



University of Mumbai

NAAC Accredited A++



46TH ALL INDIA SOCIOLOGICAL CONFERENCE (ONLINE)

Hosted By

UNIVERSITY OF MUMBAI

On

"CONSTITUTION, CITIZENSHIP AND MINORITIES: MAPPING SEVENTY YEARS OF INDIAN REPUBLIC"

W E L C O M E





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WELCOME

Commemorating 100 years of teaching and research at the Department of Sociology, University of Mumbai, we take great pleasure in welcoming you for the 46th All India Sociological Conference (AISC) of the Indian Sociological Society. The entire conference will be conducted on the virtual platform and hosted by the University of Mumbai, Department of Sociology. The theme for the conference is "Constitution, Citizenship and Minorities: Mapping Seventy Years of Indian Republic". The Conference will be held on 8, 9 & 10 December, 2021.

CONFERENCE THEME

Constitution, Citizenship and Minorities: Mapping Seventy Years of Indian Republic

Citizenship is a contested idea, a complex concept and an enmeshed practice. The idea of who is a citizen and who is not, what are the rights and responsibilities of a citizen are questions integrally tied to the ideas of nation, community, state and civil society. Largely imagined within the liberal philosophy of modernity, which travelled globally through colonialism, the notion of citizenship privileges the individual, and their sovereignty, over the community, the group and the society. In this sense, the idea of the citizen constructed the human person as independent of primordial ties, social context, social location and historical contingency. While this was liberatory in many ways, it was problematic in many others. The construction of the 'rational, individual citizen' has been contested in principle and in practice. Deeply enmeshed within the imagined communities of nations, nationhood and nationalism leading to ideas and practices of exclusion and marginalisation of several constituencies. This arguably happened because nations, even democratic and secular ones, tend to be imagined in majoritarian terms. Consequently, the idea of citizenship- and the discourse around it gets operationalized in terms of exclusions of a large number of people and communities, leaving them outside of its purview. It is important, therefore, to (re) conceptualize the notion of citizenship itself, fully recognizing its liberatory as well as constraining potential.

In India, the idea of citizenship evolved over many decades of colonial rule and took shape in the context of the independence movement, in the making of a modern nation-state. A plural and inclusive idea of citizenship was imagined in the making of India, a nation carved at the intersections of at least three civilisational, and many more cultural histories. Enmeshed in the discourse of rights and responsibilities, the ideas of citizenship and the nation-state were simultaneously constituted in a mutually affecting relationship. In the





course of its history, the modern Indian nation state debated, and continues to debate, the idea of citizenship, of inclusiveness, and of pluralism whereby vulnerable and marginal groups are to have an equal stake and access to natural and national resources and must have equal opportunity to participate and shape the nation. The debates of the constituent assembly in the making of the Indian constitution are witness to these efforts and must be revisited from that standpoint.

While the idea of 'unity in diversity' was central to this discourse, it has presented us with some fault lines. First, due to the focus on the unification of India as a nation, it became predicated on majoritarian identities, overriding claims to the nation that came from other locations. The Gandhi-Ambedkar debate at the Round Table Conference is an instance of this tendency. The preeminence of Gandhian ideas of and for the nation, over all other notions, becomes evident in the Constituent Assembly debates. Arguably, the marginalization of alternative views of the nation and the near total support to the Gandhian vision of the nation laid the foundation for later articulations of majoritarianism. Revisiting this complex history of contesting imaginations of the nation, and there by the notion of citizenship itself is an important pursuit of a political sociology invested in the making of a better world. Second, in this history, the idea of a strong centralised state emerged. State socialism was accepted by the leaders of the freedom movement by and large. They envisioned a strong centre with a certain degree of federalism. The emphasis on the strong centre eventually weakened even the earlier tenets of federalism to such an extent that any articulation of sub nationalism or assertion of ethnic aspirations are treated as separatist movements weakening the unity and integrity of the Indian nation state. In the post-independence era, citizenship and democracy got embroiled in the machinations of the Indian statecraft with its centralising tendencies. These histories need to be documented and theorised.

As we debate the concept of citizenship and the histories of the Indian nation state, it has become imperative to view these within the processes of globalisation, the spread of digital technologies, and the rise of a neo-liberal political economy on the one hand, the interconnectedness of our virtual - and physical- worlds offers possibilities of large-scale movement of people, ideas and things loosening the marked borders and boundaries of nations. On the other, processes of corporatisation and macdonaldization have deeply seeped into social, cultural and political structures of organisation leading to increasing risk and diminishing trust, triggering cultures of nativism and protectionism. Today, we are witness to compelling resistance movements of people from marginal locations - across and within nations- which are in turn subject to unprecedented surveillance and control. Increasingly, local and global civil society is being shrunk and people's movements are being crushed. Yet, ideas of a transnational global citizenry are finding resonance in, and taking shape through movements across the world, signaling hope and optimism in the development of a reflexive world.

PLENARY SESSIONS

The Theme of the Conference will be discussed in the following Plenary Sessions-

Panel 1. Status of the Minorities in the Constitution of India: Issues and Challenges

Panel 2. India's Tribals: Marginalisation, Dissent and Inclusion

Panel 3. Migration, Displacement, Identity: Socio Legal Perspectives

Panel 4. The Future of Civil Society: Movements of Resistance in Maharashtra

Research papers are invited related to the main theme of the Conference. The paper/s can be presented in English and Hindi. The paper/s can be presented in any of the 28 Research Committees (RCs) of the Indian Sociological Society.

PAPER PRESENTATIONS & MEMBERSHIP OF ISS

Membership to the ISS and RC is mandatory for paper presentations. Membership can be obtained through the ISS web portal. Please visit <http://app.insoso.org/Pages/register.aspx>. Life Members and Ordinary Members of the Indian Sociological Society are eligible for





RC Membership. An ISS Member can avail Membership in any two RCs and so the maximum number of papers one can present in the conference is limited to two only.

Only those who have remitted/updated their RC Membership fee are eligible for paper presentations in the RC. For details, please visit: <http://insoso.org/images/FAQ30.pdf>

Payment towards ISS Membership and RC Membership is to be made in the ISS Account only.

ISS Account Details:

Name of the Account: Indian Sociological Society

Savings Bank Account Number: 4114000100575176

Name of the Bank: Punjab National Bank

Branch: Vasant Kunj, New Delhi - 110070

IFSC: PUNB0411400

ABSTRACT SUBMISSION

Abstract will be selected on the basis of the following criteria

- Relation of the paper to the theme of the Conference
- Sociological relevance of the paper
- Conceptual clarity and methodological application

Abstract must follow the following format

- Title, brief introduction, objectives, significance/relevance
- Methodology
- Major findings/thesis/argument
- Between 200-250 words,
- For English -Times New Roman, 12 pt., PDF format
- For Hindi -Kruti Dev, 10 pt.
- The specifications for the font and format should be strictly adhered to, otherwise it will not be considered.

Abstract should be sent directly to the respective RC Convener/s along with the conference Registration Number, ISS Membership Number and RC Membership Number/Payment Details. These details are mandatory; hence please ensure that you do mention them.

The last date of submission of the Abstracts is on or before 15th November, 2021. Abstracts should be submitted within the deadline and Abstracts received beyond this date cannot be published in the 'Book of Abstracts'.





POSTER PRESENTATION

Poster presentations are invited from M.Phil. and Ph.D. research scholars who are participating in the Conference on any area related to the Conference theme. The last date of submission is on or before : 15th November, 2021.

Abstract for the poster should be submitted to the respective RC Convener/s in the same format as that of the paper presentation. A summary of the theoretical/conceptual, methodological and substantive aspects of the poster theme is required. Certificates will be issued to poster presenters. Registration rules apply.

The Posters should be sent to: Dr. Balaji Kendre, Organizing Secretary, 46th AISC, Department of Sociology, University of Mumbai, Kalina campus, Sanatcruz (E), Mumbai -400098. Email: aisc46@sociology.mu.ac.in

RESEARCH COMMITTEES

No.	Title	Convener	Email	Mobile
RC-1	History of Sociology	Prof. Manoj Chhaparia	iss01history20@gmail.com	9450 767440
RC-2	Studies in Family, Marriage & Kinship	Prof. Mahesh Shukla	iss02familymk20@gmail.com	8889032777
RC-3	Economy and Society	Prof. R. Maruthakutti (Ad-hoc)	iss03economy20@gmail.com	9443184812
RC-4	Migration and Diaspora Studies	Dr. Muneer Illath	iss04migration20@gmail.com	89538 43969
RC-5	Sociology of Education	Prof. Nagaraju Gundmeda (Ad-hoc)	iss05education20@gmail.com	9949314204
RC-6	Sociology of Religion	Dr. Ramanuj Ganguly	iss06religion20@gmail.com	9831623471
RC-7	Adivasi and Tribal Studies	Prof. Sanjay Singh	iss07tribal20@gmail.com	9450768961
RC-8	Inequalities, Stratification and Exclusion Studies	Prof. Parvez Ahmed Abassi	iss08inequality@gmail.com	9824181872
RC-9	Dalit Studies	Dr. Iswar Naik	iss09dalit20@gmail.com	9583612983
RC-10	Gender Studies	Prof. Rajni Bala (Ad-hoc)	iss10gender20@gmail.com	9417195262
RC-11	Sociology of Environment	Dr. MahendraKumar Jadhav	iss11environment20@gmail.com	9850954071
RC-12	Sociology of Health, Ageing and Well-Being	Dr. M.Thamilarasan	iss12health20@gmail.com	9840264460
RC-13	Science, Technology and Society	Prof. Madhav Govind	iss13science20@gmail.com	9868732956
RC-14	Globalization and Culture	Prof. V. P. Singh	iss14globalization20@gmail.com	9235608187
RC-15	Social Transformation and Development	Prof. Ashutosh Vyas	iss15transformation20@gmail.com	9414734724
RC-16	Work, Labour and Organization	Prof. R.B Patil (Ad-hoc)	iss16work20@gmail.com	9423859488





No.	Title	Convener	Email	Mobile
RC-17	Sociology of Social Movements	Prof. Rohit Jain	iss17movements20@gmail.com	9405247320
RC-18	Social Demography	Prof. Vinod Chandra	iss18demography@gmail.com	9415189200
RC-19	Urban Studies	Prof. Kulvinder Kaur	iss19urban20@gmail.com	8800442173
RC-20	Media Studies	Prof. Pramod Kumar Choudhary	iss20media20@gmail.com	9431413815
RC-21	Political Sociology	Prof. Bhup Singh Gaur (Ad-hoc)	iss21political20@gmail.com	9896036403
RC-22	Conflict and Violence Studies	Prof. Aneesa Shafi	iss22conflict20@gmail.com	9419007004
RC-23	Sociology of Law, Crime & Deviance	Prof. Rabindra Kumar Mohanty	iss23crime20@gmail.com	9437277597
RC-24	Sociology of Childhood and Youth	Prof. Piyali Sur	iss24childhood20@gmail.com	9674041212
RC-25	Sociology of Sports	Prof. Ravi Prakash	iss25sports20@gmail.com	9412246301
RC-26	Minority Studies	Prof. Khwaja Mohd. Ziauddin	iss26minority20@gmail.com	9966255073
RC-27	Sociology of Care	Prof. Samita Manna	iss27care20@gmail.com	9433915185
RC-28	Sociology of Everyday Life	Prof. Abhijit Mitra	iss28everydaylife20@gmail.com	9433044188

CONFERENCE REGISTRATION

To register for the Conference, one has to be a member of the Indian Sociological Society (ISS). For ISS Membership please visit: <http://app.insoso.org/Pages/register.aspx>.

Registration fee should be paid Online directly to the Bank Account of 46th All India Sociological Conference (Indian Bank) thorough net banking/RTGS/NEFT/Cheque/Cash etc.

Registration fee will cover access to Virtual platform and Conference kit (soft copy).

Accommodation will NOT be provided

After remitting the registration fee, fill the online 'Conference Application Form' on the ISS Website portal by logging into your ISS account, <http://app.insoso.org/Pages/LogIn.aspx>

For any queries regarding registration, please contact: ISS Office: 011-26132510, Mobile: 7217679262;

Email: societyinsoso@gmail.com

PAYMENT DETAILS

Registration Fee: For Indian delegate ₹ 500 and for Foreign delegate ₹ 1,000 to be paid online in Indian Bank Account of the University of Mumbai for which details are provided below. Registration fee includes Online Participation, Certificate/s etc.



Bank Account Details

Bank Name : Indian Bank, Branch: Mumbai Kalina, 400098.

Name of the Account: Finance and Accounts Officer

Account Number: 20059535315

Account Type: Current Account

IFSC Code: IDIB000K536

CBS code: 4186

MAHARASHTRA STATE

Situated on the Western coast of India, the state of Maharashtra is known as the Gateway to India. The third largest state in India, Maharashtra has a geography that covers two distinct relief divisions, namely, the Deccan Tableland and Konkan (coastal) strip. The world famous heritage sites of rock-cave art can be found in the state, like the Ajanta and Ellora caves near Aurangabad and the Elephanta Caves in Mumbai. Forts of Maharashtra built mainly around the time of Chhatrapati Shivaji, dot the state.

Maharashtra has a diverse culture woven into a colourful quilt. Historically, the Bhakti movement that began here includes saint poets like Dnyaneshwar, Namdev, Tukaram, Chokhamela and Bahina Bai. It celebrates the yearly Warkari movement that sees farmers and myriad believers in Vitthoba (an avatar of Lord Vishnu) converge to Pandharpur in an annual pilgrimage, propagating the values of non-violence, charity & austerity. The ten-day Ganeshotsav that marks the birthday of Lord Ganesha, is celebrated with great festivity & joy and the pandals set up in public spaces take up several socio- political activities. During the British Raj, it was by freedom fighters like Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak as a symbol of cultural pride in the resistance against the British Raj. Christmas, Holi, and Eid-E-Milad are



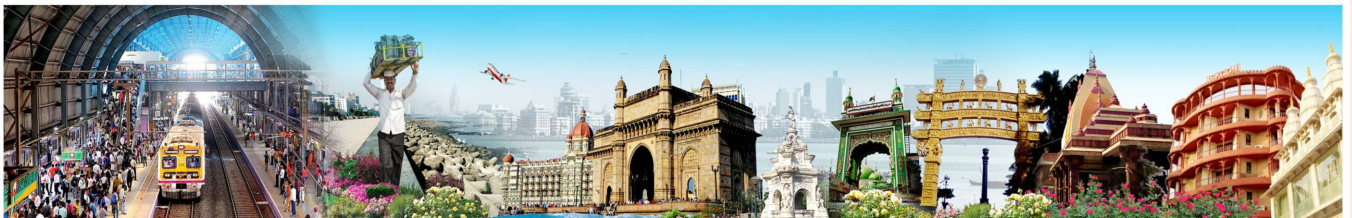


also celebrated with traditional fervour. The birthday of the late Dr.Bhimrao Ambedkar, one of the founding fathers of the Indian Constitution is celebrated with great fervour by the state. The Indian National Congress was established under the general secretaryship of A.O. Hume in Bombay in 1885.

A pioneer of women's rights and the Indian feminist movement, Maharashtra boasts of several thinkers and reformers who campaigned against child marriage and Sati, whilst simultaneously upholding women's education and widow remarriage. Prominent among them are Ramabai Ranade, Savitribai Phule, Pandita Ramabai and India's first woman doctor Anandi bai Joshi comes from the state. In contemporary times too, cities like Pune and Mumbai have active women's rights groups across party lines, that advocate equal opportunity and fair treatment. The first Indian newspaper Darpan was established here, emphasising the values of free and fair journalism.

MUMBAI CITY

Maximum City, Mumbai is a city of a vibrant intellectual life. It is a city that has seen many social movements like the trade union movement of the working classes, the Ambedkarite movement led by the Dalit panthers, the autonomous feminist movement that spearheaded various campaigns for gender equality and also more recently, the queer movement. In the suburbs, the Prithvi Theatre is an important cultural hub with a good cafe. Bombay or Mumbai—the capital of Maharashtra is not only the financial capital of India, but is literally the Gateway of India. Mumbai is named after the patron deity, Mother Goddess Mumba Devi and worshiped by the earliest inhabitants the Kolis. The city is constituted by the seven islands that were given as dowry to Charles the II when he married Catherine of Braganza in 1661. In the mid 18th century the reclamation project transformed Bombay into a major seaport on the Arabian Sea. It is also home to the largest film industry in the world. Some interesting sites to visit would be the August Kranti Maidan, the Horniman Circle Gardens, the Asiatic Society of Mumbai, Chaitya Bhoomi, Shivaji Park, Azad and Oval Maidans, the Gateway of India, Siddhivinayak & Mahalakshmi Temples, Haji Ali Dargah. Some of the places of interest are Colaba causeway, Bandra-Worli sea link, Juhu beach, Kala Ghoda, Chatrapati Shivaji terminus (Victoria Terminus) to name just a few.





UNIVERSITY OF MUMBAI

One of the oldest and premier Universities of India, the University of Mumbai [known earlier as University of Bombay], was established in 1857 after the "Wood's Education Dispatch". It is one amongst the first three Universities established in India. In the last 164 years of its functioning, the University has carved out a niche for itself as the intellectual & moral storehouse of society. The University has 54 Teaching Departments, 12 specialized Centres, 781 Affiliated Colleges, 2 main Campuses, 2 sub Campuses, 2 Model Colleges, and the 'School of Engineering and Applied Sciences' at Kalyan as the University's own Engineering College. The jurisdiction of the University is spread over a geographical area of more than 600 km. from Palghar, Thane district to Sindhudurg district.

Teaching-Learning, Research, Consultancy, and Innovation are its strengths and the University strives to nourish them to keep them contemporary and effective. The University is committed to create and maintain world class facilities, and create knowledge in the frontier areas of human understanding; keeping in mind the societal needs.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

The University's focus on research and the task of imparting instructions at the Post-Graduate level resulted in the establishment of the University Departments beginning with the Department of Sociology and Civics & Politics in the year 1919. The eminent British Sociologist and town planner Sir Patrick Geddes was the first Professor and Head of Department. The Department also has the distinction of being the oldest centre of teaching and research in Sociology and Anthropology in India. Over the last ten decades it has made pioneering and significant contributions to teaching and research in Sociology and Social Anthropology in South Asia.

A number of inter-disciplinary studies relating to the varied dimensions of Indian society were taken up in the department. More than 300 Ph.D. and M.Phil. Dissertations have been completed in the department through systematic field studies. It has trained a fairly large number of students drawn from different parts of South Asia. Some of the leading figures in Indian Sociology and Anthropology had their initial training in the department. Mention may be made of M. N. Srinivas (M.A. 1938, Ph.D. 1943), Irawati Karve (M.A. 1928), I.P. Desai (Ph.D. 1943), Y.B. Damle (Ph.D. 1950), Vilas Sangave (Ph.D. 1950) and M.S.A. Rao (Ph.D. 1953), and several others.

The department played a leading role in the professionalization of Sociology and Anthropology in India. The Indian Sociological Society and its Journal Sociological Bulletin owe their inception to the initiative of Professor Ghurye and his colleagues in the department. Professor G.S. Ghurye served as the President and Professor K.M. Kapadia and Professor J.V. Ferreira served as Secretaries of Indian Sociological Society from its inception in 1952 till 1966.

Hence it is with great pride & honour that we welcome the delegates of the 46th All India Sociological Conference to the original Home of the Indian Sociological Society- The Department of Sociology, University of Mumbai!

IMPORTANT POINTS TO BE NOTED

1. ISS and RC Membership are mandatory for paper presentations. Payment towards ISS Membership and RC Membership should be made to the ISS account only (Punjab National Bank).
2. Registration fee for the Conference, including spot registration, should be paid directly to the conference account (Indian Bank Account).
3. Abstracts should be submitted in the prescribed format before the deadline – 15th November, 2021.
4. Hindi abstracts should be sent in Kruti Dev 10 pt., otherwise it cannot be included in the book of abstracts.
5. Abstracts for paper/poster presentations should be sent directly to the respective RC Conveners with the details such as conference registration number, ISS Membership number and RC Membership number/payment details before abstract submission deadline.
6. No accommodation will be provided since conference is on Virtual mode.
7. After the submission of the online registration form in the ISS website portal, if you do not get a confirmation in three days, you may please contact the Organizing Secretariat in the email: aisc46@sociology.mu.ac.in

For any queries and information, contact:

Prof. BALAJI KENDRE, Organizing Secretary 46th AISC

Mobile: 91-9969042538, Email: aisc46@sociology.mu.ac.in





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All Members of Alumni of Department of Sociology

Thank You





University of Mumbai

M.G. Road, Fort, Mumbai,
Maharashtra, India, PIN.-400 032

+91 22 22708700

email: info@mu.ac.in

URL: www.mu.ac.in

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