

ICMESS-2021

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**2ND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
MANAGEMENT ENGINEERING AND
SOCIAL SCIENCE**

07TH APRIL 2021, TRIVANDRUM

*Organized By
Institute For Engineering Research and Publication (IFERP)*

About Conference

One of the primary motives of the International conference on Management, Engineering and Social Science (ICMESS-2021) to be held in Trivandrum, on the 07th of April 2021 is to spur unique discoveries in terms of countering conventional challenges faced in everyday engineering activities and technologies. Technology is progressing at a very fast pace, which currently is weighing heavily on the earth's bounty of natural resources and causing serious damage to the environment. The price for this large-scale and mass expansion in all forms of daily life is being paid for in the form of climate change.

Important Dates

25th

Last date of
Abstract submission
January 2021

30th

Early Bird
January 2021

15th

Full Paper
Submission Deadline
February 2021

18th

Final
Registration Deadline
February 2021

Scientific Agenda

CONFERENCE DAY 1	
09:00 A.M	Registration
09.30 A.M	Inaugural Function
10.00 A.M	Keynote Speech
10:45 P.M	Break
11:00 A.M -1.00 P.M	Presentation
1:00 P.M	Lunch
2:00 P.M-3.45 P.M	Presentation
03:45 P.M	Break
04:00 P.M- 5.00 P.M	Presentation
5.00 P.M	End of the Day

CONFERENCE DAY 2	
09:00 A.M	Registration
09.30 A.M	Inaugural Function
10.00 A.M	Keynote Speech
10:45 P.M	Break
11:00 A.M -1.00 P.M	Presentation
1:00 P.M	Lunch
2:00 P.M-3.45 P.M	Presentation
03:45 P.M	Break
04:00 P.M- 5.00 P.M	Presentation
5.00 P.M	End of the Day

Author(s) / Registration	IFERP Members (in INR)	Non-IFERP Members(in INR)	Foreign Authors (in USD)
Student (B.tech, BE, Bachelor, Mtech, ME, PhD)	4000	5000	249
Academician/Practitioner/Industrialist	5000	6000	299
Video presentation	2000	3000	199
Attendees/listener	1500	2000	149
Extra proceeding	1000	1000	99

Session & Tracks

Applied Sciences

Applied Physics | Applied Mathematics | Sound Technology | Computer Science
General Engineering | Architectural Science | Computer Engineering |
Applied Physics & Electronics | Communication Studies | Electronics Science
Science and Mechanics | Systems Engineering

Engineering and Technology

Industrial Engineering | Information Management | Electrical Engineering
Integrated Electronics Engineering | Engineering and Mechanical Science
Engineering Management | Ecological Engineering | Geological Engineering
Mechatronics Engineering | Mining Engineering | Manufacturing Engineering
Nanotechnology Engineering | Technology Management | Information Systems
Mechanical Engineering | Aeronautical Engineering

Business Management & Studies

Managing Technology & Sustained Innovation | Social Entrepreneurship
Resource Management & Sustainable Development | Inventory Control
Corporate Ethics, Responsibility, and Liability | Accounting and Finance
Business Development | business Planning Guides | Company Composition
Customer Service | E-Commerce | Employment Management | Energy Topics
Financial Management | Advertising | Insurance | Legal Concerns | Marketing
Market Research | Merchandising

Education & Technology

Edtech Policy Development | Computational Thinking | Edtech Ecosystems
Edtech Agencies | Distribution and Organization of Digital Media |
Professional Learning | AR, VR and Mixed Reality | Artificial Intelligence |
Global Learning | Learning Profiles | Learning Sciences | Digital Citizenship |
Student-Centric Online learning

About Trivandrum

Thiruvananthapuram commonly known by its former name Trivandrum, is the capital of the Indian state of Kerala. It is the most populous city in Kerala with a population of 957,730 as of 2011. The encompassing urban agglomeration population is around 1.68 million. Located on the west coast of India near the extreme south of the mainland, Thiruvananthapuram is a major information technology hub in Kerala and contributes 55% of the state's software exports as of 2016. Referred to by Mahatma Gandhi as the "Evergreen city of India", the city is characterised by its undulating terrain of low coastal hills.

The present regions that constitute Thiruvananthapuram were ruled by the Ays until their fall in the 10th century. The city was then taken over by the Chera dynasty. In the 12th Century, It was taken over by the Kingdom of Venad. In the 17th century the king Marthanda Varma expanded the territory and founded the princely state of Travancore and made Thiruvananthapuram its capital. Following India's independence in 1947, Thiruvananthapuram became the capital of Travancore-Cochin state and remained so till the new Indian state of Kerala was formed in 1956.

Abstracts, Registrations and Payments Inquiries

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Post Conference/ Publication Queries

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