



INDIAN ASSOCIATION OF SOCIAL SCIENCE INSTITUTIONS
24th IASSI ANNUAL CONFERENCE
10-12 October 2025 | Doon University, Dehradun, India



Doon University, Dehradun



The Indian Association of Social Science Institutions (IASSI), founded in 1979, is a federation of academic institutions, including universities and research centers, dedicated to advancing and enhancing social science education and research. Additionally, IASSI publishes a peer-reviewed quarterly journal, IASSI Quarterly: Contributions to Indian Social Science. For more information, please visit: www.iassi.org



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The 24th Annual Conference of the Indian Association of Social Science Institutions (IASSI) is scheduled to take place from October 10 to 12, 2025, at Doon University, Dehradun, India. Organized by the Department of Economics, Doon University, the conference will be led by Professor Ramesh Chand, Member of the National Institution for Transforming India (NITI Aayog), Government of India, as the Conference President. Dr. Rajendra P. Mamgain, Professor and Head of the Department of Economics, serves as the Organising Secretary.

CONFERENCE THEMES



**Addressing Climate Change
and Environmental Challenges**



**Urbanisation and
Sustainable Development**



**Enhancing Livelihoods
and Promoting Well-being**

Researchers, professionals, and social scientists are encouraged to submit conceptual and/or empirical papers on a range of topics and subtopics aligned with the conference themes. In addition to paper presentations in technical sessions, as in previous years, the event will feature the Tarlok Singh Memorial Lecture delivered by a distinguished scholar and public figure, along with multiple Thematic Panels.

IMPORTANT DATES



31 July 2025

Last Date for
SUBMISSION



14 August 2025

Communication from IASSI
about **ACCEPTANCE** of Papers



10 September 2025

Last Date for
REGISTRATION



10-12 October 2025

CONFERENCE Dates

CONFERENCE TIMINGS

The conference will begin at 9:30 a.m. on October 10, 2025, and will conclude by lunchtime on October 12, 2025. Delegates are advised to arrive in Dehradun by the evening of October 9, 2025, and schedule their departure for after 3:00 p.m. on October 12, 2025.

GUIDELINES FOR SUBMISSION OF PAPERS

- ❖ Papers must be submitted online via the conference portal: <http://conference.iassi.org/>
- ❖ Authors of selected papers will be invited to present their work in the Thematic Technical Sessions.
- ❖ Submissions should not exceed 7,000 words (including tables and appendices) and must follow the writing style of IASSI Quarterly: Contributions to Indian Social Science. For detailed guidelines, visit www.iassi.org.
- ❖ Each paper must include an abstract of 300 to 500 words. Accepted abstracts will be compiled into a booklet and shared with conference participants.
- ❖ After peer review and necessary revisions, selected papers will be published in future issues of IASSI Quarterly: Contributions to Indian Social Science. Authors wishing to have their papers considered for publication should email their revised versions to the journal's Editor after the conference at stiassi79@gmail.com or iassi79@yahoo.com.

Authors must ensure that their submissions are original and free from plagiarism.

PANEL PROPOSALS

During the conference, several Thematic Panels will be organized. Scholars and institutions are invited to submit proposals for panel sessions.

Each panel proposal should include the following:

1. The title of the panel along with a description of its theme.
2. Titles, authors, and abstracts (approximately 700 words) of the papers to be presented.
3. Names, affiliations, and brief biographies (about 100 words) of each proposed panelist/speaker, along with a high-resolution digital photograph.
4. Name, contact details, and a high-resolution logo of the panel organizer(s).

Social media handles (Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn) of participants and institutions.

NOTE

Each Thematic Panel Session will consist of 4-5 paper presentations. The organizers/ coordinators of the session will be responsible for managing the panel discussion, including securing resources for speakers' travel and other related expenses.

A **Panel Registration Fee** of ₹50,000 for institutions within India or US \$1,000 for institutions outside India will cover overhead costs such as printing, photography, videography, documentation, booklets with panel details, brand visibility, and promotional activities.

Panel proposals should be emailed to iassi.conference@gmail.com no later than **August 10, 2025**.

LOGISTICAL AND OTHER IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Conference Registration

- ❖ The **registration fee** for participants from India is **Rs. 7,000** for delegates and **Rs. 4,000** for spouses/accompanying persons. For participants from **developing countries**, the fee is **US\$ 150** for delegates and **US\$ 100** for accompanying persons. For participants from **other countries**, the registration fee is **US\$ 200** for delegates and **US\$ 120** for accompanying persons.
- ❖ Registration includes **modest boarding and lodging facilities** along with a **conference kit** containing Conference Programme, Conference Book of Abstracts and other stationaries.
- ❖ Accommodation and meals will be provided for **a maximum of four nights (October 9–12, 2025)**. Participants staying beyond this period must arrange their own accommodations.
- ❖ **Timely registration is required.** On-spot registration will be available only for **local participants or those not requiring registration**. Those registering **after the September 10, 2025, deadline** will be responsible for their own accommodation and transportation arrangements.
- ❖ Delegates must submit **complete registration details** along with the registration fee receipt, to the **Indian Association of Social Science Institutions** - iassi.conference@gmail.com, in advance to ensure proper accommodation arrangements.

REGISTRATION FOR PARTICIPATION

Conference Participation Registration Charges

Participation Categories	Charges with Accommodation*			Charges without Accommodation**	
	Delegate	Accompanying Person	Ph.D Student	Delegate	Ph.D Student
India (INR)	7000	4000	4000	4000	2500
Developing Countries (US \$)	150	100	75	75	40
Other Countries (US \$)	200	120	100	100	50

* The charges include accommodation, meals, transportation to and from the conference venue during the event, and a conference kit. The registration fee also includes the mandatory IASSI Annual Membership fee of Rs. 1,000.

** The charges include meals during the conference days and a conference kit.

- ⦿ Accommodation will **not be provided** for registrations made after the **September 10, 2025** deadline. On-site registration will be available only for participants attending without accommodation.
- ⦿ **IASSI Annual Membership** is mandatory for conference participation. The **₹1,000 membership fee** is included in the conference registration fee.
- ⦿ Participants can register online at <http://conference.iassi.org/>.
- ⦿ The **IASSI membership application form** can be accessed at <http://iassi.org/pdf/Membership-Form.pdf>

CONTACT DETAILS

PATRONS

Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi
Director General
Research and Information System (RISZ)
New Delhi and Chairman, IASSI

Professor Ramesh Chand
Member, NITI Aayog and
IASSI Conference President

Professor Surekha Dangwal
Vice Chancellor
Doon University, Dehradun

CONFERENCE ORGANISING SECRETARY

Dr. Rajendra P. Mamgain
Professor and Dean, School of Social Sciences
Doon University, Dehradun

JOINT ORGANISING SECRETARIES

Dr. Rajesh Bhatt
Head, Department of Psychology
Doon University

Dr. Swati Bisht
Associate Professor
School of Management, Doon University

Conference related queries (accommodation, local arrangements)
should be addressed to Email: economics.doonuniversity@gmail.com
Mobile Nos.: 9968426545, 7417468880, 9897226691

IASSI SECRETARIAT AT NEW DELHI

Dr. Aditi Madan
Joint Hon. Secretary
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IASSI Office-in-Charge

All queries relating to paper submissions, programme and registrations should be emailed only to:
Mob.: 9599665167 | iassi.conference@gmail.com

For details and updates on the Conference visit:
<http://www.iassi.org>

MODE OF PAYMENT

- ❖ Registration fee may be paid by way of **NEFT/RTGS/UPI Transfer** or **Demand Draft** or **local cheques**.

Details of the NEFT/RTGS Transfers

Account Name : Indian Association of Social Science Institutions
Account No : 11084241607
Bank & Branch : State Bank of India, New Delhi Main Branch
11, Parliament Street, New Delhi-110 001
IFSC code : SBIN0000691

Details for Payment through Bank Draft or Local Cheques

- ❖ Demand Draft/Local Cheque in favour of the “Indian Association of Social Science Institutions”, payable at New Delhi.
- ❖ Scanned copy of the transaction statement or the Demand Draft/Local Cheque number of the payment should be mailed to iassi.conference@gmail.com

Note: Mention the transaction statement/Demand Draft or Local Cheque Number in the email body. The subject line should be 24th IASSI Conference Registration.

Details for payment through UPI Transfer



Copy of online receipt should be uploaded in the registration form

UPI ID: IASSI@SBI

TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS

- ❖ All paper presenters, resource persons, and participants are expected to cover their own travel expenses, as the Indian Association of Social Science Institutions does not have a regular funding source.
- ❖ For select keynote speakers, invited paper presenters, and resource persons who are either retired or unable to fund their travel, the Association will make efforts to provide financial support.

SUGGESTIVE GUIDELINES FOR PAPER WRITERS



Theme 1

Addressing Climate Change and Environmental Challenges

Climate change and environmental degradation present some of the most pressing challenges of our time. Rising global temperatures, extreme weather events, biodiversity loss, and environmental pollution threaten ecosystems, livelihoods, and economic stability across the world. The increasing frequency and intensity of climate-induced disasters underscore the urgency for transformative policies and sustainable development strategies to mitigate risks and build resilience.

Environmental challenges are closely intertwined with economic and social dimensions. The disproportionate impact of climate change on marginalized communities highlights the urgent need for inclusive policies that ensure equitable adaptation and mitigation measures. Developing economies, including India, face the dual challenge of sustaining economic growth while ensuring environmental sustainability. The transition to a low-carbon economy requires a fundamental restructuring of industries, energy systems, and urban infrastructure, presenting both opportunities and challenges.

India has been at the forefront of global climate action, implementing ambitious initiatives such as the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC), the International Solar Alliance, and the LiFE (Lifestyle for Environment) movement introduced during its G20 presidency in 2022. However, despite these efforts, several challenges remain, including the need for enhanced climate finance, technological innovation, and strong governance mechanisms to ensure the effective implementation of climate policies.

Addressing climate change and environmental challenges necessitates a multi-pronged approach that integrates scientific advancements, policy interventions, and community-led initiatives. Sustainable resource management, circular economy models, nature-based solutions, and climate justice frameworks must be central to climate action. The role of indigenous knowledge and traditional practices in conservation and climate adaptation also requires greater recognition in policymaking and implementation strategies.

The transition towards renewable energy sources such as solar, wind, and bioenergy presents both opportunities and hurdles. While renewable energy adoption has seen significant progress in recent years, infrastructural gaps, high initial investment costs, and policy inconsistencies continue to hinder large-scale implementation. Strengthening public-private partnerships and fostering research and development in green technologies will be critical to overcoming these barriers and accelerating the shift towards a sustainable energy future.

Furthermore, urbanization and industrialization have placed immense pressure on natural resources, exacerbating pollution and environmental degradation. Effective urban planning that incorporates green spaces, efficient public transportation, and climate-resilient infrastructure is essential to mitigating environmental impacts while enhancing the quality of life. Encouraging circular economy models that promote recycling, waste reduction, and sustainable production practices can significantly contribute to reducing environmental footprints.

Climate change also presents a significant threat to food security, with rising temperatures and erratic weather patterns disrupting agricultural productivity. Sustainable agricultural practices, including agroecology, climate-smart farming, and water-efficient irrigation techniques, are crucial to ensuring food security while reducing greenhouse gas emissions from the agricultural sector. Additionally, investing in community-led initiatives that empower farmers and promote biodiversity conservation can enhance resilience against climate-related disruptions.

International cooperation and policy alignment are equally vital in addressing global climate challenges. Strengthening multilateral frameworks such as the Paris Agreement and ensuring compliance with international climate commitments will be essential in achieving long-term sustainability goals. Additionally, mobilizing climate finance and technology transfer mechanisms can support developing nations in implementing effective climate mitigation and adaptation strategies.

Key issues for consideration under this theme include:

- ⦿ Impact of climate change on poverty, employment, and economic growth
- ⦿ Strategies for enhancing energy security while transitioning to sustainable energy sources
- ⦿ Innovations in water resource management to address scarcity and support conservation
- ⦿ Biodiversity conservation and the role of ecosystems in mitigating climate risks
- ⦿ Climate change, disaster risk reduction, and community-led adaptation initiatives
- ⦿ Circular economy practices to improve resource efficiency and waste management
- ⦿ Integration of indigenous knowledge and traditional practices in climate adaptation
- ⦿ Role of gender equity in climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies
- ⦿ Policies for promoting sustainable consumption and reducing environmental footprints
- ⦿ Implementation challenges and governance issues in climate action frameworks

A holistic approach to addressing climate change and environmental challenges is essential to achieving long-term sustainability and resilience. This theme aims to bring together scholars, policymakers, and practitioners to engage in critical discussions, share research insights, and explore innovative solutions to combat climate change while ensuring economic and social sustainability.



Urbanisation, and Sustainable Development

Urbanisation drives economic transformation, industrialisation, and job creation. In India, cities fuel GDP growth, innovation, and infrastructure development. However, urban expansion also brings challenges like informal employment, poverty, and inequality. Rapid migration leads to overcrowding, strained public services, and widening socio-economic disparities, shaping a complex urban-employment dynamic. The urban labour market is highly segmented, with a growing gap between high-skilled jobs and low-wage informal work. The rise of the gig economy, platform work, and automation is reshaping employment, raising concerns over job security and workers' rights. Migrants boost economic activity but face exploitation, wage discrimination, and limited social welfare access.

Urbanisation and migration are rapidly transforming India's economy, society, and environment. Cities drive growth and innovation but also face rising inequalities, informal employment, and governance challenges. Migrants, vital to urban economies, often endure precarious jobs, poor housing, and limited access to essential services. Urbanisation has deepened socio-economic divides, marginalising migrants, slum dwellers, and informal workers. Rapid city expansion has fueled informal settlements with limited access to housing, healthcare, and education. Urban exclusion, shaped by caste, class, gender, and migration status, reinforces inequalities.

With climate change driving migration, urban planning must integrate climate-induced displacement strategies for sustainable growth. Strengthening legal protections, labor rights, and social infrastructure is key to inclusive development.

Migration has long driven urbanisation in India, shaping cities' demographics and economies. While voluntary migration boosts growth, distress migration due to agrarian crises, climate change, and economic shocks raises policy concerns. Migrants fuel urban economies but often face exclusion from housing, healthcare, and labour rights. Migrant workers in cities face discrimination, job insecurity, and restricted access to welfare. Women, children, and the elderly are especially vulnerable, struggling with healthcare, education, and safety. Urban crime and violence further marginalise these communities, reinforcing poverty and exclusion.

Tackling urban inequalities demands social protection, housing rights, and inclusive governance. Strengthening slum redevelopment, social safety nets, and livelihood programs is key to building equitable cities. Upholding the right to the city for all fosters inclusive urbanisation.

The COVID-19 crisis exposed their precarity, highlighting the need for inclusive urban policies. Seasonal and circular migration complicates governance, demanding coordinated rural-urban responses. Post-pandemic recovery underscores cities' economic resilience, yet employment remains uneven, with persistent gender gaps and urgent skilling needs. Inclusive policies are essential for equitable urban growth and job security.

Rapid urbanisation in India strains infrastructure, worsening housing, transport, water, and sanitation

challenges. Poor planning leads to congestion, pollution, and inefficient services, disproportionately impacting low-income and migrant communities. Affordable housing remains a major challenge, with urban land markets often excluding the poor. Inadequate public transport forces reliance on informal transit, worsening congestion and pollution, while poor waste management and sanitation pose serious health risks.

Sustainable urbanisation demands investment in smart infrastructure, efficient transport, and resilient urban services. Climate-conscious planning, green buildings, and inclusive governance are essential for livability and sustainability. Governance shapes urban outcomes, but inefficiencies, weak decentralization, and limited institutional capacity hinder progress. National policies like Smart Cities Mission and PMAY address urban issues but face financial and political hurdles. Strengthening municipal governance, fiscal autonomy, and participatory planning is key to building resilient cities. Future urban planning must anticipate digitalization, automation, and climate adaptation to keep cities competitive and inclusive. Exploring innovative governance and financing models can drive sustainable development.

A holistic approach integrating governance, economic equity, and sustainable infrastructure is crucial. This conference aims to foster discussions that shape policy solutions for just and sustainable urban futures.

Key issues for consideration under this theme include:

- ⦿ The role of urbanisation in industrial development and economic transformation
- ⦿ Informal labour markets and their impact on economic inequality
- ⦿ Migration and its effects on urban labour supply and wage structures
- ⦿ The rise of gig and platform-based employment in urban India
- ⦿ The gendered dimensions of urban employment and workforce participation
- ⦿ Housing affordability and policies for slum redevelopment
- ⦿ Social protection and welfare policies for urban poor and migrants
- ⦿ Crime, safety, and policing in marginalised urban neighbourhoods
- ⦿ Policy challenges in integrating migrant workers into urban economies
- ⦿ Climate change and displacement: implications for urban planning
- ⦿ The role of remittances in urban and rural development
- ⦿ The effectiveness of national urban policies in addressing urban challenges
- ⦿ Financial mechanisms for sustainable urban development
- ⦿ Public-private partnerships in urban infrastructure and service delivery
- ⦿ The role of digital technology and smart cities in urban governance
- ⦿ Disaster preparedness and urban resilience strategies



Enhancing Livelihoods and Promoting Well-being

According to Chambers and Conway (1992), a sustainable livelihood comprises the capabilities, assets—both material and social—and activities necessary for securing a means of living. It remains sustainable when individuals and communities can withstand and recover from shocks and stresses, enhance their resources and skills, and ensure livelihood opportunities for future generations. Sustainable livelihoods go beyond mere income generation, encompassing access to essential resources, markets, education, healthcare, and social support systems that contribute to long-term economic security and overall well-being. The Sustainable Livelihoods Approach (SLA) emphasizes resilience, diversification, and empowerment, enabling individuals and communities to navigate economic and environmental challenges effectively.

In developing countries, numerous challenges hinder the attainment of sustainable livelihoods and well-being. A major issue is the predominance of informal employment, which offers little to no job security, fair wages, or social protection. Access to essential opportunities—such as education, skill development, healthcare, and technology—remains highly unequal across gender, socio-religious groups, and geographic regions. Women, Dalits, tribal communities, and other marginalized groups often face systemic barriers in obtaining education, employment, land, and financial resources, limiting their economic mobility. Rural populations grapple with inadequate job opportunities, poor infrastructure, and restricted market access, leading to large-scale migration to urban areas, where informal labor and slum conditions prevail.

Although India has a young workforce, the mismatch between industry requirements and available skills results in underemployment and economic instability. Additionally, small entrepreneurs and farmers often struggle with limited access to affordable credit, insurance, and essential financial services, hindering business growth and economic resilience. While the rapid expansion of digitalization has created new livelihood opportunities, many rural and underprivileged populations remain excluded due to inadequate internet access, low digital literacy, and a lack of necessary skills to participate in the digital economy.

Environmental factors also pose a significant threat to livelihoods, particularly in agriculture-dependent regions. Erratic monsoons, droughts, floods, and declining soil fertility endanger agricultural productivity, while rising air and water pollution further compromise public health and overall well-being. Although government interventions have reduced healthcare expenses in some areas, access to quality healthcare remains a challenge for many. To address these pressing issues, paper contributors are encouraged to explore diverse perspectives and case studies under the following indicative sub-themes:

Key issues for consideration under this theme include:

- ◉ Informal Employment and Livelihood Security – Examining the vulnerabilities and social protection mechanisms for informal workers.

- ⦿ Entrepreneurship and Microfinance – Assessing the role of small businesses and financial services in improving economic stability.
- ⦿ Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Livelihoods – Understanding how climate change and new farming techniques impact rural livelihoods. Equally interesting is to understand the determinants of rural livelihoods and their impact on earnings of workers
- ⦿ Gender and Social Dimensions of Livelihood Opportunities – Analyzing the barriers and enablers for marginalized communities.
- ⦿ Impact of Digital Platforms, E-Commerce, and Remote Work – Evaluating the role of technology in expanding economic opportunities, particularly in rural areas.
- ⦿ Financial Inclusion and Economic Mobility – Exploring how microfinance, digital banking, and credit access enhance financial resilience.
- ⦿ Education, Vocational Training, and Employment – Studying the impact of skill development initiatives on long-term livelihood security.
- ⦿ Migration and Urban Livelihoods – Investigating the livelihood challenges and opportunities in urban informal economies.
- ⦿ Workplace Security, Mental Health, and Well-being – Examining the intersection of job security, workplace stress, and overall well-being.
- ⦿ Impact of Ayushman Bharat on Healthcare Accessibility – Assessing how government health schemes alleviate the financial burden on vulnerable populations.
- ⦿ Effectiveness of Welfare Schemes in Reducing Poverty – Evaluating government interventions in improving livelihoods and well-being.
- ⦿ Climate Change and Livelihood Resilience – Exploring adaptive strategies to enhance economic resilience amid environmental changes.

ABOUT THE ORGANISERS

DOON UNIVERSITY, DEHRADUN


The Doon University, located in the lush green foothills of Shivalik, is dedicated to promoting excellence in teaching and research while offering a full range of multi-disciplinary academic programmes at the undergraduate, postgraduate and doctoral level. A unitary and residential university located on the outskirts of the city, it has a scenic campus with a state-of-art infrastructure, stunning architecture and a soothing environment. Over the years, this institution has attained several milestones, emerging as a Center of excellence in diverse fields of education.

Aiming at creating an autonomous and accountable institution of higher learning, the university was established by the Government of Uttarakhand by an Act of State Legislature in 2005. Though still young and evolving, the University has attained several milestones, emerging as a Center of excellence in diverse fields of education in a relatively short span of its academic journey. With over 2800 students enrolled in 9 Schools in the current academic session, the University is catering to a number of students in Uttarakhand as well as other states through a wide range of academic courses with a mandate of providing socially and economically relevant quality education.

The University has state-of-the-art facilities including recreational, sporting, cultural and other facilities. It has modern physical and research infrastructure, well equipped classrooms, state-of-the-art laboratories and computer facilities, an excellent library, and a myriad set of extra-curricular activities. Doon University is committed to provide quality education to young formative minds by fostering an academic environment in order to meet the challenges of the 21st century. The University is graded 'A' by NAAC in its assessment recently.

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

Established in 2010, the Department of Economics is one of the largest departments in the University. It offers five-year integrated MSc and two-year MA degree programme in Economics. It also offers Ph.D Programme. The Department



encourages research-based teaching and learning activities in an interactive environment with a focus on 'quality' and 'relevance'. The academic programmes of the Department focus on imparting holistic knowledge by providing an exposure to critical understanding of contemporary socio-economic issues. The emphasis is on developing analytical skills and their applications in different fields of economics with the help of quantitative methods and hands on practice on different statistical software. Students are encouraged to engage in a variety of extension activities both within and outside the University. The Department proactively encourages students' internships for honing their skills for real-world situations. The Department periodically organises brainstorming discussions and debates on contemporary social and economic issues through conferences, seminars, workshops and panel discussions. The programme of the Department trains students for a career in the corporate, academic, public policy or analytics sectors depending on their interest. The Department has a dedicated computer lab to learn applied economics. Many of students of the Department go for their higher education in reputed universities across the globe.

In brief, the Department is already in sync with the National Educational Policy 2020, and is dedicated to achieve excellence.

ABOUT DEHRADUN

A City of Heritage, Culture, and Natural Beauty

Dehradun, the capital city of Uttarakhand, is one of India's most picturesque and historically significant cities. Nestled in the Doon Valley between the majestic Himalayas and the Shivalik ranges, the city is renowned for its pleasant climate, rich cultural heritage, and strategic significance. Over the years, Dehradun has evolved into a vibrant hub for education, tourism, commerce, and spirituality while maintaining its historical charm.

Dehradun has a rich history dating back to ancient times, with references in Hindu scriptures and epics such as the Ramayana and Mahabharata. The name "Dehradun" is believed to have originated from the words "Dehra" (camp) and "Doon" (valley), referring to a camp established by Guru Ram Rai, a Sikh spiritual leader, in the 17th century. Also known as 'Abode of Drona', the Dehradun has been always an important centre for Garhwal rulers.

During the British colonial period, Dehradun gained prominence as a center for education and military training. The British established several institutions, including the Forest Research Institute (FRI) and the Indian Military Academy (IMA), which continue to play a vital role in shaping India's future leaders.

Some of the premier educational and Training Institutes like Indian Military Academy, RIMC Dehradun is often referred to as the "School Capital of India" due to its prestigious schools and universities. Some of the premier educational and Training Institutes like Indian Military Academy, RIMC (Rastriya Indian Military College), Indira Gandhi National Forest Academy (IGNFA), Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration (LBSNAA) etc. are located in Dehradun.

Dehradun is a melting pot of diverse cultures, blending influences from Garhwali, Kumaoni, Tibetan, and Punjabi traditions. The city has a cosmopolitan population, including people from various states who have settled here for education and employment.

Due to the city's strategic location near popular hill stations like Mussoorie and religious centers like Haridwar and Rishikesh, Dehradun is an ideal destination for nature lovers, adventure seekers, and spiritual travelers. The city's cuisine reflects a mix of traditional Garhwali food and North Indian flavors. The city is also famous for its high-quality Basmati rice, which is exported globally. Additionally, the surrounding forests contribute to the timber and medicinal plant industry.

Dehradun is well-connected by road, rail, and air, making it easily accessible from major cities across India.

HOW TO REACH DEHRADUN



Arrival by Air

The capital city Dehradun has its own domestic airport named Jolly Grant Airport. Located at the outskirts of the city, the airport lies only 25kms away. Daily flights operate to and from Delhi and other major cities of India. Delhi is the nearest international airport.



Arrival by Train

An extensive network comprised of National Highways, State Highways, and metalled motorable roads make Dehradun easily accessible from any part of northern India. A few prominent cities, which have road connections to Dehradun, are: Agra (381kms), Delhi (235kms), Jaipur (493kms), Lucknow (582kms).



Arrival by Bus

Dehradun itself is a key railway station in northern part of India. Almost all metro cities in India like: Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata have direct trains to Dehradun. Several important trains also connect the city with Varanasi, Lucknow, Gorakhpur, Muzaffarpur, Ujjain, Amritsar and so on.

HOW TO REACH DEHRADUN

Dehradun offers a blend of nature, history, and spirituality, with popular attractions including Sahastradhara, the Forest Research Institute, Robber's Cave (Guchhupani), Mindrolling Monastery, and the serene Tapovan Temple.

Here's a more detailed look at some of the important places to visit in Dehradun and nearby places

Nature and Outdoors

➔ Sahastradhara

Known for its "Thousand-Fold Springs," Sahastradhara is a popular tourist spot renowned for its natural beauty and scenic vistas.

➔ Robber's Cave (Guchhupani)

This intriguing geological formation features a river flowing through a cave, offering a blend of adventure and tranquillity.

➔ Lachhiwala

A well-known picnic area with ponds and a beautiful natural setting, located along the Rishikesh-Haridwar Road.

➔ Shikhar Fall

A popular spot for picnics and capturing memorable moments amidst the surrounding forests.

➔ Rajaji National Park

A sprawling reserve home to diverse flora and fauna, including tigers, elephants, and various bird species.

➔ Tapovan

A place of religious significance and natural beauty, offering a tranquil escape for spiritual seekers.

➔ MDDA Park

A well-maintained green space offering a peaceful retreat from the city's hustle and bustle.

➔ Assan Barrage

A small man-made barrage situated near the Uttarakhand-Himachal border.

➔ Dhanaulti

A peaceful town adorned with dense forests of Deodar, Rhododendron, and Oak, offering a delightful escape from crowded tourist spots.

Tehri Dam

Located at 110 km away from Dehradun, the dam is one of the tallest dams in the world, Tehri Dam is a marvel of engineering and a major attraction near Dehradun, offering breathtaking views, water sports, and adventure activities like jet skiing, boating, and trekking amidst the serene Himalayan landscape.

Mussoorie

Known as the "Queen of Hills," Mussoorie is a scenic hill station near Dehradun (30 km), offering breathtaking views, colonial charm, and attractions like Kempty Falls, Gun Hill, and Mall Road, making it a perfect retreat for nature lovers and tourists.

Historical and Spiritual

- ➔ **Forest Research Institute:** Features Greco-Roman and Mughal obelisk-styled architecture and hosts large coverage of green gardening, showcasing India's forestry heritage.
- ➔ **Mindrolling Monastery:** A major Buddhist monastery, a testament to Buddhist principles, and a popular tourist attraction.
- ➔ **Tapkeshwar Temple:** A famous temple in Dehradun.
- ➔ **Shiv Mandir:** A popular pilgrimage destination with unique architecture blending traditional and modern elements.
- ➔ **Guru Ram Rai Darbar Sahib:** An important Sikh place of worship, one of the oldest of its kind in the city.
- ➔ **Vedic Sadhna Ashram, Tapovan:** A place where you can spend tranquil moments with yourself.
- ➔ **Laxman Siddh Temple:** A famous temple in Dehradun.

Rishikesh

Known as the "Yoga Capital of the World," Rishikesh is a spiritual and adventure hub located around 45 km from Dehradun, offering serene ashrams, thrilling river rafting, Ganga Aarti and the iconic Laxman Jhula.

Haridwar

A sacred city on the banks of the Ganges, Haridwar is about 55 km from Dehradun, famous for the Ganga Aarti at Har Ki Pauri and its spiritual significance.

A ROUTE MAP TO DEHRADUN



(Not to Scale)

IIASSI OFFICE BEARERS

IIASSI CHAIRPERSON

Dr. Sachin Chaturvedi

Director General

Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS)
New Delhi

CONFERENCE PRESIDENT

Professor Ramesh Chand

Member, NITI Aayog
Government of India

IIASSI VICE-CHAIRPERSONS

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Professor, Department of Management
Birla Institute of Technology (BIT), Ranchi

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Director, Giri Institute of Development Studies
Lucknow

HONORARY SECRETARY

Dr. I.C. Awasthi

Professor, Institute for Human Development, New Delhi

HONORARY JOINT SECRETARY

Dr. Aditi Madan

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