



# **Indian Association for the Study of Population (IASP)**

## **46<sup>TH</sup> ANNUAL CONFERENCE**

### **People, Planet, Prosperity: Demographic Drivers of India's Inclusive Growth**

Organised Jointly with

**National Atlas & Thematic Mapping Organisation (NATMO)**

in Collaboration with

**Anthropological Survey of India (AnSI)**

### **CALL FOR PAPERS**

Conference Venue:

**Anthropological Survey of India (AnSI), Kolkata**

**November 27-29, 2025**

## About IASP

The Indian Association for the Study of Population (IASP) is a professional organisation that brings together population scientists, demographers, economists, statisticians, health professionals, development researchers, social scientists, and other related experts. IASP is dedicated to advancing demographic, health, and development research, addressing emerging population and health issues, and advocating for policies and programmes with central and state governments. The association collaborates with national and international professional and academic bodies, fosters discussions on critical issues, and publishes the peer-reviewed journal *Demography India*.

IASP was established in response to a longstanding need for a professional association for Indian demographers. This need was realised in 1970, with significant guidance, encouragement, and support from Prof. Ashok Mitra and Shri A. Chandrasekhar, who served as successive Registrar Generals and Census Commissioners of India. The association was formally registered in February 1971 under the name Indian Association for the Study of Population (IASP). The first ad-hoc Executive Committee was formed with Prof. Ashok Mitra as President and Prof. Ashish Bose as General Secretary. *Demography India*, the official journal of IASP, was registered in 1972. The association's inaugural seminar was held at the Institute of Economic Growth (IEG) in Delhi, focusing on the results of the 1971 census. A duly elected Executive Committee took over in 1973, and the first full-fledged IASP conference was held at the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS) in Mumbai that same year. Since then, IASP has consistently organised annual conferences across India.

## The Theme of the 46<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference

According to the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA, 2023), population dynamics lie at the heart of sustainable development, shaping how nations grow, adapt, and respond to shifting needs and challenges. The 46th Annual Conference theme—*People, Planet, Prosperity: Demographic Drivers of India's Inclusive Growth*—underscores this interplay and the need to examine how climate change, health, and social equity intersect with fertility, mortality, migration, and other demographic transitions in India. The growing threat of climate change is not just an environmental crisis—it is a demographic challenge. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC, 2022) highlights that India is among the countries most vulnerable to rising temperatures, extreme weather events, and environmental degradation. These climate shocks have direct implications for public health, migration patterns, and livelihoods, especially for those in rural and low-income urban areas. According to the *Lancet Countdown on Health and Climate Change* (2023), climate-sensitive health outcomes—such as heat-related illnesses, vector-borne diseases, and malnutrition—are projected to rise sharply, disproportionately affecting children, the elderly, and low-income communities. These vulnerabilities are compounded when viewed through the lens of India's complex population dynamics.

India is particularly vulnerable to climate change. According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC, 2022), extreme weather events, rising temperatures, and ecosystem degradation threaten millions, especially in rural and low-income urban areas. The *Lancet Countdown* (2023) warns of increasing climate-sensitive health outcomes—malnutrition, vector-borne diseases, and heat stress—that will disproportionately affect children, the elderly, and socioeconomically marginalized groups. Climate risks are thus not just environmental—they are fundamentally demographic, disrupting lives, health, and mobility.

While India's Total Fertility Rate (TFR) has declined to 1.94 (SRS, 2023), below the replacement level, state-level disparities remain stark. Fertility in Bihar (2.8) contrasts with Kerala and Tamil Nadu (below 1.6). Similarly, although the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) has dropped to 28 per 1,000 live births, maternal mortality remains high in states like Assam (MMR 195) and Madhya Pradesh (173), reflecting persistent health system inequities. Data from NFHS-5 show gaps in antenatal care and iron supplementation coverage, especially in tribal, remote, and adolescent populations.

Migration is a critical driver of demographic change. Over 450 million internal migrants (Census 2011) reshaped India's urban and rural landscapes. Increasingly, migration is driven by environmental shocks such

as droughts, crop failure, and coastal erosion. Migrant women and youth often lack access to education, healthcare, and housing, and face heightened risks of exploitation and exclusion. This demands urgent alignment of demographic data with urban planning, social protection, and climate adaptation efforts.

Education is central to inclusive growth and demographic resilience. While enrolment has improved, learning outcomes remain uneven, and dropout rates rise sharply after the upper primary—particularly for girls from disadvantaged communities. The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 offers a holistic roadmap that emphasizes equity, inclusion, foundational learning, and flexible pathways across school, vocational, and higher education systems. These provisions are vital for India's 253 million adolescents.

Investing in life skills is key to preparing young people for a complex, changing world. Skills like problem-solving, decision-making, and self-efficacy help adolescents navigate transitions in health, relationships, and livelihoods—especially in fragile settings affected by climate stress or social vulnerability. Integrating life skills education, as outlined in NEP 2020 and Samagra Shiksha, is not just a pedagogical reform but a demographic imperative.

Gender inequality remains a significant demographic and development concern. The Sex Ratio at Birth (SRB) is skewed at 929 females per 1,000 males (NFHS-5), falling below 900 in states like Haryana. These patterns reflect deep-rooted son preference and have long-term implications for marriage systems, workforce participation, and social cohesion. Empowering girls and women through education, economic opportunities, and access to health and rights-based services is critical to redressing these imbalances.

Adolescent health remains under-addressed. Nearly half of adolescent girls are anaemic, and only a minority receive comprehensive reproductive health information. The unmet need for contraception among young women is 9.4%. Intersectional vulnerabilities—linked to caste, disability, and location—amplify these challenges. Age-appropriate, culturally sensitive, and accessible SRHR services are essential to building demographic resilience.

India is also confronting emerging demographic-health-environment linkages. Rising zoonotic diseases like Nipah and avian flu, coupled with antimicrobial resistance, point to ecological stress. The One Health approach—endorsed by WHO and the Government of India—advocates for integrated human, animal, and environmental health systems, which are vital in the face of growing demographic pressure and environmental degradation.

At COP28 (2023), India reaffirmed its commitment to just, people-centric climate action. The COP agreements emphasized the need to align climate adaptation with public health and social equity, ensuring no group is left behind. India's National Adaptation Communication called for localized, data-informed strategies that integrate population planning with sustainable development goals (SDGs).

The 46th Annual Conference invites scholars, practitioners, and policymakers to engage with this critical nexus of population, climate, education, health, and equity. It is a call to reimagine inclusive growth not just as economic expansion, but as a holistic model of shared prosperity—where people thrive, the planet is protected, and no one is left behind.

## **About Collaborating Institutions**

### National Atlas and Thematic Mapping Organisation (NATMO)

The National Atlas and Thematic Mapping Organisation (NATMO), a premier body under the Ministry of Science & Technology, Government of India, Headquarter at Kolkata, specialised in thematic mapping, cartographic standardisation, and geographical research. Since 1956, NATMO has led thematic mapping in India, producing the National Atlas and serving diverse sectors. Now, as a modern geospatial entity, it provides mapping and GIS solutions to government institutions. As geospatial technologies evolve, compelling content is essential for effective outreach. NATMO is uniquely positioned to assist Ministries and Departments in mapping and geospatial needs, supporting data-driven governance and spatial planning.

Equipped with the necessary infrastructure and expertise, NATMO stands ready to assist Ministries, Departments and Organisations (MDOs). It is fully prepared to align its efforts with national policy formulation and conduct regional impact assessments of flagship and other ongoing programmes. Additionally, it can support the integration of geographical and geospatial data with demographic data, providing qualitative and quantitative analyses of the impact of various projects and programmes on socio-economic and environmental factors. NATMO's core competencies include: Support in decision-making through spatial data representation, Regional/geographical impact assessment of flagship projects and programmes, Mapping of the Sustainable Development Goals, Braille Mapping, Delineation & Demarcation of Boundaries, Mobile Mapping, Interactive Mapping & Web Applications and Applied Cartography and GIS-based mapping/analysis. NATMO is ready to provide tailored technical support to meet the specific needs of MDOs. The NATMO can make significant strides in building a more informed, sustainable, and responsive nation in advancing effective, data-driven, and spatially informed governance in collaboration with MDOs.

### Anthropological Survey of India (AnSI)

Headquartered in Kolkata and functioning under the Ministry of Culture, the Anthropological Survey of India (AnSI) is the premier institution in India for anthropological research, established in 1945 with a mandate to document and study the diverse biological and cultural fabric of the country. As the only government body exclusively dedicated to both physical and cultural anthropology, AnSI plays a crucial role in understanding India's rich ethnic, linguistic, and social diversity through field-based research across tribal and non-tribal communities. With seven regional centres, one sub-regional centre, and three field stations across India, AnSI conducts in-depth studies on topics like genetic diversity, gut microbiomes, livelihoods, health, disaster resilience, and cultural heritage, often informing national development and tribal welfare policies. The organisation has embraced modern tools such as GIS, remote sensing, and genomic analysis, while also maintaining a robust archive of ethnographic films, monographs, and cultural documentation. Through partnerships with institutions like NITI Aayog and its own training programmes, AnSI also supports capacity-building in ethnographic and development research. As a knowledge hub, it continues to contribute to evidence-based policymaking and inclusive growth by promoting a deeper understanding of India's human and cultural landscape.

THEMES AND SUB-THEMES	
<b>1.</b>	<b>Nuptiality, Fertility, Infertility and Family Planning</b>
1.1.	Trends in fertility levels, preferences, and determinants
1.2.	Shifts in age at marriage and delayed marriages
1.3.	Marriage dissolution, remarriage, and family formation
1.4.	Infertility: prevalence, socio-cultural drivers, care-seeking
1.5.	Teenage pregnancy and its socioeconomic impact
1.6.	Unmet need, postpartum contraception, contraceptive dynamics
1.7.	Innovations in contraceptive technologies and outreach
1.8.	Role of men and digital platforms in FP decision-making
<b>2.</b>	<b>Mortality, Longevity and Morbidity</b>
2.1.	Life expectancy trends by region and gender
2.2.	Lifecycle mortality: infants to elderly
2.3.	COVID-19 and mortality shocks
2.4.	Healthcare access and mortality reduction
2.5.	Epidemiological transition and causes of death
2.6.	Maternal and child mortality: gaps and solutions
2.7.	Role of NRHM, ICDS, community-based care
2.8.	Traditional practices affecting mortality
<b>3.</b>	<b>Reproductive and Sexual Health</b>
3.1.	SRHR of adolescents and youth
3.2.	Access to SRH services and socioeconomic determinants
3.3.	SRHR during COVID-19 disruptions
3.4.	Reproductive rights, justice, and legal frameworks
3.5.	SRH for men and marginalised groups
3.6.	Use of digital tools and helplines

3.7.	Equity in SRH service delivery
3.8.	Disability inclusion in reproductive care
<b>4.</b>	<b>Urbanisation and Rural Demography</b>
4.1.	Urban-rural population shifts and planning
4.2.	Emerging rural-urban continuums
4.3.	Urbanisation and infrastructure stress
4.4.	Rural deprivation and basic services access
4.5.	Migration-driven urban growth
4.6.	Disparities in demographic transitions
4.7.	Urban poverty, slums, and informal settlements
4.8.	Governance challenges in growing towns
<b>5.</b>	<b>Poverty, Income Inequality and Health</b>
5.1.	Health and financial vulnerability
5.2.	Out-of-pocket expenditure and insurance gaps
5.3.	Food insecurity, nutrition, and poverty traps
5.4.	Vulnerable groups: tribal, migrants, disabled
5.5.	Role of Ayushman Bharat and DBTs
5.6.	Intersection of poverty with caste, gender
5.7.	Access to digital health and telemedicine
5.8.	Regional health-poverty disparities
<b>6.</b>	<b>Ageing and Generational Dynamics</b>
6.1.	Regional trends in population ageing
6.2.	Elderly access to healthcare and long-term care
6.3.	Economic vulnerability and pensions
6.4.	Morbidity, NCDs, and mental health in old age
6.5.	Family dynamics and caregiving roles
6.6.	Elderly women: widowhood, dependency
6.7.	Financial and digital inclusion of the elderly
6.8.	Role of Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) and state programs
<b>7.</b>	<b>Migration and Development</b>
7.1.	Rural-urban migration patterns and drivers
7.2.	Climate-induced and distress migration
7.3.	Role of remittances in regional economies
7.4.	Social integration and service access for migrants
7.5.	Gender roles, children, and migration impacts
7.6.	Internal displacement, trafficking, and safety
7.7.	COVID-19/pandemic and reverse migration
7.8.	Migration policy frameworks and gaps
<b>8.</b>	<b>Adolescence and Human Development</b>
8.1.	Access to adolescent health and SRHR
8.2.	Mental health, substance use, emotional wellbeing
8.3.	Role of education and life skills
8.4.	Gender norms, menstruation, safety, mobility
8.5.	Boys and masculinities: promoting gender equality
8.6.	Transition to adulthood: employment, education
8.7.	Influence of digital media and identity
8.8.	Disabilities, social inclusion, and services
<b>9.</b>	<b>Public Health and Nutrition</b>
9.1.	Undernutrition in early childhood and the role of Anganwadi Centres
9.2.	Anaemia, stunting, and wasting over the life-cycle
9.3.	NCDs and nutrition transitions
9.4.	Immunisation, coverage gaps and hesitancy
9.5.	Food fortification and nutrition security
9.6.	Adolescent nutrition: gender and school programs
9.7.	Climate, agriculture and food-nutrition linkages
9.8.	Public distribution system and ICDS role
<b>10.</b>	<b>Tribal Health and Demography</b>
10.1.	Health and nutrition inequalities among tribals
10.2.	Cultural barriers to healthcare in tribal areas
10.3.	Maternal and child health in tribal populations
10.4.	Urbanisation, displacement and tribal health

10.5.	Traditional food systems and health
10.6.	Government schemes for tribal health
10.7.	Gender roles and reproductive health
10.8.	Tribal youth: education and access
<b>11.</b>	<b>Demographic Approaches to Sustainable Development</b>
11.1.	Population dynamics and SDG goals
11.2.	Regional demographic diversity and planning
11.3.	Demographic dividend and economic productivity
11.4.	Urbanisation and demographic adaptation
11.5.	Environment-population interactions
11.6.	Health system resilience to demographic stress
11.7.	Role of education and skill-building
11.8.	Sustainability and resource distribution
<b>12.</b>	<b>Climate Change and Population</b>
12.1.	Health impacts of extreme weather (heat, floods, storms)
12.2.	Climate-induced displacement and migration
12.3.	Air pollution and demographic consequences
12.4.	Climate-related disease pattern shifts
12.5.	Gendered vulnerabilities in climate events
12.6.	Sustainable, climate-resilient health systems
12.7.	Inequities in health outcomes from climate risks
12.8.	Demography and climate action modelling
<b>13.</b>	<b>Gender and Development</b>
13.1.	Gender gaps in health, education, and labour
13.2.	Child marriage, GBV and safety
13.3.	Women's economic empowerment and credit access
13.4.	Education access, gender norms, and skilling
13.5.	Gender equality indicators and measurement
13.6.	Gender and disability intersection
13.7.	Role of Panchayats, SHGs, and local institutions
13.8.	Transgender and LGBTQI+ inclusion
<b>14.</b>	<b>Education, NEP 2020 and Life Skills</b>
14.1.	NEP reforms and school-level inclusion
14.2.	Early childhood education and foundational learning
14.3.	Gender disparities in educational access
14.4.	Life skills and employability pathways
14.5.	EdTech innovations and digital learning divide
14.6.	Adolescent education, re-entry for girls
14.7.	Integration of SRHR and life skills in curriculum
14.8.	Vocational education and youth aspirations
<b>15.</b>	<b>Data for Development</b>
15.1.	Use of AI/ML in demographic analytics
15.2.	Innovations in surveys, censuses and data quality
15.3.	Linking administrative, big data and health records
15.4.	Monitoring and evaluation for SDGs
15.5.	Open data platforms and decentralised planning
15.6.	Challenges in data ethics, consent and privacy
15.7.	Community-level data systems
15.8.	Disaggregated data for gender and inclusion
<b>16.</b>	<b>Economic Development</b>
16.1.	Regional disparities in development outcomes
16.2.	Structural shifts in employment and economy
16.3.	Linking demographics with GDP and labour force
16.4.	Informal sector and social security gaps
16.5.	Harnessing demographic dividend effectively
16.6.	Youth skilling and entrepreneurship
16.7.	Financial inclusion and economic security
16.8.	MSMEs and sectoral growth with population strategies
<b>17.</b>	<b>Miscellaneous</b>
17.1.	Cross-cutting population research innovations
17.2.	Behavioural insights in demography

17.3.	Experimental models and case studies
17.4.	Population ethics, inclusion and surveillance
17.5.	Lessons from global demographic trends
17.6.	Culture, values, and fertility transitions
17.7.	Transdisciplinary and participatory methods
17.8.	Forecasting demographic futures

### **Guidelines for Abstract Submission**

Those who would like to submit papers for presentation at the conference may submit their abstracts in the link given below. A short abstract with a maximum of 500 words is to be submitted online. The text of the abstract should be copied and pasted into the box provided. Please ensure that the name or any other contact details of the author(s) are not included in the abstract. Please click on the link below to register as an author and submit your abstract: <https://forms.gle/tpfHVbtabB4tH46U9>

The abstract should have the following sub-heads;

- Theme name and number of the paper (in Sentence Case)
- Title of the Paper (Bold-in Sentence Case, not more than 12 words)
- Background and Objectives (20%)
- Data and Methods (25%)
- Findings (40%)
- Conclusion/ Policy Implications (15%)

The abstract should be typed in the form given above; font: 'Times New Roman', font size: 12.

A registration fee will be applicable to the conference participants.

	Early-bird registration	Late registration
Non-members of IASP	Rs. 3000/-	Rs. 4000/-
Member of IASP	Rs. 2000/-	Rs. 3000/-
Local participants who don't need travel support and accommodation	Rs. 1000/-	Rs. 1500/-

### **Mode of Registration Fee Payment**

Bank details for submitting the registration fee are as given below:

**Bank Name:** Canara Bank **A/c No.:** 0267101516126 **IFSC Code:** CNRB0008461

**Branch Name:** Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi-110007

A copy of the payment receipt should be sent to [iasp.india@gmail.com](mailto:iasp.india@gmail.com)

Dates to Remember	
Online Abstract Submission	25 June- 25 August 2025
Intimation of acceptance	15 September 2025
Earlybird Registration	15 September - 10 October 2025
Late registration	11 October – 25 October 2025
Full paper submission	30 October 2025



For more information, please send an email to [iasp.india@gmail.com](mailto:iasp.india@gmail.com). Please keep visiting our website, <https://conference.iasp.ac.in/>, for further updates.

## Awards

The Annual Conference of IASP offers several awards to **young researchers** for their outstanding research works. Descriptions of these awards are provided below.

### PROF. CHANDRASEKHARAN AWARD

The Professor Chandrasekharan Award recognizes single-author papers on the conference theme or subthemes, submitted by young scholars under 30 years of age. A committee will select papers, and their authors will be invited to present them at the annual conference. These selected papers will then be honored with the Prof. Chandrasekharan Award during the event. Please remember that only single-authored papers are eligible for this award. More details regarding paper submission will be available soon in a separate flyer on the IASP website at [www.iasp.ac.in](http://www.iasp.ac.in), Kindly fill the registration form for Prof. Chandrasekharan Award <https://forms.gle/8Eo2b5Sus9u1ejJd8>. Last date for full paper submission is 30th October, 2025.

### PROF. KB PATHAK AWARD

The annual award in memory of Prof KB Pathak will be presented at the annual conference of IASP to the author of the best paper in the field of Population and Health with a significant contribution in terms of methodological innovation. The papers must have been published in any refereed journal on Population/Demography and Health during the past two years. A separate flyer indicating details of the submission of papers will be published later on the IASP website [www.iasp.ac.in](http://www.iasp.ac.in)

### PROF. K. SRINIVASAN AWARD

The Professor K. Srinivasan Award will be presented to the authors of the best technical and substantive papers published in Demography India during the period of July 2024 to June 2025. This includes papers from the July-December 2024 and January-June 2025 issues. The selection of the winning papers will be made by a dedicated committee, and the award will be formally presented at the annual conference.

### PROF. SN SINGH AWARD

This award honors the legacy of Professor S.N. Singh and is presented to the author(s) of the best poster(s) showcased during the poster sessions at the annual IASP conference. The recipient(s) will be selected by the chair committee, recognizing their exceptional contribution to the conference through their poster presentation.

### PROF. SUDESH NANGIA ESSAY COMPETITION AWARD

The Professor Sudesh Nangia Essay Competition aims to foster insightful deliberations among students by encouraging them to explore the multifaceted issues of population dynamics, their intricate complexities, and far-reaching implications. Participants will have the opportunity to contribute valuable perspectives and innovative solutions to some of the world's most pressing demographic concerns, addressing both the challenges and opportunities presented by population phenomena. The students securing the first and second positions in this competition will earn the opportunity to compete at the national level. Winners will be recognized with cash prizes and certificates. Further details regarding the competition, including specific themes and submission guidelines, will be published in a separate flyer on the IASP website at [www.iasp.ac.in](http://www.iasp.ac.in). Kindly fill the form for registration <https://forms.gle/qMW8iiW24Khzg9C88>. Last date for full paper submission is 30th September, 2025.



## PROF. PP TALWAR AWARD FOR WOMEN IN TECHNICAL DEMOGRAPHY

IASP is proud to announce the Prof. P.P. Talwar Award for Women in Technical Demography, instituted to recognize and encourage excellence among women scholars in the field of technical demography. This prestigious award will be presented to the best woman demographer whose paper demonstrates outstanding technical rigour, innovation, and relevance in the domain. Submissions will undergo a rigorous peer-review process, and shortlisted candidates will be invited to present their work in a special session at the conference. Final selection will be based on both the quality of the submitted paper and the effectiveness of the presentation. We encourage eligible women researchers to participate and showcase their contributions to advancing demographic science. More details regarding paper submission guidelines, eligibility and evaluation criteria will be announced in a separate flyer that will be published later on the IASP website [www.iasp.ac.in](http://www.iasp.ac.in). Kindly fill the form for registration <https://forms.gle/irmCT9jbmuhzqz2L7>. Last date for full paper submission is 30th October, 2025. Note: This conference brochure represents the theme and content of the conference and is subject to change.

### Organizing Committee

IASP	NATMO	AnSI
<b>President</b> <b>Prof. Suresh Sharma,</b>	<b>Patron</b> <b>Dr. Binod Kumar Singh</b> Director National Atlas & Thematic Mapping Organisation (NATMO), Department of Science & Technology, GoI	<b>Patron</b> <b>Prof. B.V. Sharma</b> Director Anthropological Survey of India (AnSI), Ministry of Culture, GoI
<b>Vice-President</b> <b>Dr AG Khan,</b>	<b>Convener</b> <b>Dr. Md. Amjjad Khan</b> Deputy Director, NATMO	<b>Members</b> Dr. Umesh Kumar Smt. Nandita Sahu Sh. Siddharth Shit Sh. Sukanta Saha Sh. Sridam Kundu Sh. C Raghu Sh. Raghvendra
<b>General Secretary</b> <b>Dr Anil Chandran S,</b>	<b>Local Organising Secretary</b> <b>Smt. Anjali Sharma</b> Assistan Director, NATMO	
<b>Treasurer</b> <b>Dr. Jeetendra Yadav,</b>		
<b>Dr Ajay Kumar Singh,</b> Joint Secretary, IASP		
<b>Dr Gudakesh,</b> Member, IASP	<b>Members</b> Sh. Daud Kandulna, Research Officer Sh. Tushar Kanti Banerjee, PS Dr. Kuntla Ghosh, Scientific Officer Smt. Rita Chowdhury, Scientific Officer Sh. Vikas Kumar, Scientific Officer Sh. Anupam Mukherjee, SSA Sh. Sarvajeet Kumar, RA Ms. Shayashree Thakuria, RCTO Sh. Abhirup Adhikari	

**The End**