



Department of Humanities and Social Sciences
Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee, Uttarakhand (India)
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THE INDIAN SOCIETY OF LABOUR ECONOMICS
C/o Institute for Human Development
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THE INDIAN SOCIETY OF LABOUR ECONOMICS



LABOUR ECONOMICS CONFERENCE

11-13 April 2022
IIT Roorkee, Uttarakhand, India



Department of Humanities and Social Sciences
Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee, Uttarakhand, India

The Indian Society of Labour Economics (ISLE) <http://www.isleijle.org/> is a professional association of academics, researchers, and other stakeholders interested in the areas of labour, employment and development. The Society was founded in 1957 to promote scientific studies and disseminate knowledge on labour markets, employment, employment relations and related themes. It publishes a quarterly, peer-reviewed journal "The Indian Journal of Labour Economics" (IJLE) <https://www.springer.com/journal/41027>, which is now in its 64th year of publication. Co-published with Springer the journal features scientific research on labour and employment issues



THE INDIAN SOCIETY OF LABOUR ECONOMICS

62nd LABOUR ECONOMICS CONFERENCE

11-13 April 2022, IIT Roorkee, Uttarakhand, India

The Indian Society of Labour Economics (ISLE) is pleased to announce its 62nd Annual Conference to be held in IIT Roorkee, Uttarakhand during 11-13 April 2022. This Conference is organised by the Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, IIT Roorkee, Uttarakhand, India. Prof. Alakh N. Sharma, Director, Institute for Human Development, New Delhi is the Conference President. Dr. S.P. Singh, Professor, Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, IIT Roorkee, Uttarakhand is the Organising Secretary of the Conference.

CONFERENCE THEMES



THEME 1
The Employment Challenge



THEME 2
Migration and Development



THEME 3
Social Protection for Workers

Dates to Remember



Last Date for Submission of Papers
From India **10 February 2022**
From Outside India **20 January 2022**



Communication from ISLE
About Acceptance of Papers
28 February 2022



Last Date for Registration
15 March 2022

CONFERENCE DURATION

The Conference will begin at 9.30 am on 11 April 2022 and conclude by 2 pm on 13 April 2022. Participants are advised to reach Roorkee a day prior to the Conference and schedule their departure for the evening of 13 April 2022 or the morning of 14 April 2022.

**All the participants must be fully vaccinated.
Online participation is open for participants from outside India only.**

PRE-CONFERENCE SYMPOSIUM

A pre-Conference symposium on “Future of Work in the Global South”, organised by Southern Centre for Inequality Studies, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, Johannesburg, South Africa and Institute for Human Development (IHD), New Delhi is being organized on 10 April 2022 between 4 pm and 6.30 pm. Some well-known experts from countries of the Global South will be making presentations in this Symposium. Those interested in the Pre-Conference event should aim to reach the Conference venue by noon on 10 April 2022.

SUBMISSION OF PAPERS

- The Conference is open to scholars both from India and outside and the proposed papers may focus on empirical contexts pertaining to India or other regions and countries of the world.
- The papers should be submitted online on the Conference portal at <http://conference.isleijle.org/>
- The length of the paper should not exceed 8000 words and should adhere to the current writing style of The Indian Journal of Labour Economics (IJLE). For further details, please visit <http://www.springer.com/economics/journal/41027>
- All papers should include a summary of 500-750 words. The summaries of all accepted papers will be compiled into a publication which will be distributed among the Conference participants, along with a Pen drive containing the selected papers. These summaries will also be uploaded on the ISLE website.
- Those who would like their papers to be published in the Indian Journal of Labour Economics, should upload their revised papers after the Conference at <http://www.springer.com/economics/journal/41027>

- Authors must ensure that their submissions are original. Please note that all papers will be screened for plagiarism and accordingly accepted or rejected. Further, authors are solely responsible for plagiarism violations.
- Best Paper Awards and Fellowship: Every year ISLE gives Ruddar Datt and L K Deshpande Memorial Awards for two best papers presented in the Conference and Surjit Singh Fellowship to a young scholar below 40 years. For further details, visit: conference.isleijle.org

PANEL PROPOSALS

During the conference, a number of panels are organised including a pre-conference event. Proposals for panels are invited from scholars and institutions.

Each panel proposal should contain the following:

- Title of the panel and a description of the panel's theme
- Titles, authors and abstracts (within 500 words) of the papers to be presented
- Names, affiliations and short biographies (100-150 words) of the proposed presenters and discussants/commentators
- Name and contact information of the panel organiser

Note: A panel session will comprise of 4 – 5 paper presentations. The organizers / coordinators of each Panel Session are expected to be in charge of the Panel Discussion, including raising resources for speakers' travel and other expenditure. The proposals may be emailed to conference.isle@gmail.com by 10 February 2022.

TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS

The Indian Society of Labour Economics does not have any regular source of funding and each year the Society is able to raise some limited resources. As such, it is expected that the paper presenters, resource persons and other participants will fund their travel costs through their own institutions or other sources. For some select keynote / invited paper writers and resource persons, who are either superannuated or cannot manage their travel costs, the Society will make an effort to meet their travel expenses.

REGISTRATION FOR PARTICIPATION

Participation Category	With Accommodation			No Accommodation	
	Delegate		Accompanying Person	Delegate	
	ISLE Members	Non-ISLE Members		ISLE Members	Non-ISLE Members
India (INR)	4000	5000	2500	2000	3000
Developing Countries (US \$)					
• Online	–	–	–	40	75
• Offline	150	225	125	75	150
Other Countries (US \$)					
• Online	–	–	–	55	120
• Offline	225	350	275	110	235

Notes:

- The registration fee for the Conference includes payment towards a conference kit (comprising the summaries of all the papers presented at the Conference, a Pen drive of the papers, a conference bag, stationery, etc.), and modest accommodation and meals.
- 50% concession on registration is available to students and scholars who are unemployed. Those employed as research assistants and associates (below the level of Assistant Professor/Lecturer) may also apply for concession.
- Online participation is open ONLY for International participants (from outside India)
- Those registering after the deadline of 15 March 2022 will have to take care of their accommodation and transport arrangements themselves.
- On-the-spot registration will be allowed only for those seeking participation without accommodation.

Participants can register online through
conference.isleijle.org

Application form for ISLE membership
can be accessed at
www.isleijle.org/membership_details/

MODES OF PAYMENT

Registration fee may be paid by way of UPI/NEFT/RTGS Transfer or Demand Draft.

Details for the NEFT/RTGS Transfers

Account Name : **Indian Society of Labour Economics**

Account No : **18200100001495**

Bank & Branch : **UCO Bank, IIPA Branch, I. P. Estate, New Delhi-110002**

IFSC Code : **UCBA0001820**

- Proof of NEFT Transfer should be uploaded in the online registration form

Details for payment through bank drafts

Demand Draft in favour of

“The Indian Society of Labour Economics”, payable at New Delhi

- Scanned copy of Demand Draft should be uploaded in the online registration form

Details of payment through UPI Transfer



UPI ID - ijleisle@ucobank

- Copy of online receipt should be uploaded in the registration form

CONTACT DETAILS

Conference President

PROF. ALAKH N. SHARMA

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Note: All Conference logistics related queries (accommodation, local arrangements) should be addressed on this email.

ISLE Secretariat

PROF. I.C. AWASTHI

Hon. Secretary

MS. PRIYANKA TYAGI

Communication In-Charge

MS. JYOTI GIRISH

Administration and Logistics

All queries/submissions relating to the Conference should be sent only to
conference.isle@gmail.com

For details and updates on the Conference, please visit
<http://conference.isleijle.org/>

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GUIDELINES ON CONFERENCE THEMES FOR PROSPECTIVE 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.

Theme 1



THE EMPLOYMENT CHALLENGE

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) adopted in 2015 include full and productive employment and decent work as part of one of the goals to be attained by 2030. While the SDGs are supposed to be applicable to all countries at various levels of development, the notion of full employment as used to developed countries may not be applicable to most of the developing countries, including India. The indicators and targets that are recommended for monitoring performance in this regard also suffer from shortcomings.

The Covid-19 pandemic and consequent lockdown in most parts of the world, both in developed and developing countries, very adversely affected employment and livelihoods. However, the challenge of creating decent employment has been for the last several years in both developed and developing, particularly after the onset of globalization. In most of the developing countries, the crisis has been relatively more acute as these countries also suffer from high incidence of poverty and insecure livelihoods. These countries have a very high level of informal employment. India has about 90 per cent informal workers without any social protection. The informal employment with low productivity has shown persistence over the years in India. Along with this, there has been a slow process of structural transformation, high rate of unemployment of the educated, and a mismatch between education and skills required by the labour market and those produced by the country's education and training system. Manufacturing has not been the engine of growth in South Asian countries, including India, as happened in the case of East and South-east Asian

countries. As a result of the slow growth of productive employment in manufacturing and low employment intensity in the service sector, the informal sector has been the major vehicle of employment in these countries. Meanwhile, new challenges for the future of work are emerging as a result of an increasing shift in technologies, including robotics and artificial intelligence, as well as changes in the organization of production which are developing globally but which are also affecting the Indian labour market. The nature of education and skills required for the labour market with the emergence of new technologies will be very different than earlier.

In the above context, the papers on this theme may address these of the following issues in the global, regional or Indian context. The issues are only illustrative and may cover other issues listed below as well.

- What is the nature of the employment challenge that the developing countries in general and India in particular are faced with? Are these challenges different from those in the developed economies?
- How the employment challenges differ across various groups such as women workers, informal workers, unskilled workers?
- How have the labour market and employment trends been linked to the pace and pattern of growth in developing countries, particularly in India?
- Why trade liberalization and economic reforms have not helped South Asian and Indian economies to generate more decent employment?
- Why has manufacturing not emerged as a driver of economic growth and creator of employment in South Asia and India unlike the East Asian and South East Asian Countries? Has technological change destroyed this historically observed capacity of manufacturing to generate jobs for relatively low skilled labour at a rapid pace?
- What explains the growth of informal employment in the formal sector, particularly in India? Can this trend be reversed without undermining job creation?

- How gradually the formalization of informal employment can take place? What are its benefits and costs?
- How can developing countries like India achieve the targets of full productive employment and decent work as envisaged by Sustainable Development Goals?
- What are the implications of new technologies being adopted gradually in different parts of the world for the future of work? What will be consequences for employment and work in developing countries and India?
- What are the nature and characteristics of the gig and platform economy and what would be their place in the pursuit of the goal of full employment and decent work? How can the issues relating to workers' rights and social protection be addressed in the context of such an economy?
- Is the Fourth Industrial Revolution going to usher in the beginning of the end of work? Which sectors are most likely to be affected and in what ways? What are the likely implications for the overall employment and labour market scenario in countries such India? What are the emerging policy challenges?
- What would be the implications and consequences of the emerging new technologies and Fourth Industrial Revolution for the World of work? How can the new challenges of responding to the emerging requirements of education and skills be addressed alongside the current challenge of unemployment of the educated in India?
- How has the COVID-19 Pandemic affected the employment situation in developing countries and India? How has it affected various groups such as informal workers, women workers etc.? What are the emerging policy perspectives?

Theme 2



MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Migration is one of the defining features of the contemporary world of work and is integral to the process of social and economic development. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development provides for a strong link between decent work and migration in Sustainable Development Goal 8 (SDG) of promoting 'sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all'. Target 8.8 of the SDG stipulates the protection of 'labour rights' and promotion of 'safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment'. The huge potential contribution of labour migration to an inclusive development process can be fully harnessed only if there is a nuanced understanding of the emerging forms and nature of labour flows, on the one hand, and their impacts and implications at the micro and macro levels in the sending and receiving regions, on the other.

The concept of migration that evolved connoted spatial movement of people in conjunction with industrialisation and urbanisation (rural-urban migration). Policy measures too were crafted with this in mind. This conceptual paradigm, with various modifications, still informs descriptions of the movement of people in search of employment. In the mid-1970s, dissatisfaction with this migration paradigm led to the location of labour circulation as an alternative. There are, however, several

aspects of labour mobility that still remain outside the purview of the extant paradigms of migration.

One of the major issues concerning migration is the measurement problem: most migration indicators measure stocks of migrant population and severely under-enumerate migration flows. Thus, while lifetime migration may be adequately represented, short-term, seasonal and circular migration are inadequately measured. The growing informalisation of employment relations has accentuated the measurement problem.

While the need to improve data systems to capture all forms of labour migration is vital, it is still important to analyse the trends and patterns of labour migration streams across space and over time. This exercise will enable one to gauge broad orders of magnitude of both internal and international patterns of migration. This should also address the issues of changes and continuity in the gender, social and regional composition of migrant streams. Issues of intensification and diversification of migration flows may also be considered in this light. Here it will be important to examine the available data sources at the macro level to determine these trends and patterns. Critical discussion on data sources may generate possibilities of capturing the hitherto missing aspects of mobility as also suggestions for improving the design of such data-generating systems. Such a trend analysis could become the basis for projection for the future.

Given that discrepancies have often been reported between macro-level analysis and field-level data, it is crucial to take account of the emergent forms and characteristics of migration flows at the micro level. This has become especially necessary with increasing decentralisation of economic and political processes. Such micro-level analysis must take note of the regional and sectoral characteristics. It is at this level that we become aware of the need to go beyond the traditional forms of analysis of the causes and effects of labour migration. Issues such as household strategies, gendered structures of decision-making, differential impacts of remittances, new forms of agency systems, group characteristics of migration streams, etc. are of critical salience.

It is also important to recognise that increasing internationalisation of production, globalisation of economic networks, and liberalisation of the movement of capital and technology will have significant implications for the emerging forms and characteristics of labour mobility. Most predictions point to a much higher scale of labour mobility in the twenty-first century, not because of liberalisation of immigration controls, but because of growing labour supply pressures and rising income inequalities within and across nations brought about by globalisation itself. Given the stringent immigration policies evolving in many receiving regions, there are concerns that bigger numbers of migrants would be undocumented and that labour institutions that have evolved to meet national needs would be inadequate to provide for the social protection and security of the globally mobile migrant workforce.

Labour migration has traditionally been viewed as a strategy for alleviating economic and social insecurity. However, as has been widely noted, the migration process often leads to intensification of existing insecurities and gives rise to new ones. Employer preference for migrant workers in the informal sector is to an extent based on the vulnerability induced by migration. Micro-level studies indicate political and social marginalisation, which accentuates different forms of insecurities including those arising from health and occupational hazards. Studies also suggest that a large proportion of migrant workers, particularly seasonal and circular migrants, are excluded from existing social protection measures, and argue that policy measures should immediately be put in place to overcome this exclusion and thus reduce the vulnerability of these workers. There is also a strong need to ensure portability of social security benefits across regions.

The Covid-19 pandemic has mirrored the different forms of insecurities encountered by the migrant workers, particularly the short-term and circular migrants. Such migrant workers who generally work in the lower rungs of the informal economy were hardest hit by the pandemic in developing countries and Indian cities. As the crisis and the lockdown unfolded, it clearly highlighted the almost complete absence of social protection measures for these vulnerable workers. In fact, lack of reliable data and information about these migrant workers acted as a major deterrent in formulating and implementing contingency measures to meet even their basic

subsistence needs in many parts of India. These aspects highlight the need to analyse in detail the issues of rights and empowerment of migrant workers. Given that most rights are based on fixity of location, it will be important to conceptualise the issue of rights as grounded on the increasing spatial mobility of the workforce.

Detailed deliberations on these and related aspects and their outcomes will be pivotal for evolving an evidence-based, coherent and comprehensive policy architecture to respond to contemporary labour migration and make it integral to the process of development.

Considering the transdisciplinary construct of labour migration, papers are welcome which explore not only economic issues but also historical, political, sociological and psychological aspects linked to labour migration. The contributions should be confined to labour migration and should not be concerned with other forms of migration such as refugee movement, student migration and population mobility.

Given this broad context, we enlist certain pertinent questions (only indicative in nature) that may be addressed by the scholars and policymakers in the papers they contribute to this theme.

- How do the recent theoretical developments reconceptualise migration? Do the key propositions propounded by these theoretical models adequately explain the initiation and perpetuation of contemporary labour migration flows?
- How effective are secondary sources of data in India in capturing all forms of labour migration flows? What kind of reorientation in the design of such data-generating systems is needed to capture the hitherto missing aspects of labour mobility?
- What are the recent and major trends and patterns of labour migration streams across space and over time? What kind of changes and continuity do we observe in terms of gender, social and regional composition of migration flows? How are these related to the structural factors determined by the nature of capitalist growth and globalisation?
- How do the regulatory and policy mechanisms impinge on labour migration? How do socio-

political factors influence these mechanisms, at the formulation and implementation levels?
What measures are to be taken to manage 'orderly' migration?

- How have different forms of networks and agencies evolved and operated in the recruitment landscape related to labour migration?
- What are the contributions of different types of factors in promoting labour migration? If migration is selective for certain kinds of labour migration in certain contexts, why is this so? How do the individual attributes, such as gender, socio-religious background, education and skill training, explain the propensity to migrate, choice of employment and earning levels? What is the impact of migration on the overall earnings of labour? What are the different types of discrimination and social exclusion migrant workers encounter at their places of destination?
- How does migration affect the individuals left behind, households, communities and regions in source areas? The possible consequences of migration can be assessed in terms of economic well-being, remittances, poverty, patterns of accumulation, changes in the labour market, civic rights, entitlements, local participation, awareness, attitudes, habits and consumption patterns, children's education, etc. Distinction may be made between children, the elderly, women and men.
- What is the impact of labour migration on different aspects of development in the destination areas, such as the availability and cheap supply of services, accumulation and growth, urban congestion, fiscal space, etc.?
- How does labour migration interact with labour market characteristics in the destination areas? Does it lead to greater segmentation among labour markets?
- Does labour migration necessarily lead to a hardening of social and political attitudes of the locally resident populations towards migrant labour? What are the conditions which lead to a differential impact on these attitudes?

- How do changes in the transport, communication and banking infrastructure influence labour migration? If recent changes have brought down some of the costs of migration, what is the overall impact on migration?
- What is the impact of development initiatives (such as MGNREGA in India), both at the source and destination areas, on labour migration?
- What is the status of labour rights for migrants? How do labour regulations and the legislative framework affect different types of migrants?
- What are the implications of new Labour Codes and e-Shram Portal for migrant workers in India?
- What do we know about cross-border immigration, particularly in the Indian context, its causes and its consequences? How can the rights of these migrants be safeguarded under the relevant ILO Conventions?
- What is the impact of different types of local intervention by non-state actors on labour migration?
- What were the major vulnerabilities encountered by the various groups of migrant workers, particularly short-term migrants, in the aftermath of the Covid-19 pandemic? How far were the responses of the state and non-state actors effective in mitigating the insecurities of the migrant workers?
- What kinds of policies will be needed in future to better address the crisis due to COVID-19 pandemic induced lockdown for various groups of workers?
- To what extent is labour migration likely to affect the achievement of the SDGs?
- How do we situate the intersection of labour migration and the future of work at a time of rapid change, uncertainty and disruption?



The theme of 'social protection', rather than the more widely known term 'social security', has been used for this conference. Conventionally, the notion of social security has been linked to the workers' status in formal labour markets and the focus has been on contingencies rather than on deficiencies. But more generally, the term refers to the use of social means to prevent deprivation and vulnerability to deprivation. From the point of view of developing countries, the two notions (viz. deprivation and vulnerability) are closely interlinked, which has necessitated a broader notion of social security.

The ILO and many other international organisations now use the broader concept of 'social protection', which can be defined as the set of public measures that a society provides for its members to protect them against economic and social distress caused by the absence or a substantial reduction of income from work as a result of various contingencies (sickness, maternity, employment injury, unemployment, invalidity, old age, or death of the breadwinner), provision of healthcare and of benefits for families with children. The ILO suggests that social protection should be approached in its various dimensions and through various phases. The dimensions include access to essential goods and services, prevention of and protection against various risks, and promotion of potentials and opportunities in order to break vicious cycles and pervasive tendencies. The phases are: before, during, and after the working years.

Since the global financial crisis of 2008, the UN, led by the ILO and the WHO has also defined the notion of the Social Protection Floor which covers income security and essential services, including health, based on a life cycle approach. ILO Recommendation 202 has further elaborated on this notion in the context of country-specific circumstances.

The Covid-19 pandemic which broke out in 2020 has once again highlighted the lacunae in the world-wide social protection system. The World Social Protection Report 2020-22 has shown that only 46.9 percent of the global population were effectively covered by at least one measure of social protection, and has recommended that countries follow the “high road to social protection” by investing significantly more resources in it.

India has been ramping up social protection measures for its population based on different approaches through the last several years. The country also took many urgent steps in the wake of the pandemic. The Code on Social Security which was legislated by the Indian Parliament in September 2020, aims at providing a legal framework for social security for all workers, both formal and informal.

The following could be indicative themes in this sphere though the paper contributors could pursue other related themes as well:

- Researchers could analyse the global trends in social protection, both among developing countries (or within groups of them) and between developing and developed countries, particularly after the Covid-19 pandemic.
- During the post-reforms period in India, the main policy perspective has been influenced by neo-liberalism and by the trend towards globalisation, which has

ultimately influenced the nature and pattern of social protection measures that are being implemented. Researchers may examine the influence of the macro policy environment on the expansion of social protection in India.

- In recent years, following the reports of the National Commission on Employment in the Unorganised Sector (NCEUS), the number of social protection measures undertaken by both the Centre, and a number of states, has increased. Some of the social protection schemes such as Ayushman Bharat are very ambitious in scope and coverage. However, they remain non-legislated and do not reflect legal entitlements. It would be a timely exercise to present papers examining the design, implementation and effectiveness of such schemes at this conference. The papers may also attempt to capture the unevenness across states, across various groups of workers, and across the formal and informal economies.
- A few important social protection measures, based on the concept of rights or entitlements, have either already been launched, or are on the anvil. For example, the already launched Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is based on the concept of a justiciable right. This also holds for the Right to Food under the NFSA. One of the premises of having a claim as a justiciable right is that the government will devote more resources to the fulfillment of the rights, and that rights-based claims will be associated with more accountable systems of delivery. Paper contributors may like to examine, through their papers, whether rights-based claims do indeed strengthen accountability structures and lead to greater demand and better delivery.
- Further, both within the context of rights-based claims, and more generally within the context of increasing social protection, researchers may like to examine the actual financing of social protection measures, the scope for financing these measures and the priorities that could be adopted in the context of resource availability, as well as the scope for financing these measures, both at the national and state levels.

- Researchers may like to examine the extent to which the Social Security Code 2020 provides an effective framework for universal social security in India and its strengths and weaknesses from various perspectives.
- The NCEUS has argued for a social floor consisting of minimum conditions of work and of livelihood. Similarly, the ILO and the UN have now argued for a 'social protection floor'. Researchers may also like to examine whether and how such a floor could become a reality in India's context.



ABOUT THE ORGANISERS

ABOUT IIT ROORKEE

Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee is among the foremost institutes of national importance in higher technological education and engineering, basic and applied research. It has its roots in the Roorkee College, set up in 1847 and renamed as the Thomason College of Civil Engineering in 1854. It got elevated as the first Technical University of the country in 1948 through the University of Roorkee Act, 1947. On September 21, 2001, the university was converted into an IIT by the Government of India. Since its establishment, the Institute has played a vital role in providing the technical manpower and know-how to the country and in pursuit of research. It ranks amongst the best technological institutions in the world and has contributed to all sectors of technological development.

ABOUT DEPARTMENT OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

The Department of Humanities and Social Sciences in IIT Roorkee (erstwhile University of Roorkee) was established in 1966 with a vision to integrate human values and social concerns with technical education. Over the years, it has developed into a lively department, encompassing teaching and research programs in English, Economics, Philosophy, Psychology, Sociology, Fine Arts, and related inter & cross-disciplinary subjects. The Department runs a Two-Year MSc programme in economics. Starting 2021, the Department also offers a Five-Year BS-MS (Economics) programme. One of the notable achievements of the department in recent years has been the expansion in

research activities and exchanges of ideas, facilitated by the constant surge of discussions, consultations, and publications in esteemed and high-impact journals. Besides, there has been a considerable progression of physical and academic infrastructure, which, in process, provides an impetus to its bright future.

ABOUT ROORKEE

Roorkee is an old town in Northern India and highlights a rich history. Roorkee is located in the foothills of the Shivalik hills of the Himalayan region along the banks of the Ganges canal. Apart from being home to the Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee, the city acclaims as one of India's oldest military establishments and has been the headquarter of the Bengal Engineer Group since the year 1853. Roorkee holds the strategic importance of serving irrigation water facilities to approximately 5000 villages since April 8, 1854 through the canal built under the supervision of Col. P.T. Cautley, a British Officer. The canal is still considered a pioneering engine of agricultural growth in the plains of Uttar Pradesh.

HOW TO REACH ROORKEE

Roorkee is well connected by train and road. From New Delhi, the capital city of India, Roorkee is situated at a distance of nearly 190 km.

BY AIR

The nearest airport to Roorkee is the Jolly Grant Airport, Dehradun, situated at a distance of about 70 Kms, i.e., an approximate drive of nearly 110 minutes (depending on the road traffic). The airport is well connected with direct flights to and from New Delhi and Mumbai. However, the airport serves limited and indirect to and from flights to a few other locations of the country also.

BY RAIL

The train is the best way to avoid road traffic and reach the destination of Roorkee. However, advance booking is highly recommended as the trains crossing Roorkee towards the north direction are destined to cater to popular destinations, i.e., Haridwar and Dehradun. The frequency of trains to Roorkee from New Delhi and vice-versa is daily. Under normal circumstances, the travel time from New Delhi to Roorkee by train is approximately 04 hours only.

Reaching IIT Roorkee from Airports/Bus

BY ROAD

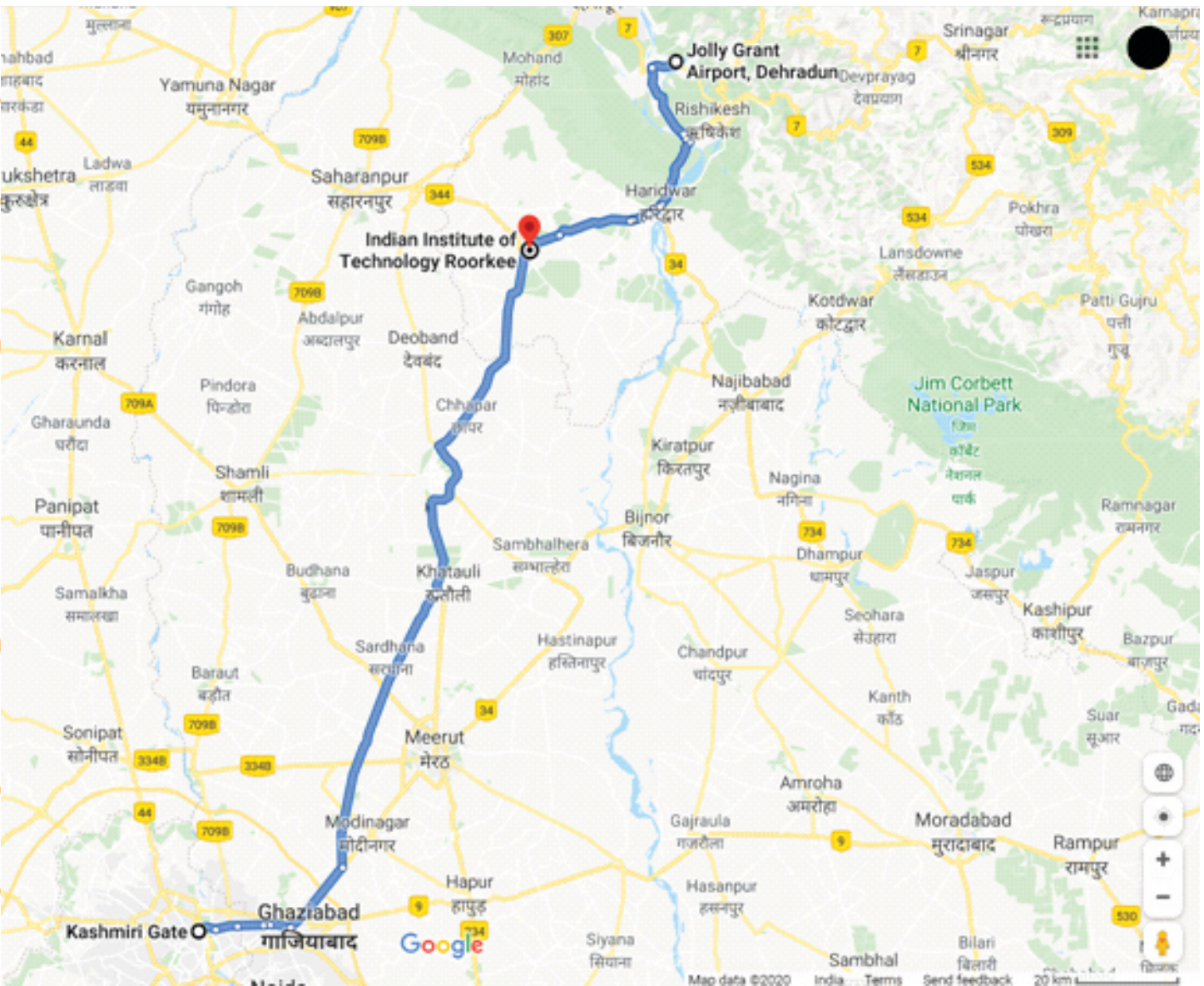
Roads serve as the major source of traveling in the Northern part of India. By road, Roorkee is situated at a distance of about 190 kms from Delhi, i.e., a drive of approximately 04-05 hours (depending on road traffic). Even though bus facilities are readily available throughout the day and up to midnight from ISBT Kashmere Gate (Delhi), the direct buses destined for Roorkee are limited. However, one can quickly board the buses destined for Haridwar because they all pass by Roorkee. Another option is to board the busses destined to Dehradun; however, it is highly recommended to ask before boarding the bus whether the bus will enter the Roorkee bus depot. From the Roorkee bus depot, the main gate of IIT Roorkee is less than 300 metres.

WEATHER IN ROORKEE IN APRIL

April is in the spring in Roorkee and is typically the 6th warmest month of the year. Daytime maximum temperatures average around a warm 32-35°C (90-95°F), whilst at night 15-18°C (60-65°F) is normal.

PLACES OF ATTRACTION NEAR ROORKEE

Roorkee is the gateway to Himalayas in Uttarakhand. From Roorkee, one can visit the nearby places like Haridwar (approx. 35 kms), Rishikesh (approx. 50 kms), Dehradun (approx. 70 kms) and Mussoorie (105 kms).



THE INDIAN SOCIETY OF LABOUR ECONOMICS

Application for Membership form

I/We subscribe to the Aims and Objectives of the Indian Society of Labour Economics. I/We agree to abide by the Constitution and Rules & Regulation of the Society as may be in force from time to time. I/We hereby apply for membership as per following particulars:

- Individual Annual Membership for the calendar year.....
- Life Individual Membership; Commencement year.....
- Student Annual Membership for the calendar year.....
- Other (Specify).....

(Please tick the appropriate category mentioned above and provide details)
Rs./US\$..... is being sent herewith for the Membership Fee by bank draft/bank transfer

Name (in Block letters)

Gender

Date of Birth

Designation

Full address of organization presently working (in case retired, previous institution)

Mailing Address: (if different from above)

Phone

Mobile

E-mail

Name of the contact person in case of institutional member

Broad areas of research interest

Encl.

Date

Signature of Applicant

(For membership fee structure, please see overleaf)

Memberships Details (Individual/Institutional)

Membership Fee

Type of membership	India (Rs.)	Developing Countries (US\$)	Other Countries (US\$)
Individual Annual	Rs. 1,000	75	125
Individual Life	Rs. 10,000	NA	NA
Institutional Annual	Rs. 2500	150	200

Notes:

1. A short CV (100-150 words) of the applicant should be sent in case of individual membership. In case of Institutional members, a profile of the organization in not more than 500 words should be sent.
2. Signed Application form by post should be sent to ISLE Secretariat or scanned copy of signed application form may be sent to email id: isle.ijle@gmail.com

Entitlement of Members:

- Will be entitled to attend the annual conferences of the society.
- Members with a continuous period of two years and life members will have Voting rights in the General Body.
- Will be provided annual conference materials (abstracts and papers) or through CD/email/ website:isleijle.org.
- Will be given online access to IJLE/after an undertaking (except student members)
- Will be supplied hard copies of Indian Journal of Labour Economics at a subsidized rate.

Mode of Payment:

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

Details for the NEFT/RTGS Transfer

Account Name : Indian Society of Labour Economics
Account No : 18200100001495
Bank & Branch : UCO Bank, IIPA Branch, I. P. Estate, New Delhi-110002
IFSC Code : UCBA0001820

Details for payment through Demand draft (DD) or local cheques

In favour of “The Indian Society of Labour Economics”, payable at New Delhi

Note: Scan Copy of the transaction id or the Demand Draft/local cheque of the payment along with the filled Membership Form should be mailed to ISLE Secretariat on conference.isle@gmail.com. Please mention 'ISLE Membership fee' in the Subject line.