



**XXIV NATIONAL CONFERENCE**

**On**

**SANITATION  
HEALTH AND**

**URBAN DEVELOPMENT**



**21-22**  
**DECEMBER** 20**17**



**ORGANIZED BY**



**Department of Sociology**

**&  
Centre for the Study of Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy  
University of Rajasthan, Jaipur**

# THEME

Adequate sanitation, together with good hygiene and safe water, are fundamental to good health and to social and economic development.



**“Sanitation is more important than independence”**  
-Mahatma Gandhi

Improvements in these components of good health can substantially reduce the rates of morbidity and the severity of various diseases and improve the quality of life of huge numbers of people, particularly children, in developing countries. Although linked, and often mutually supporting, these three components have different public health characteristics. Many studies have demonstrated that there is considerable positive impact on health status after having adequate access to water and sanitation, both in terms of hygiene related behaviour as well as reduction in water borne diseases and skin diseases

In the last decade, India's outlook on urbanization has undergone a paradigm shift, with urban planning being brought to the forefront of development policymaking. The view that cities are central to the country's economic growth and development is gaining wider acceptance, strengthened by the increasing contribution of the urban sector to India's GDP. According to estimates by several studies and reports, Indian cities are likely to account for nearly 70% of India's GDP by 2030. Despite their positive contribution, urban centres can also lead to inefficiencies, congestion, and resource conflict if they are not planned and managed carefully. In particular, the provision of basic urban services such as water, sanitation, sewerage and transportation has already become a major development challenge in most urban centres. The diseases associated with poor sanitation are particularly correlated with poverty and infancy and alone account for about 10% of the global burden of disease. Despite the fundamental importance of sanitation to human health and other development outcomes, sanitation is often a low priority in national development agendas, obscured by the more politically attractive focus on safe drinking water. The situation of the urban poor poses a growing challenge as they live in cities where sewerage is precarious or non-existent and space for toilets and removal of waste is at a premium. Inequalities in access are compounded when

sewage removed from wealthier households is discharged into storm drains, waterways or landfills, polluting poor residential areas.

Urbanization is central to India's strategy of achieving faster and more inclusive growth because agglomeration and densification of economic activities (and habitations) in urban conglomerations stimulates economic efficiencies and provides more opportunities for earning livelihoods. Thus urbanization increases avenues for entrepreneurship and employment compared to what is possible in dispersed rural areas. It, thereby, enables faster inclusion of more people in the process of economic growth. The challenge before the Government is to guide the process of urbanization and ensure that basic services, for example, sanitation, water supply, and basic housing are provided to urban citizens expected to be around 600 million within 20 years. If these challenges are not tackled expressly, not only would India's cities get increasingly chaotic and choked, rural poverty will be converted to urban poverty with no gains to improvement of livelihoods of India's burgeoning population.

While India needs to plan for its urban expansion, the conditions of delivery of services in existing cities and decent housing even for the current level of urban population is highly deficient. There is a pressing requirement to address the problem of urban poverty. It calls for a renewed thrust towards improvement in governance structure especially at the level of urban local bodies and a major improvement in delivery of urban services in cities. Many initiatives have been taken by the government to tackle the problems of inadequate sanitation, poor health and iniquitous urban development. It has been observed that thought on sanitation, once considered the exclusive domain of engineers, now requires the involvement of social scientists, behaviour change experts, health professionals, vitally and individual people.

## AIM

The aim of the Conference is to bring together scholars and social scientists from a variety of intellectual and disciplinary backgrounds to reflect on the issues related to the urban social change. The following themes will form the areas of focus in the conference and will be debated in different sessions spread out over two days:

- Sociology of Sanitation- Need and Relevance
- The Cultural Practices of Health and Sanitation in Urban World

- Challenges of Urbanization- Slums, Urban Poverty, Displacement and Rehabilitation, Deviance and Crime
- Smart Cities: Its logic in Developing World
- Urban Inequality, Law and Social Change
- The Process of Urban Transformation: Government Initiatives
- Social determinants of Health
- Role of NGOS like Sulabh International etc in improving sanitation

These themes are by no means exhaustive and are meant only as prompts to the scholars interested in participating in the conference. We invite a variety of engagements with the broad theme of the conference, especially as they enable conversations across the boundaries of the disciplines.

## ABOUT JAIPUR

Jaipur, the capital city of Rajasthan, founded by Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II on 18 November 1727, is a city with a fine blend of tradition and modernity. It is rich in history and culture where the past comes alive in magnificent forts and palaces. With splendid fortresses, majestic palaces, tranquil temples and beautiful havelis; Jaipur is an ideal tourist destination. Other than these captivating attractions, Jaipur is home to exquisite handicrafts which add life and colour to this Pink City's uniqueness. The bustling bazaars of Jaipur, famous for jewellery, fabric and shoes, possess a timeless quality and are a treasure-trove for the shoppers. Jaipur is well connected to the other parts of the country, through its vast network of airways, railways and roads.

## VENUE

The conference is being hosted by Department of Sociology and Centre for the Study of Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur. The Department of Sociology was established on 6<sup>th</sup> July 1961 and has been academically vibrant since then. It has been granted SAP DRS II programme by UGC. It publishes two journals; Studies in Sociology and Samajik Vimarsh (Hindi) for providing a platform to the sociological fraternity to publish their research work.

The UGC centre for the Study of Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy is engaged in studying the issues of discrimination, exclusion of vulnerable groups.



## SUBMISSION DETAILS

300 words abstract (Font type: Times New Roman, font size: 12 in English and Kruti Dev, font size 14 in Hindi) is to be submitted by 15<sup>th</sup> November 2017. The abstract should have a title for the presentation along with the name and institutional affiliation of the presenter and should be mailed as an email attachment torsanationalconf2017@gmail.com. Complete papers should be limited to about 4500 words. Visit www.rsaraj.org for more details.

## CONFERENCE VOLUME

Selected papers from the conference from those submitted in response to the "Call for Papers" will be included in the Conference Volume. Those desirous of submitting their papers for publication should submit the full length papers by 1<sup>st</sup> December 2017 to the Organizing Secretary through email at rsanationalconf2017@gmail.com.

## REGISTRATION

The registration fee for the conference is as follows:

CATEGORY	Upto 15 <sup>th</sup> Nov	16 <sup>th</sup> Nov 30 <sup>th</sup> Nov
RSA Life members (with accommodation)	Rs. 1800	Rs. 2000
RSA Life members (without accommodation)	Rs. 1300	Rs. 1500
Research Scholars and Students (without accommodation)	Rs. 1000	Rs. 1100
Research Scholars and Students (with accommodation)	Rs. 1200	Rs. 1300
Accompanying person (with accommodation)	Rs. 2000	Rs. 2200

The registration fee may be remitted by cheque /DD drawn in favour of 'Organizing Secretary, XXIV RSA National Conference 2017' payable at Jaipur or transferred electronically at below mentioned account details:

### Name of the Account:

Organizing Secretary,  
XXIV RSA National Conference 2017

**Savings Account Number** : 20270110047606

**Name of Bank** : UCO Bank

**Branch** : University of Rajasthan,  
Jaipur

**IFSC No** : UCB0002027

The registration fee is non-refundable.

## IMPORTANT DATES :

**Last date for submission of Abstract** 15 November, 2017

**Acceptance to be communicated:** 20 November, 2017

**Submission of Full Paper:** 1 December, 2017

**Conference Dates:** 21<sup>st</sup> and 22<sup>nd</sup> December 2017

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## DR RASHMI JAIN

Organizing Secretary  
XXIV RSA National Conference 2017  
Department of Sociology  
University of Rajasthan, Jaipur- 302004  
✉ Email: rsanationalconf2017@gmail.com  
📞 Mobile: 9414203434



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## REGISTRATION FORM

(To be filled in and sent with the Demand Draft to the Organizing Secretary)

Name (Block): Mr./Ms. \_\_\_\_\_

Designation: \_\_\_\_\_

University/Organisation: \_\_\_\_\_

Life Membership No./Research Scholar/Student (SM) No. \_\_\_\_\_

Mailing Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Mobile No.: \_\_\_\_\_ E-mail: \_\_\_\_\_

Whether presenting a paper: Yes / No

Title of the paper: \_\_\_\_\_

Do you require accommodation? Yes / No

Date of Arrival & Departure: Arrival:

Departure:

Details of DDs/Cash Enclosed:

Cheque/D.D No. .... / Date ..... Amount .....

Bank Name .....

**Details of accompanying person(s) if any:**

Crossed cheque/DD to be drawn in favour of "Organizing Secretary, XXIV RSA National Conference 2017" payable at Jaipur should be sent to Organizing Secretary, XXIV RSA National Conference 2017, Department of Sociology, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur- 302004. For RTGS/NEFT/ECS of registration fee:

Name of the Account: Organizing Secretary, XXIV RSA National Conference 2017

Savings Account Number : 20270110047606

Name of Bank : UCBA Bank

Branch : University of Rajasthan, Jaipur

IFSC No : UCBA0002027

Date :

Signature of the Delegate :

Delegates are requested to send, along with the registration fee, the prescribed charges per head for each accompanying person. Accommodation will be provided on first serve basis in the order of time and date of registration. No accommodation would be provided in the event of on the spot registration.

**Signature of the Delegate**