatreddykata@gmail.com](mailto:venkatreddykata@gmail.com),

[18iassiconference@gmail.com](mailto:18iassiconference@gmail.com)

### IASSI SECRETARIAT

Member-Secretary

Indian Association of Social Science Institutions (IASSI) C/o Institute  
for Human Development

84, Functional Industrial Estate, Patparganj, Delhi-110 092 Phones:  
011-22159148/49, Extn-121, Mobile: 91- 9899198174 (Mr. A.K. Sharma)

Email: [iassi.conference@gmail.com](mailto:iassi.conference@gmail.com) [iassi79@yahoo.com](mailto:iassi79@yahoo.com)

All queries relating to the Conference should be addressed to:

[iassi.conference@gmail.com](mailto:iassi.conference@gmail.com)

For details and updates on the Conference, please visit [www.iassi.org](http://www.iassi.org)

## ABOUT THE ORGANISERS

### About Acharya Nagarjuna University

Acharya Nagarjuna University was established in 1976 and located between Vijayawada and Guntur. With 5000 campus students, it offers 50 PG programs and M.Phil and Ph.D in 48 disciplines. It also offers 153 UG programs in 412 affiliated colleges in Guntur and Prakasam districts. Its centre for distance education offers 87 UG & PG programs. Its vision is "To generate source of Knowledge that dispel ignorance and establish truth in everything" (SATYE SARVAM PRATISHTITAM). It was awarded NAAC-A grade and ISO certification in 2016. Recently it secured Knowledge Performance Indicator grade 'A' obtaining 81 points evaluated by Andhra Pradesh Knowledge Mission (APKM), the best among all the Universities in Andhra Pradesh, Times Higher Education World University Rank 801+, BRICS Rank 201-250, Web of Universities World rank 3877, 4ICU World Rank 4483.

### About the 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 Guntur

Guntur is an important centre for business and commerce in Andhra Pradesh. The city is the headquarters for Guntur district and Mandal headquarters of Guntur Mandal in Guntur revenue division. It is situated 64 kms from Bay of Bengal. It is located between Vijayawada (22 km) and Guntur (18 km). The new capital of Andhra Pradesh "Amaravati" is being built in the district of Guntur on the banks of the River Krishna. Guntur is historically famous for its Buddhist architectural structures and lores of Buddha featuring the first Kalachakra here.



### How to reach Acharya Nagarjuna University

It is on the NH 16 (old NH 5) 20 KM from Vijayawada Railway Station and 38 KM from Vijayawada international airport at Gannavaram. Both railway station and airport are well connected with all metros of the country. A part of the Golden Quadrilateral system the city is connected to all the important cities of the country through major highways such as Kolkata-Guntur-Madras highway, Hyderabad-Guntur highway and the Bellary-Kurnool-Vinookunda-Guntur highway.

### Some important places to visit

- Undavalli Caves: a monolithic example of Indian rock-cut architecture
- Kanakadurga Temple: famous Hindu Temple of Goddess Durga located on the Indrakeeladri hill.
- Bhavani Island: a 130 acre river island formed by the River Krishna, has good boarding and lodging facilities.
- Kondapalli Fort: main entrance carved out of a single granite boulder.
- Amaravathi: the Largest Stupa of the country built by Acharya Nagarjuna, 2000 years ago.



## GUIDELINES FOR PROSPECTIVE CONTRIBUTORS ON THE CONFERENCE THEME

### INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT: PERSPECTIVES AND POLICIES

The rapid economic transformation in the recent decades and its effects worldwide has compelled a shift in the concerns around the notion and process of development. This is in response to the recognition that development has not spread evenly across countries, regions and populations. 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. In this context, recently, there is a growing emphasis and consensus on development accompanied by greater socio-economic inclusion. Social-economic inclusion in this sense both constitutes and is instrumental to development. This vision and the range of issues in inclusive development are encompassed in the various development policy agendas drawn by the United Nations, such as, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

To promote inclusive development, an understanding of the interconnections between processes of development, inequality, deprivation, and different dimensions of social exclusion is imperative. Issues of social exclusion and inclusive development, further, differ across regions and countries owing to their specificities. The analysis and policy prescriptions regarding inclusive development are thus contextual. In the case of India, especially, growth and development have differential impact across castes, classes, genders, religious identities, and regions. 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:

- Equity and Social Inclusion
- Livelihood and Employment Opportunities
- Education and Skills
- Urban Development
- Social Protection
- Inclusive Social and Political Institutions

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. Papers are welcome from other regions and countries besides India, and from all Social Science disciplines. Papers written with an interdisciplinary approach are particularly welcome.



## Equity and Social Inclusion

Issues of inequity, inequality, and social exclusion cut across different social, political, and economic aspects of the society. Socio-economic identities shape opportunities and choices that in turn also affect the outcome of developmental processes. Sections of the society are marginalised and/or adversely included in the process of development. Empirical studies and data show that issues of poverty, malnourishment, lack of access to basic necessities, and vulnerability and distress in times of shock afflict some sections of the society more than others. Moreover, it is shown that disprivilege and disadvantages often spill over to the next generations. Therefore, all analyses and policies that seek to promote equity and social inclusion must take into account the existing disadvantages and outcomes of social policies that create opportunities for some and exclude others. The papers in this theme may address the following issues:

- Poverty, inequality, and social exclusion
- Social identities and differential outcomes
- Access, disparity and discrimination; advantage and inclusion
- Socio-economic mobility; convergence/divergence of social and economic progress
- Rights and violations; violence and justice
- State and social policy, markets, and inclusive development


## Livelihood and Employment Opportunities

Gainful employment is amongst the most important factors in reducing poverty and promoting inclusive development. Conversely, high levels of unemployment, underemployment, and unremunerative work gives rise to a host of economic, social, and political problems. These issues not only exacerbate the existing forms and patterns of social exclusion but also create newer forms of exclusion and deprivations. In recent times, due to the global economic slowdown, unemployment and the related social unrest has afflicted countries across the globe.

India has witnessed an impressive rate of economic growth over the past two decades. Job creation – both in terms of quantity and quality – has however lagged behind. Deregulation of the Indian economy during this phase has further 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. Against this background, the Conference invites papers on the following related themes:

- State policy, labour, and employment
- Nature and forms of informality in the labour markets



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- Women's work and gender relations in the work sphere
  - Wages, work conditions, and social relations in emerging sectors like IT and the knowledge-based sectors
  - Livelihoods based on ecological resources like forests and fisheries
  - Migration and work
  - Trade unions and future of work

### Education and Skills


Universal primary education and a skilled workforce are the foundational pillars of inclusive development and economic growth. Historical evidence in the case of developed societies shows that spread and enforcement of universal education and abolition of child labour were fundamental to their social transformation. Likewise, technical knowledge and skill development are equally necessary. For developing countries like India, ensuring universal and adequate skill development that meets market demands remains a challenge. Thus, both the quality and quantity of educational services are inadequate to meet demands. In addition to this, educational attainments are a significant factor in upward social mobility – both in material and non-material terms.

In light of the recent cutbacks in public spending and the increasing presence of private educational institutions, particularly in the sphere of higher and technical education, there are growing concerns regarding equal access to education the world over. In India too, limited access to educational opportunities has resulted in various contestations in the public sphere – over privatisation, increased fees, and reservations in higher and technical educational institutions. The subthemes identified are as follows:

- Right to education and privatization of education
- Marginalised groups, regions, and educational backwardness
- Issues of quality of education
- Educational policy and public financing
- Unemployment among the educated, especially women
- Skill development
- Education, employment and social mobility

### Urban Development

The majority of the world's population is urban and will expand further with the rate of urban growth set to increase substantially in the coming decades. Nonetheless, the difference in the extent of urbanization is stark between world regions with a larger proportion of urban population living in developed nations, while a majority of people in Asia and Africa continue to live in rural areas. Simultaneously, some of the largest urban centers are located in developing countries like India and Brazil. Urban development and urbanization is associated with the development and structural transformation of the economy and offers many benefits due to



economies of agglomeration. These benefits are however contingent on the adequate planning of infrastructure and other basic amenities that are available and accessible to all. Data shows that urban centers are highly unequal and exclusionary where a large proportion of the population lacks access to basic amenities and resources. Further, the development process is rapidly redrawing urban-rural boundaries. An analysis of issues of exclusion and deprivation amongst vast sections of the urban population gains importance in the context of the discourse on 'smart cities' dominating the policy realm in recent times. The sub-themes in this section are:

- Nature of urbanization and regional specificities
- Urban Citizenship and social identities; gender and urban space
- Small Cities and economic growth
- Infrastructure development and urban planning
- Provision of basic infrastructure and amenities in cities and urban ecology
- Issues of urban governance
- Urban slums and squatter settlements


### Social Protection

The global economic downturn in recent times with its associated unemployment, precarious work conditions, and low and stagnant wages has revived interest in social protection measures as a means to achieve more inclusive development. Empirical studies show that social protection measures help ameliorate chronic and absolute poverty and reduce vulnerability in times of shock. Further, evidence also points towards the growth augmenting effects of social protection. The reduced fiscal space available to States and the push towards greater austerity measures by governments across the world have put State spending on social protection under scrutiny. This is at a time when the need for such measures is very high. In India, there has been a demand for expanding and bringing sections of the population under social protection. To this end, debates have focused on universal coverage and designing policies that benefit marginalized groups in the recently proposed basic income policy. Situating inclusion in this context, we would like papers that interrogate the following themes:

- Components of Universal Social Protection and its coverage
- Cash transfers
- Universal Basic Income
- Informal employment and social protection
- Migrant workers and social protection
- Old age and social protection
- Minimum wages

### Social and Political Institutions

A socially inclusive society must ensure that each person has access to economic, social, cultural, and political institutions with equal rights and



privileges. This benefits not only the individuals in a society who develop a sense of belonging, rights, and duties, but also leads to a more stable and cohesive social setting. Thus social inclusion must address not only material forms of deprivations but also exclusion from decision making and enjoying all aspects of the social and cultural life of a society. Often, the most manifest aspect of social exclusion is exclusion from social and political institutions which have triggered larger uprisings demanding a more inclusive society, as the modern world history shows. Some sub-themes identified here are:

- State, citizenship, and inclusion
- Social and political rights and inclusion
- Social movements and public action for social inclusion
- Social identities, democratic institutions, and social exclusion
- Electoral reservations and political representation
- Voluntary organizations and political parties



8th IASSI Annual Conference  
4-5 December 2017, Guntur, 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  
• Representing IASSI  
Member Institution (Yes/No) -----  
• 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: 91-9899198174 (Mr. A.K. Sharma)  
E-mail: [iassi.conference@gmail.com](mailto:iassi.conference@gmail.com)/[iassi79@yahoo.com](mailto:iassi79@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: \_\_\_\_\_

Full address of current organisation (In case retired, previous institution)

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Current mailing address (if different from above)

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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 research 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 or should be sent by post to IASSI Secretariat or emailed to: [iassi79@yahoo.com](mailto: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](mailto:iassi79@yahoo.com)