



PROCEEDINGS
OF
XLII INDIAN SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS
FOCAL THEME
HUMAN FUTURE IN DIGITAL ERA
DECEMBER 27-31 , 2018

ORGANISED BY
भारतीय समाज विज्ञान अकादमी
INDIAN SOCIAL SCIENCE ACADEMY
AND
KALINGA INSTITUTE OF INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY
(DEEMED-TO-BE UNIVERSITY)
BHUBANESWAR
INDIA

I

PREFACE

Indian Social Science Academy (ISSA) organizes Indian Social Science Congress every year with a view to discovering, developing and disseminating science of Nature-Human-Society capable of enabling people of India in particular, and world in general, to enjoy higher material, social, cultural and spiritual life while living in harmony and peace with Nature. All subjects of science are represented through 28 subject Research Committees and 21 Interdisciplinary Thematic Panels. There is no subject/discipline of science which is not represented in it. ISSA defines science of living and non-living objects or science of Nature-Human-Society as **social** in order to reflect its true character. Thus Indian Social Science Academy and Indian Social Science Congress are unique in the today's world of science academies. Indian Social Science Congress is, indeed, true Science Congress.

The 42nd Indian Social Science Congress was held from December 27 to 31, 2018 at Kalinga Institute of Industrial Technology (Deemed-to-be University), Bhubaneswar, Odisha, India. 'Human Future in Digital Era' was its focal theme. A brief proceedings of it are presented in this volume.

Quite a large number of members have contributed to it. Prof. D.M.Diwakar, Prof. Rashmi Bhardwaj, Prof. V.Jagannatha and Prof. T.C.Panda helped in finalization of it. I express my thankfulness to them and all others who extended their support.

The Executive Council, entrusted this task to me. Prof. Binod C. Agarwal, the former President and Prof. Baishab C. Tripathy, the incoming President of the Indian Social Science Academy extended their support and took keen interest in it. I thank them profusely.

Indian Council of Social Science Research and Ministry of Human Resource Development through National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration extended financial support to the Indian Social Science Academy for organization of the XLII Indian Social Science Congress. I, on behalf of the ISSA, its EC and my personal behalf express our gratefulness and thankfulness to ICSSR and MHRD(NIEPA) for it.

Kalinga Institute of Industrial Technology offered financial as well logistic support in a crisis situation. I, on behalf of ISSA and also on my personal behalf thank Kalinga Institute of Industrial Technology, its founder, Dr. Achyut Samanta, the Vice-Chancellor, Prof. H. Mohanty, the Registrar Dr. Sasmita Rani Samanta, the two great Joint Secretaries, Prof. Biswa Bandita Kar and Prof. Bansidhar Mulia and all its faculty students and staff for doing their best for the successful organization of the XLII Indian Social Science Congress.

Sri. Abhishek Kumar, Sri Nitin Kumar Pandey, Sri Vinod Chandra Pandey, Sri. R.M. Tripathy and Sri Santosh kumar helped in preparing this proceedings in various ways. Sri Nitin Kumar Pandey did the major typing work. I, on behalf of ISSA and my personal behalf thank each of them. They are my real strength and source of inspiration.

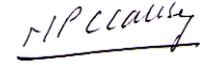
What is produced in this volume is the result of collective hard work which was prepared by Dr. Attumkal Matthew, the Chief Repporteur of the XLII Indian Social Science Congress. Though it is hard to find appropriate word for expressing my feelings to Dr. Attumkal Matthew, I thank him profusely and sincerely. Hope he shall continue inspiring all of us through his devotion and hard work. The bond between ISSA and him shall continue growing stronger day by day.

II

It may be noted that none except the undersigned is responsible for any omission and commission. Members and readers who took part in the XLII ISSC are welcome to pinpoint all omissions and commissions while critising the undersigned freely and openly.

Date: March 31, 2019

Place: Allahabad



(N.P. Chaubey)

General Secretary

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I

Summary of Proceedings of XLII Indian Social Science Congress

Originally, 42nd Indian Social Science Congress was scheduled to be held between December 15-19, 2018 at Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi. Suddenly Banaras Hindu University withdrew its invitation on Nov 01, 2018 without giving any valid reason. Indian Social Science Academy, therefore, had to postpone XLII Indian Social Science Congress, which caused lot of problems including financial loss to ISSA and all those who had booked their air and train tickets. Kalinga Institute of Industrial Technology (Deemed to be University), Bhubaneswar was first to extend its invitation on November 16, 2018 with a written promise to bear the travelling expenses in the event of non-receipt of the UGC grant. The Executive Council resolved to accept Kalinga Institute of Industrial Technology invitation at its emergency meeting on November 18, 2018 at New Delhi. Finally, the XLII Indian Social Science Congress was held from December 27-31, 2018 at Kalinga Institute of Industrial Technology, Bhubaneswar. Quite a large number of delegates could not get train reservation, a few of them, especially women from far south and far north-east travelled to Bhubaneswar by hopping.

The 42nd Indian Social Science Congress opened on December 27, 2018 morning and closed on December 31, 2018 in the afternoon. Dr. Najma Heptullah, the Governor of Manipur was the Chief Guest at the inauguration on December 28, 2018 whereas Prof. Achyut Samanta, M.P and Founder of KIIT was the Chief Guest at Valedictory on December 31, 2018 afternoon.

Prof. Binod.C.Agrawal, the President of the Indian Social Science Academy, could not attend the XLII Indian Social Science Congress because of ill-health. Presidential address by him to the XLII Indian Social Science Congress titled "Human Future in Digital Era." was read by the Vice-President Prof.V.N.Bhoraskar. **Volume XLII of Social Sciences Abstracts, 2018** containing papers and abstracts of the XLII ISSC was released by the Chief Guest, Dr. Najama Heptullah. Besides, the delegates, invitees. and students, those who took part in the inauguration were Prof.Baishnab.C.Tripathy, the President-elect, Prof.V.N.Bhoskar, the Vice-President, Dr. Sasmita Rani Samanta, the Local Organizing Secretary, Prof. Biswa Bandita Kar and Prof. Bansidhar Mulia, the Joint Local Organizing Secretary, Prof. D.M.Diwakar, the Member-Secretary, Prof. H.N.Mishra, Treasurer and Dr.N.P.Chaubey, the General Secretary of the Indian Social Science Academy. Over 800 scholars and student attended the inauguration of the XLII Indian Social Science Congress.

Prof. D.M.Diwakar, the Member-Secretary of XLII Indian Social Science Congress welcome the chief Guest, Prof. Achyut Samanta to Valedictory session. Dr. Attumkal Mathew, the Chief Rapporteur, Prof. Rashmi Bhardwaj, the Chairperson of the Task Force presented their reports at the valedictory of the XLII Indian Social Science Congress on December 31, 2018 at 14:00 hrs. Prof. Sasmita Rani Samanta, Prof. Biswa Bandita Kar and Prof. Bansidhar Mulia spoke about their impressions and thoughts on the XLII Indian Social Science Congress. Prof. Achyut Samanta delivered the valedictory address. He called for good education without the aid of digital technology.... Prof.H.Mohanty the Vice-Chancellor of KIIT University expressed his satisfaction and delivered a farewell speech. Prof. Baishnab.C.Tripathy, the president-elect of the Indian Social Science Academy for 2019-20 announced that 'Science of Nature-Human-Society in India' will be the focal theme of the XLIII Indian Social Science Congress. He also informed the delegates that the Bengaluru Central University has extended invitation for hosting the XLIII Indian Social Science Congress between Jan 17-21, 2020 at Bengaluru.

Dr.N.P.Chaubey, the General Secretary, Indian Social Science Academy proposed a vote of thanks to the Chief Guest, Prof. Achyut Samanta, Vice-Chancellor, Registrar and Local organizing Secretary, Prof. Biswabandita Kar and Prof. Bansidhar Mulia, the joint organizing Secretary to all the members of the organizing committee, to all the faculty and students of KIIT, to all Chairpersons of Research Chairperson of Research Committee and Thematic Panels, to all the distinguished speakers of Plenary and Public Lectures. He

thanked Prof. Baishnab.C.Tripathy, Prof.V.N.Bhoraskar, Prof. D.M.Diwakar, Prof. Rashmi Bhardwaj, Prof. V.Jagannatha, Prof. H.N.Mishra and all those for making the deliberations of XLII Indian Social Science Congress meaningful by working very hard. He expressed his special gratitude to Prof. Santosh K.Kar, the former President of ISSA and the Chairman the VIII All India Young Scientists Convention for keeping the flag of the Indian Social Science Academy flying high under very difficult conditions. He also thanked Prof. Mark Lindley for doing his best for the organizing a symposium on “ Twenty First Century Digital Technology, World Economy and World Peoples Conditions”. He also thanked ICSSR and NIEPA (MHRD) for providing grants to the Indian Social Science Academy for XLII Indian Social Science Congress. At the end he expressed his gratitude and thankfulness to Prof.Binod.C.Agrawal, the President of the Indian Social Science Academy, all the members of the Executive Council, Joint Secretaries and staff of ISSA.

KIIT organized visit to Puri and Konark in the afternoon of December 30, 2019.

Deliberations of 28 Research Committees and 21 Thematic Panels began on December 27, 2019 with the Chairpersons addresses concurrently. Quite a number of outstation Chairperson could not attend the Congress due to sudden change in date.

Some of those who delivered their address and Chaired seminars are as follows. It may be noted that all the committees and panels held their seminars on December 27, 28 and 29, 2018 between 14:00-17:00 hours.

RESEARCH COMMITTEES

1. Agricultural Science Research Committee

Local Prof. Rosalin Sahu
Chairman Faculty, School of Applied Sciences, KIIT, Bhubaneswar
 Email: rsahufch@kiit.ac.in
 M:7008946454
 E-mail: rsahufch@kiit.ac.in

2. Anthropology Research Committee

Local Prasanna Kumar Patra,
Chairman Reader & HEAD
 Department of Anthropology
 Utkal University
 Vani Vihar, Bhubaneswar
 M:8763356554
 E-mail: pkpatra@rediffmail.com

3. Archaeology, History and Culture Research Committee

Local Dr. Kishor Kumar Basa, Professor, Department of
Chairman Archaeology
 Utkal University
 M: 8895615636
 Email:kishorkbasa58@gmail.com

4. Biological or Life Science Research Committee

Local Prof. Atanu Kumar Pati

Chairman Vice Chancellor
Gangadhar Meher University
Amruta Vihar
Sambalpur 768 004, Odisha
Email: gmuniversitysbp@gmail.com
M: 09826654829

5. Biotechnology Research Committee

Local Chairman Prof. Santosh K. Kar
Professor
School of Biotechnology
KIIT University
Bhubaneswar 751 024
Email: santoshkariis@rediffmail.com

6. Chemical Science Research Committee

Outstation Chairman	Prof. R.S. Dubey Department of Chemistry And Bio-Chemistry Institute of Science Banaras Hindu University Varanasi 221 005 Email: rsdbhu@rediffmail.com M: 9415992028	Local Chairman	Prof. Tapan Kumar Bastia, Faculty, School of Applied Sciences, KIIT, Bhubaneswar Email: tkbastiafch@kiit.ac.in M:9438532403
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7. Commerce Research Committee

8. Communication And Journalism Research Committee

Outstation Chairman	Dr. Padma Rani Director & Professor School of Communication, MAHE Press Corner, Manipal 576 104 (Karnataka) Email: padma.rani@manipal.edu M: 09686688116	Local Chairman	Dr Anand Pradhan Institute of Mass Communication, Dhenkanal Email: apradhan28@gmail.com
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9. Computer Science Research Committee

Local Chairman Prof. Prachet Bhuyan
Faculty, School of Computer Science Engineering,
KIIT
Email: pbhuyanfcs@kiit.ac.in
M:9337019321

10. Earth Science (Oceanic Sc, Marine Sc. , Atmospheric Science etc) And Planetary Science Research Committee

Outstation Chairman	Prof. Shyam S.Rai Professor and Chairperson Earth and Climate Science Deam Indian Institute of Science, Education and Rural Research	Local Chairman	Dr. Jatin Kumar Sinha, Faculty Chemistry, School of Applied Sciences, KIIT University Email: jatin.sinhafch @kiit.ac.in M:7978489911
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11. Ecological And Environmental Science Research Committee

Local Chairman	Prof. Prasant Rath, Faculty, School of Applied Sciences, KIIT, Bhubaneswar Email: prathfch @kiit.ac.in M:9437305441
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12. Economics Research Committee

Local Chairman	Prof. R. K. Panda Former Director N. K. C. Institute of Development Studies Bhubaneswar, Res. Add: B/L 115, V.S.S Nagar Bhubaneswar -751007 E-mail: M: 7609050366 M: 9437387172
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13. Education Research Committee

Outstation Chairman	Prof. Harsha Merchant 13/A, Suvarna Kalesh CHS 49/52 Tarun Bharat Soc. Chakala, Andheri East Mumbai 400 099 harsha_merchant@yahoo.c o.in	Local Chairman	Prof. (Dr) Ramesh Chandra Rath Dean(Research & Development) EATM, Khordha, Bhubaneswar-752060 Email: ramesh.ch.rath@gmail .com
Convernor	M: 09969020706 Dr.Sushma Principal Flower Valley Peoples School Add:5, Iswar Saran Ashram Campus Allahabad-211004		

14. Engineering Science And Technology Research Committee

Outstation	Prof. S.S. Pathak	Local Chairman	Prof. Purna Chandra
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Chairman	Department of Communication Engineering, IIT Kharagpur, Kharagpur Email: ssp.ece@gmail.com , ssp@ece.iitkgp.ac.in M: 09832176238	Mishra, Faculty, School of Mechanical Engineering, KIIT, Bhubaneswar M:8280327066
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15. Geography Research Committee

Outstation Chairman	Prof. Harikesh Narain Misra Department of Geography University of Allahabad Allahabad 211 002 Email: harry_misra@rediffmail.com M : 9415348110	Local Chairman	Dr. Santi Swarup Sahoo, Professor, Department of Geography Utkal University sahoosantiswaroop@gmail.com
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16. Home Science Research Committee

17. International Relations Studies & Defence, Strategic Studies Research

Committee

Local Chairman	Prof. Kaushik Sahu Senior Professor KSOM, KIIT Bhubaneswar M:9937220247 Email: kaushik@ksom.ac.in
Local Convenor	Dr. Santosh Kumar Tripathy, Professor, Personnel Management and Industrial relation KIIT, Bhubaneswar M:9437071132 Email:santoshtripathy.skt@gmail.com

18. Juridical Science Research Committee

19. Linguistics Research Committee

Outstation Chairman	Prof. A. K. Lal Department of English And Modern European Languages University of Lucknow, Lucknow (UP) <u>Email-</u> aklal61@gmail.com M: 09452903296	Local Chairman	Prof. Swati Samantray KIIT School of Humanities, KIIT, Bhubaneswar
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20. Management Science Research Committee

Outstation Chairman	Prof. N. Sambasiva Rao Department of Commerce and Management Studies Andhara University Visakhapatnam (A.P.) Email: auissc2015@gmail.com M: 09818228329	Local Chairman	Dr. Biswajit Das Professor, KIIT School of Management, KIIT, Bhubaneswar Email: biswajit@ksom.ac.in M: 9438064555
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21. Mathematical and Statistical Science Research Committee

Outstation Chairman	Prof. Mukul Mani Tripathi Department of Mathematics Institute of Science Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi 221 005 Email: mmtripathi66@yahoo.com M: 8787200546	Local Chairman	Professor T .C .Panda Former Principal, Orissa Engineering College, Bhubaneswar Cell- 09437261364 Phone: 0671-2303750 E-mail: tc_panda@yahoo.com
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22. Medical and Health Science Research Committee

Outstation Chairman		Local Chairman	Dr. Ambarish Dutta Adjunct Professor, School of Public Health KIIT, Bhubaneswar Email: amdutta@gmail.com
			Dr. Basanta Behera Professor, SPM, KIMS, KIIT, Bhubaneswar

23. Philosophy Research Committee

Outstation Chairman	Prof. P. Keshav Kumar Department of Philosophy Faculty of Arts, Delhi University Delhi 110 007 Email: pkesav@gmail.com M: 8826394414	Local Chairman	Dr. Sradhanjali Patra Department of <u>Philosophy</u> Utkal University, Vani Vihar Bhubaneswar M: 9937132520 Email: sradhanjali2002@yahoo.co.in
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24. Physics Science Research Committee

Local Chairman Prof. Bhavya Bhushan, Faculty, School of Applied Sciences, KIIT
Email: bbhusanfp@kiit.ac.in
M:8598825179

25. Political Science Research Committee

Local Chairman Dr. Brahmananda Satapathy, Professor, Political Science, Utkal University,
Vani Vihar
Bhubaneswar
M:9861287679
Email: brahma_sat2100@yahoo.co.in

26. Psychology Research Committee

27. Social Work Research Committee

Local Chairman Sudhira Chandla Jena
Retd. Asso Prof.
BJB College, Bhubaneswar,
Vice Chairman ACM
Email: pmonaliza502@gmail.com

28. Sociology Research Committee

Outstation Chairman	Prof. Abdul Matin Department of Sociology Aligarh Muslim University Aligarh 202 002 Email: amatinamu@gmail.com	Local Chairman	Aditya Pattnaik secy. acm Rasgovindpur baripada adityapatnaik@hotmail.com
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Table I

Table I presents Research Committee-wise number of papers presented at the XLII Indian Social Science Congress

S. No.	Subjects	Number of Papers
1.	Agriculture Science	8
2.	Anthropology	2
3.	Archaeology/History	9
4.	Biological/Life Sciences	4
5.	Biotechnology	17
6.	Chemical Science	7
7.	Commerce	5
8.	Communication and Journalism	25
9.	Computer Science	3
10.	Earth Science (Geology, Oceanic Science and Atmospheric Science)	00
11.	Ecological and Environmental Science	1
12.	Economics	17

13.	Education	16
14.	Engineering Science	8
15.	Geography	9
16.	Home Science	4
17.	International Relations Studies and Defence & Strategic Studies	7
18.	Juridical Science	5
19.	Linguistics	3
20.	Management Science	8
21.	Mathematical and Statistical Science	3
22.	Medical and Health Science	00
23.	Philosophy	10
24.	Physical Science	00
25.	Political Science	17
26.	Psychology	9
27.	Social Work	2
28.	Sociology	<u>19</u>
	Total =	193

INTERDISCIPLINARY THEMATIC PANELS

1. Conflicts, War, Peace and Social Security

Local
Chairman

Dr. Kumar Mohanty
Associate Professor, Director-
Corporate Relations, School of
Management, KIIT Bhubaneswar
Email:kumar@ksom.ac.in,
m.kumar@kiit.ac.in
M:9937220236

2. Democracy And Human Rights

3. Ecological and Environmental Protection Movements

Local
Chairman

Prof. Dillip Kumar Bera, School of
Civil Engineering,
KIIT, Bhubaneswar
dberafce@kiit.ac.in

Convenor

Prof. Dr. Sunder Narayan Patro
President, Odisha Environmental
Society, Bhubaneswar
M: 9437190420

4. Ethics of Science and Society

Outstation Chairman

Dr. M.P. Terence Samuel

Local Chairman

Dr. Soumendra

Assistant Professor
Department of Philosophy &
Religion
Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan
Birbhum Dist West Bengal 731
235
Email:
[mptencesamuel@visva-
bharati.ac.in](mailto:mptencesamuel@visva-bharati.ac.in)
M: 09434007839

Pattanaik
Vice Chancellor
Utkal University
Vani Vihar,
Bhubaneswar
Bhubaneswar

5. Global Warming and Climate Change

Outstation Chairman	Prof. Baishnab C Tripathy School of Life Sciences Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi-110067 Email: baishnabtripathy@yahoo.com M: 09818104924	Local Chairman	Prof. Alok Kumar Panda, Faculty, School of Applied Sciences, KIIT, Bhubaneswar Email: alok.pandafch @kiit.ac.in M:9438532403
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6. History and Philosophy of Science

Local Chairman	Dr. Sandeep Kumar Panda, Faculty, School of Biotechnology, KIIT, Bhubaneswar Sandeepanda2212@gmail.com M:9438111772
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7. Information Technology, Mass Media and Culture

Local Chairman	Prof. Chandrabhanu Pattanayak Institute of Knowledge-Society Centurion University Bhubaneswar (Odisha) Email: pattanayakcb@gmail.com M: 08280066887
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8. Labour In Organised and Unorganised Sectors

Outstation
Chairman

Dr. Minaketan Behera
Associate Professor
Centre for Formal and
Informal Labour Studies
School of Social Sciences
Jawaharlal Nehru University
New Delhi 110067
Email:
behera.minaketan@gmail.com

Local Chairman

Prof. Nabanita Rath
Professor,
Department of
Sociology,
Utkal University
Vani Vihar
Bhubaneswar

Convenor

9. Nation-States and Emerging Challenges

Outstation
Chairman Prof. Rajaram Tolpadi
Head of the Department of
Political
Science, Manglore
University,
Mangalore – 576119
Karnataka
Email: rtolpadi@rediffmail.com
M: 08971482187

10. Natural Resources, Bio-diversity and Geographic Information System

Outstation
Chairman Dr. Rakesh Pandey
Principal Scientist & Head
Department of Microbial
Technology and Nematology
CSIR-Central Institute of Medicinal
& Aromatic Plants (CIMAP)
Lucknow- 226 015
Email:
rakeshpandey66@hotmail.com
M: 9453023991

11. Patent Laws and Intellectual Property Rights

Local
Chairman Dr. Biswabandita Kar
Professor
School of Biotechnology
KIIT University
Room No. 605, D Block, 6th floor
Campus-3 KIIT University
Bhubaneswar 751 0245 (Orissa)
Email: bbkarfch@kiit.ac.in
M: 09937043375

12. Peoples (Dalits, Tribes, Women, Peasants, etc) Struggles And Movements For Equitable Democratic Society

Outstation Chairman Prof. Anand Teltumbde
Senior Professor and Chair-Big Data Analytics
Goa Institute of Management
Sanquelim, GOA 403 5905
Email: anand@gim.ac.in
M: 9475368435
Dr. Sharad Dhar Sharma
CSSEIP, FSS
Banaras Hindu University
Varanasi 221 005
Email:
sharad_sharma1974@yahoo.com
M: 9415062401

13. Peoples Health and Quality of Life

Outstation Chairman	Dr. A. Laxmaiah Head, Division of Community Studies National Institute of Nurition, ICMR Jamia-Osmania (Post) Hyderabad- 500 007 M: 09395113419 E-mail: avulalaxman@yahoo.com	Local Chairman	Dr. Bansidhar Mulia HoD, Plastic Surgery, KIMS, KIIT, Bhubaneswar Email: mailtodrbans @gmail.com M:7077927835
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14. Peasants, Livelihood and Land-use

Outstation Chairman	Dr. V. Sivanandan Achari Director School of Environmental Studies, CUSAT Cochin University of Science & Technology, Cochin Email: vsachari@gmail.com M: 09495383342	Local Chairman	Prof. Damodar Jena Professor, KIIT School of Rural Management Email : damodarjena@ ksrm.ac.in
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15. Political Economy of India

Outstation Chairman	Prof. D.M. Diwakar Professor of Economics Former Director A.N. Sinha Institute of Social Studies Patna 800 001 (Bihar) Email: dmdiwakar@yahoo.co.in	Local Chairman	Dr. Jitendra Mohanty Professor, School of Management, KIIT, Bhubaneswar Email: jmohanty@ksom.ac.in
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16. Population, Poverty and Migration

Local Chairman	Er B C Padhi. EIC(Retd), Highway Specialist, life Member INTACH, Advisor OES, Gurujan Parishad, Contact: 0674 2551980, 9437015980, padhibinod@yahoo.com
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17. Rural Technology, Social Organisation and Rural Development

Outstation Chairman	Dr. Vinita Sharma Former Sc G and Head SEED Div DST. New Delhi Email: vinita.sharma@gmail.com M: 9711424951
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Dr. Alok Pandey
Banaras Hindu University
Varanasi 221 005
Email: alokpandey@bhu.ac.in
M: 9389623510

18. Science Communication and Science Popularization

Outstation Chairman	Er. Anuj Sinha Plot GH 19, Sector 56 Gurufam (Haryana) 122011 E-mail: cpranuj@yahoo.com M: 09717048666	Local Chairman	Prof. A.K. Rath, Professor, School of Civil Engineering, KIIT, Email: akrathfce@kiit.ac.in M: 8763054230
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19. Social Processes, Social Structures and Social Alienation

Outstation Chairman	Prof. Abdul Matin Department of Sociology Aligarh Muslim University Aligarh 202 002 Email: amatnamu@gmail.com M: 09219173127	Local Chairman	Dr Narayan Sahoo Ex Principal Scientist Indian Institute of Water Management. Presently Life member OES ISAE FIE Professor Civil Engineering at Capital Engg College. Email: narayansahoo65@yahoo.in Cell no 9437336058
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20. Science, Technology and Social Development

Outstation Chairman Prof. P. Goswami
 Director
 National Institute of
 Science Technology
 Development Studies
 (NISTADS), CSIR
 Pusa Gate, K.S. Krishnann
 Marg,
 New Delhi 110012
 Email:
pgoswami@nistads.res.in
 M: 09980724251

Local Chairman Jitendra Narayan Dash,
 retd. Principal, SCS
 College, Puri
 Email: dashbenhur.53@gmail.com

21. Unity of Science (Science of nature-Human-Society)

Outstation Chairman Prof. A. C. Mohapatra
 Department of Geography
 North-East Hill University
 Shillong
 E-mail:
acmohapatrabr@gmail.com
 M: 09436311437

Local Chairman Prof. Jaya Krushna
 Panigrahi, Head,
 Department of Zoology,
 EC member, Odisha
 Bigyan Academy
 M:9437076100

Table II

Table II provides the number of paper presented in each of the 21 Thematic Panels

S.No.	Subjects	Number of Papers
1.	Conflicts, War, Peace and Social Security	1
2.	Democracy And Human Rights	7
3.	Ecological & Environmental Protection Movement	2
4.	Ethics of Science and Society	3
5.	Global Warming and Climate Change	9
6.	Information Technology, Mass Media and Culture	14
7.	Labour In Organised and Unorganised Sectors	9
8.	Nation-States and Emerging Challenges	2
9.	Natural Resources, Bio-diversity and Geographic Information System	1
10.	Patent Laws and Intellectual Property Rights	1
11.	Peoples (Dalits, Tribes, Women, Peasants, etc) Struggles And Movements For Equitable Democratic Society	3
12.	Peoples Health and Quality of Life	19
13.	Peasants, Livelihood and Land-use	5
14.	Political Economy of India	3
15.	Population, Poverty and Migration	7
16.	Rural Technology, Social Organisation and Rural Development	2

17.	Social Processes, Social Structures and Social Alienation	-
18.	Unity of Science/Science of Nature Human Society	2
	Total =	92

Plenaries on ‘Human Future in Digital Era’ were held on December 28,29,30 and 31, 2018 between 09:00 am-13:00 hrs. Table III presents the paper presented in Plenary and Public/Special Lecture/Seminars/Symposia

Table III

Summary of Papers of XLII Indian Social Science Congress, Bhubaneswar

S. No.	Subjects	Number of Papers
1.	Plenary	7
2.	Public/Special Lecture	4
3.	Chairman’s Address	12
4.	Research Committees	199
5.	Thematic Panels	92
6.	Seminars/Symposia/Colloquia/Workshops	8
7.	VII All India Young Scientist Convention	2
8.	Unpublished Papers	<u>31</u>
	Total	355

Deliberations of all the Research Committees, Thematic Panels and Seminars/Symposia began in the afternoon of December 27, 2018 concurrently. All Chairpersons delivered their speeches between 14:00 and 15:45 hrs. Presentation of papers began after tea break at 16:00 hrs.

Dr.Devendra Sharma delivered the B.V.Rangarao Memorial Lecture on “Agrarian Crisis: Agriculture Needs To Be Reinvented”. The lecture stimulated quite a large number of participants. Question-answer went on till 20:30 hrs because of which other activities like cultural programmes, official meeting suffered. Public /Special lecture were delivered in the evening.

Following Seminars/Symposia were held during the XLII Indian Social Science Congress:

1. Twenty First Century Digital Technology World Economy and World Peoples Conditions
2. Impact of Digitalisation/Information Technology on School and Universities Education
3. Impact of Geographic Information System on Future of Human
4. Impact of Digitalisation of the World on Human Freedom
5. Impact of Digital Technology on Trade and Commerce
6. Impact of Digital Technology on Trade and Commerce
7. Madan Mohan Malviya’s vision of University education

Video-conferencing was arranged for the presentation by a Chinese scholar in the international symposium on ‘Twenty First Century Digital Technology, World Economy and World Peoples .Very few participants submitted their papers.

All the local/regional scholars who had submitted abstracts on the spot, but did not submit their full papers even after repeated reminders. Abstracts of such papers could not be printed in the Vol XLII of Social Science Congress, 2018 after the Congress was over as per convention.

What is worth noting is this despite all kind of problems meaningful deliberations on ‘Human Future in Digital Era’ were held during the XLII Indian Social Science Congress. A volume of good papers is under print. Deliberations of Task Force were very good. The Chief Rapporteur’s Report provides good view of

Pleanry and public lectures. Respective Chairpersons and Convenors of 28 Research Committees, 21 Thematic Panels and Seminars/Symposia did not provide details of the proceedings. Majority of them did not submit manuscript of their speeches.

It may be noted that a few pre-and-post XLII ISSC local Symposia/Group Discussions on ' Human Future in Digital Era' were held in different parts of India. Of all these, one pre-XLII ISSC Symposium at Ahmedabad and one post-XLII ISSC Symposia were well organized . National Institute of Advanced Studies (NIAS) held one post-XLII Indian Social Science Congress on August 05,2019 at Bengaluru. Efforts for understanding Indian S&T s'contribution to development of Digital Technology.

What do the deliberations of the XLII Indian Social Science Congress show? Reports by the Chief Rapporteur and the Trend Report by the Task Force provide glimpse of the results of the deliberations on ' Human Future in Digital Era'. Some of these are as follows:

- I. Future of Humans in Digital Era in bleak not bright.
- II. Centralising power of Digital Technology is enormous if not infinite
- III. Virtual world created by Digital Technology is capable of destroying connections between human and the real world
- IV. Centralising power of Digital Technology may destroy democracy by making the state and its agent most powerful and violent.
- V. Alienating power of digital technology may destroy family, community and society and produce high order of insecurity and social violence
- VI. Digital Technology may have adverse impact on economy and employment.
- VII. High order of constant radiation produced by digital technology shall have adverse effects on People's health.
- VIII. Education, research and creativity, shall suffer through introduction of Digital Technology Education beyond imagination.
- IX. India and its people are consumers and not developer of Science of Digital Technology.
- X. Virtue of the Digital Technology lies in realising the aspirates of those who have been willing to be master of the world expressed through 'I am the God', (Aham Brahmashmi), 'Karlo Duniya Muthi Mein' (Put the world into your thumb) slogan is the major expression of power of Digital Technology. 'Nudge Theory' is yet another.

II

A Report on Proceedings of the 42nd Indian Social Science Congress

By Attumkal Mathew

Chief Rapporteur

Indian Social Science Congress, an annual meet of social scientists organized by Indian Social Science Academy (ISSA), was held at KIIT University, Bhubaneswar, Orissa from 27 to 31 December 2018. The focal theme of the congress was: "Human future in digital era". More than 355 research papers were presented and discussed during the five day conference. Around eight hundred people participated in this five day meet at KIIT University. The 28 subject Research Committees along with 21 Interdisciplinary Thematic Panels representing all disciplines of knowledge were actively involved in discussing and debating on the future of humans under the grip of a digitized tools and technologies. The plenary sessions were conducted keeping in mind the emerging problems of survival and growth of humans on planet earth during the digitized era. A seven member Task Force was formed during the conference under the leadership of Dr. Rashmi Bharadwaj to pinpoint core ideas and specific issues emerged from the entire sessions of the congress. The other members of the committee were Dr. D. M. Diwakar, Dr. Gopal Krishna, Dr. V. Jagannatha, Dr. Attumkal Mathew, Dr. Dhruv Kumar Singh and Dr. Kali Chittibabu. The Task Force after due discussions and deliberations submitted its final report to Dr. NP Chaubey, the General Secretary, for circulating the scientific outcome of the conference to the attention of the global community.

Official Meeting 26 December 2018

A meeting of all Research Committees, Thematic Panels and Seminars/Symposium was presided over by Prof. Baishanv.C. Tripathy, the President-Elect on 26th December at 2.00 pm in KIIT Conference Hall-4. Around 98 Members, including the Chairpersons and Conveners of Research committee and Thematic panels, attended the meeting. Dr. NP Chaubey addressed the gathering and briefed the purpose of this conference. There is an urgency of reflecting together on this topic in our time as we are, day by day, leaning towards the digital world without being aware of any critical or creative impacts of these new technologies. Hence ISSA is the only forum committed for the betterment of society and working hard in bringing to the attention of the global society both the benefits as well as the loopholes that the digital world donates to us. No doubt, there exists a hermeneutic of suspicion, at this juncture, towards the quick flourishing of the digital technology and its adaptation in certain fields. There also exists a hug gap between the consumers and the controllers of the digital world. It is the duty and responsibility of ISSA to caution everyone particularly the young scientists and make them aware of the fact that the science by nature is social. To facilitate it, this Congress has also located everything in ground reality not in any abstract or metaphysical thoughts.

Further Dr. Chaubey elaborated the necessity of young scientists' meet during the Congress. It has been a consistent demand from both participants and the speakers that it is, indeed, high time to promote an Indian mode of thinking and Indian mode of reflecting instead of simply aping the European or American mode of getting knowledge or applying it. Science is for the overall development of humans devoid of caste, creed or colour. Hence, there should be a harmonious blending between nature and society. We strongly believe that young Indian scientists can deliver more than ever for the upliftment of all in the Indian society interacting as a scientist and not as a politician or as the representative of any particular system. Hence we pursue science in a holistic manner, never in a fractured way. We are rendering due respect and importance to all the branches of science because science is fundamentally social. Consequently, we need to understand the ethics of science. Mere

obtaining an academic degree does not make anyone a scientist; rather hard work and passion alone would be the key tools of a researcher.

Later, all those who attended the session introduced themselves and shared in brief their expectations from this conference. Finally, Prof. B.B.Kar and Dr. Bansidhar Mulia addressed the gathering and shared the dynamics of the conference and the session got over by 5.30 pm.

VIII All India Young Scientists Convention: 27/12/2018

A meeting of all young scientists was presided over by Prof. Santhosh K. Kar on 27th December at 9.00 am in KIIT Conference Hall-4. It was attended by the members of ISSA, faculty members and students of KIIT University. Dr. NP Chaubey while introducing the task of young scientists urged them to cherish an optimism towards the domain of science, while not compromising our social and individual concerns. He fraternally reminded them of their social responsibilities by mentioning some of the problems like climate change and malaria faced by Orissa. Any form of reflection in this digital age has to be useful in solving our age-old problems without being destructive to our age old moral values or our traditional peaceful life. Indeed, India is not going to disappear nor to be destroyed. Hence every young scientist is to be passionate in his/her search for knowledge and truth Prof. Santosh Kar, the chairman of the VIII All India Young Scientists Convention, quoted the traditional saying: "Together we progress, divided we perish". Age of globalization also poses long-term problems with short-term solutions. In seeking solution, we need a proper direction. He offered his continuous support and guidance to the young all the days of the meet. To read from the signs of the times, he asked some pointed questions: Has the so-called advancement in molecular energy helped or contributed to the life of common man? How can we improve our agricultural system? Later, all the participants were given time to speak of their expectations and clarify doubts. The meeting got over at 10.45.

Inaugural ceremony

The inaugural ceremony of 42nd Indian Social science Congress began at 11.00 am on 27 December 2018 at KIIT Convention Centre, Campus- 6. Her Excellency, Dr. Najma Heptullah, Honourable Governor of Manipur was the chief Guest. Prof. V.N.Bhoraskar, Prof. Sasmita Samanta, Prof. Dinabandhu Sahoo, Prof. Vinod K Gaur, Prof. Baishnav.C.Tripathy, Prof. D.M.Diwakar and Dr. N.P Chaubey were on the dais along with the chief guest. The session started with the recitation of National Anthem followed by lighting the lamp and presentation of bouquet to the guests. Prof. Sasmita Samanta, Registrar, KIIT University, welcomed the chief guest and other dignitaries. Inaugurating the Congress Dr. Najma Heptullah said: "India is one of the power houses in science and social science. All the branches of science and social science should be brought together under one umbrella. Scientific temperament should be there in social science. The result of our scientific research should reach at the grass-root level of the society". She urged the members and participants of the Congress to spread the knowledge and technology to every nook and corner of the country. Addressing the gathering, Prof. Dinabandhu Sahoo, Director, IBSD, Imphal Manipur, said: "science and social science should blend together. Scientists and social scientists should work hand in hand for the betterment of the society". The session got over at 12.45 with the recitation of the National Anthem. Prof. V.N.Bhoraskar presided over the session and read the Presidential Address by the President, Prof. Binod.C.Agarwal. Dr. Najma Heptullah released the Social Science Abstracts, Vol.42, 2018. Dr.Sasmita Samanta thanked in Chief Guest and all others.

Third B.V.Rangarao Memorial Lecture

Dr. Devendra Sharma delivered the third B.V.Rangarao Memorial lecture on 'Reinvention of Agriculture' on December 27, 2018 at 17.00 hours. The session was chaired by Prof. S.Misra and response was given by Prof. D. M. Diwakar. Being a pro-farmer or pro-agrarian thinker, Dr.Sharma strongly believed that the existing agriculture mode is to be reinvented. Based on his empirically valued studies, he was of the opinion that there should be a permanent solution for farmers' genocide looking at the agricultural problems from a broader perspective. Agricultural crisis, is a global crisis, not merely an Indian phenomena. Across the world, farmers are being penalized by the corporate capital for getting the latter daily food at a cheaper rate. By legislating number of land acquisition laws, we try to convert our traditional farmers into the arena of industrial workers or train them become industrialists rather than permitting them to continue to apply their skills with dignity in the agriculture field. Further agriculture is being valued as totally unprofitable reserved only to those who are intellectually and socially non-competent with their peers. In his opinion, all through the years, we have adopted inadequate parameters to measure the outcomes of agriculture products. As a result, sad to say, faulty economic models continue to exist even now. For example, the hypothesis that Indian farmers cannot be competitive in global scene is obviously a erroneous argument. Let us not forget that India has largest number of farmers who don't have any help except some kind of indirect subsidies; whereas an American farmer gets 43,000 dollars every year. Hence there is no point in saying that our farmers are inefficient or incapable. There is also a hidden corporate agenda in ensuring the subsidies in the form of supplying machines for farmers. Most of them unethically follow the principle that every disaster brings forth a business opportunity. From a social perspective, farmers' sufferings are to be shouldered by the society, and we can't wipe away our hands from our social responsibility. Therefore, a sustainable economic assistance is to be provided to the farmers who are in crisis due to various sociological and environmental reasons. It is our social responsibility to look for alternatives by blocking the tendency of rich becoming richer and poor becoming poorer. Unsystematic and unscientific way of calculating GDP and the adoption of unethical and unnatural means (such as legalization of prostitution and drugs) with an eye to obtain medals in the gymnastics of GDP rise should be brought to attention of the society and must be taken some preventive and corrective measures. Neglecting agriculture in terms of industry and labeling farmer as a victim of deficient market is the result of a digital misplacement in the socio-ecological system. Hence, there should be a direct monthly income support for farmers or an assured income package for them every year. Finally, he mentioned the recent farmers' incentives introduced by Telangana government and the warm response of people which was evident from the thumping majority of the ruling party during the recently concluded assembly elections.

In his response, Prof. Diwakar said: Not the announcement of policy that guarantees change but its due and diligent implementation. Countries like India spend huge money in the field of arms and defence. A proportionate amount is also to be spent in other weakest sections of society just like farmers. It is a conventional irrelevant statement that farmers in general do not know how to handle income. Particular instances should never be generalized to justify the denial of due justice. Justice delayed is equal to justice denied. Moreover, it is widely seen that there is a disconnect in families themselves. We have to break them by making topics related to agriculture part of curriculum and they should also become the central themes in the media discussions.

Many in the audience shared their views and clarified their doubts.

Plenary I

The morning session began at 9.00 am on December 28, 2018 in the main auditorium with Dr. K. Ashok Rao's lecture on Electrical power. Way back in 1920 Lenin said: "communism is socialism plus electrification of the whole world". He was aware of the fact that electrification is part and parcel in our day to day life. So to say, electrification is a fundamental right, though, unfortunately, even now it exists only as a fractured right. Consequently, it should not be amenable to market forces. Supply of electricity to rural farmers should not depend on someone's mercy, rather it is their

right. No farmer should be seen begging for electricity, rather the facility should be available to him/her at any cost. He also pointed out the step motherly attitude meted out to the consumers of electricity putting it under the concurrent list. Ironically, railways, broadcasting etc. are still controlled and made available by the central governments, whereas electric power is entrusted to the state governments. Further, privatization of electricity has caused more troubles rather solving the issues. Big companies control our fundamental right. Hence he observed that transparency is to be ensured in making available the energy sources to common man. Later the audience was given time to clarify their doubts and to put forward various questions pertaining to the topic. The session got over at 10.00 am.

Er. Shankar Sharma delivered his lecture on “High GDP Growth Paradigm” and its adverse effects on environment and natural resources. In his opinion, the social ills emerging out of the so-called ‘high GDP growth paradigm’ and how it creates havoc in society should be at the forefront of our social and scientific discussions. There is a section of the economists who are totally immersed in the field of sustained GDP model. According to the conventional economists, in order to reduce poverty, country has to have a high GDP rate. It has to be kept in mind that as back as 1972, scientists and economists spoke against high GDP growth paradigm which would cause high consumption of natural resources. That is to say, there would be an acute pressure to divert natural resources. Global warming, GAG emissions and other environmental problems are caused due to this high GDP growth paradigm. There was an interactive session between the speaker and the audience and it got over at 11.20 am.

Plenary II

The Digital Revolution: Riding the Technology of Communication

Prof. Vinod.K. Gaur addressed the gathering on The Digital Revolution: Riding the Technology of Communication the theme digital revolution. By clarifying the etymology of the term ‘digit’ (meaning finger) he said: “massive information is placed on our fingertips”. The distance between the knower and the knowledge is lesser and lesser, though it is a matter of debate whether the digital world can make you wiser providing you ‘knowledge’ or simply making you an encyclopedia of just ‘information’. It is to be acknowledged that propelling the train of new inventions, we have arrived at the internet of everything. This revolution brings positive signs, especially in medicine, crime and investigation, marketing like food delivery, social network like Facebook, WhatsApp group etc. It is also to be noted that every new invention disrupts social order even as benefits accrue. Marginalization of the underprivileged class, appearance of the unforeseen effects, creating a society engaged in the pleasures of the virtual society rather than a flesh and blood reality, mobile phone addiction, digital dementia etc. are some of the concerns of the modern man at large. Adapt and adopt is a prudent policy exercised by many to unlock the hidden energies of the digital world. Digital technology improves eye-hand coordination and it ensures equal benefits to all; hence the democratic nature existing in the digitized world should not be gone unnoticed. However, he categorically said: “We have reached a stage that every breakthrough in technology affects social structures in diverse ways. Hence higher the level of technology, greater the need for vigilance and control”.

Second Public Lecture : Domain of Fearlessness by Prof. AK Basu

The session started at 5 pm in the evening. At the very outset Prof. Basu said that he wanted to reformulate his title as ‘less fearlessness’. Quoting Sri Ravindra Nath Tagore, he said: “In British India, Tagore was inviting everyone for leading a fearless life. How is the situation in the post-independent India? He beautifully explained the concept of fear and its implications in our day to day life.

Dr. Abdul Kalam says: “Fear means *forget everything and run or forget everything and rise*”. Indeed, world is a fearful place; somehow or other everyone is constantly marketing fear either for sacred or for selfish reasons. Primitive mind was simple and straightforward. Fear of survival was continuously haunting them. Subsequent society introduced fear of sins by making a distinction

between holiness and sinfulness. Constantly people came to believe the fight between good and evil forces. Everyone started to act winning both real and imaginative fear. In other words, the primitives had triple fears, namely: **fear of death**, **fear of survival** and **fear of ignorance**. Primitive people were scared of death because they did not understand it. Modern man fears death because he understands it well. In this context we have to place fearlessness for which we need, not a hardware but a software; a software that helps each individual to get over fear. 1. Don't be afraid of others.

2. Don't be afraid of superpowers. 3. Build confidence. These three things are to be there in our individual software.

Earlier Kings had both wealth and knowledge. Now digital era has made everyone kings with wealth and knowledge. Everybody has the potential and facility to cultivate the qualities of king, businessman etc. However, sad to say, the digital age has, instead of eradicating people's fear, contributed more in cultivating fear. Digital tools can play the role of a destructor; meaning to say, even the powerful economy come to a standstill even without a nuclear weapon but by using the digital lobbying. Consequently, digital era has caused more fears among the people and nations. Adhaar numbers can be traced, ATM can be hacked, and phone, internet etc. are also under vulnerable threat. So he concluded that in spite of these threats, try to live fearlessly and make the life of others fearless.

Plenary III

Digitization with Digital Twin: The physical world meets the digital world

The morning session began at 9.00 am with a lecture by Dr. Rashmi Bharadwaj on digitization with digital twin. In her opinion, the shift from physical object to digital twins has facilitated the meeting between physical objects and digital world. Physical objects cannot be taken by themselves into digital world unless in the form of numbers or digits. Hence we use the digital twin. Artificial intelligence and machine learning, Adhaar, etc are existing in forms of digital twins rather than individual beings. Does this number replace our identity is a question to be discussed and debated.

Dr.A.Elangovan on Sustainable Development

The second lecture in the morning session was delivered by Prof.A.Elangovan on sustainable development. In his opinion, global warming and climate change are the buzzwords of the time. It is high time to reflect on the topic of sustainable development and how to achieve this goals. Beware of the pitfalls the digital technology provides. He was giving the example of online food which turns our homely kitchen into a dormant stage. Online food also donates offline health issues. Secondly, use and throw culture has haunted the daily life style of humans. As a result, cities are mounted with wastes and used goods. It is in this context he coins the phrase sustainable development which is always in harmony with the requirements of the mother earth and it is our duty to educate people in this regard.

Shankar Sharma: Energy, climate change and social issues

The third forenoon lecture was delivered by Er. Shankar Sharma on energy, climate change and social issues. Large number of problems are pertaining to the field of energy system. Unfortunately, conventional energy sources are getting destroyed. Glorious heritage of this country is at stake. He was of the opinion that air conditioning may not be necessary in many parts of the southern states, especially in the western ghats. During the day light, unnecessary use of electric lights even in one's own rooms can never be justified. Follow a simple life style and thereby save the country and its natural sources and conserve it for the future generation. All energy projects are with a view to destroy our natural sources. Same is the case with nuclear powers. We have to bring down the usage of fuels. We can't

depend any more on coals. Moreover , we are facing water scarcity (Energy water nexus). Hence humans have to distinguish between greed and need. Solar lanterns should be made available for all. Research should be promoted in making use of the lunar energy. The forenoon session was over by 2.00 pm.

Third Public Lecture: Dr. G.D Sharma: Digitization, Education and Future of Human Society: Education as Making of Mind and Causing Action

Major change is taking place throughout the world. Such changes have an adverse impact on the whole world. There are two kinds of education: benign and cruel; source of development and destruction. For example, the new sources of energy was shift from original fire and water to steam and electricity. This was the first Industrial revolution. With this, system of education also got changed which in turn also has affected the power of governance. The second industrial revolution was in the form of colonization. The prime purpose of colonization was consumeristic because they wanted to sell their products manufactured through the techniques of industrial revolution. Hence they were in search of a market outside their geographical territory. Colonization was important method of getting all three sources, namely , human, raw, material and market. Third industrial revolution started in America and Europe through aeroplanes and nuclear weapons by applying the benefit of new technologies. The fourth industrial revolution is the digital revolution. It has opened a new market. Trade and finance are controlled by this new technology. As a result there emerges struggling economies. Dr. Sharma was of the opinion that apart from developed, developing and under developed economies, with the advent of digitization, we have a new form of economy called 'struggling economy'. Traditional labourers gave way to the creation of skilled labourers. Adopting the technology of artificial intelligence, machines do better than humans. AI replaces people who are traditionally invested with cognitive skills. AI affects our freewill. It has adverse impact in the education or curricular system. There is also a risk factor in establishing and promoting quality education. The traditional process of education centred on interactive sessions between teacher and learner as partners in education endeavour is also at risk with the invention of virtual learning. There are a plethora of information and opinions flown through internet /mobile/apps. How can we free modern minds from influence of technology and assure them the application of free will? This question is to be addressed and discussed in the society.

Fourth Public Lecture : Impact of Digitization of World Economy on People- Prof. Mark Lindley

The world economy is also in grip of digitization. First of all, Prof. Mark Lindley makes a distinction between labour and work. "All Labour is work but not all work is labour". A mother feeding her child is not doing any labour but it is a work. Labourers are rewarded with wages but not all workers. When Marx and Engels called for the unification of workers what they intended was the union of labourers. Classical economists were talking about labour and capital. We had natural capitals like land, water, fish, mineral etc. They are , indeed , natural economic heritage.

Then he makes a distinction between destitute and poor. Every destitution is a kind of poverty but every poverty is not destitution. In 1949, Von Hayek called for the elimination of destitution not poverty in the broader sense. He also explained the theories of Keynes and Sir Arthur Lewis, the Easterline Paradox, and the concepts of precariat and gig. The Precariat consists of labourers who have no steady jobs but only occasional gigs. Many belong to the precariat. Gig means one night paid engagement. Gig economy is due to digitization per se and automation, but also widespread use of outsourcing.

He was also bringing out the meaning of cult of thrift in this digitized era (inspiration from people who have less than me not more than me). Further he explained the meanings of Income tax, poll tax and negative income and poll taxes. Poll tax is paid to govt by every individual regardless of his

economic condition. Income tax varies as it depends upon the economic situation of the citizen. Milton Friedman was speaking about the negative income tax for USA. Every household has to send periodic income reports to the govt. He also explained Pigouvian taxation (any tax levied on activities AC Pigou, Cambridge Prof. in 1920).

Prof D.M. Diwakar in his response highlighted the optimality of Peguvian welfare. Ideally it sounds profound. But in reality it has to be rescheduled. In order to explain Keynes' absolute and relative theory, Prof. Diwakar brought fourth Gandhi's analogy of hot water and luke-warm water. He made it clear that absolute and relative are mere reference points in time and space. In his opinion, Keynes' framework works for unemployed.

Plenary IV

The morning session began with a lecture on Sustainable Development by Prof. H. N. Mishra. Ideas pertaining to human's future in the digital era are to be valued from a deep geographical context. Prof. Mishra strongly believed that geography is the mother of all sciences. Most problems are broadcasted by the human-nature relationship. Purpose is holistic or sustainable development. Development is qualitative and growth is quantitative. In this regard, population plays an important role. It furnishes the focus. Within broad context of this, world population is 7 billion and will be 9.5 billion by 1950. There is a seasonal variability in climate due to human actions not because of any natural reasons. Feeling of being the children of mother earth was a unique feeling existing in Indian's heart from the period of our ancient sages onwards. Hence opt for sustainable development not for selfish profits and gains.

In his opinion, digitization is a compulsion. We can't exclude ourselves from the digital revolution. If not using, we become victims. Hence it is challenging. Those who are challenged for various reasons, they live their life up to their own aspirations. Those who are getting left out, they will be distanced from the spectrum of society. Climb the train and go for better choices. Science communicates and also poses challenges. Facilities are more but do they invite challenges such as different mode of digital lobbying. Virtual reality makes you imaginative rather than innovative or creative. Exercise of mind, imagination in the process of learning etc are becoming irrelevant. In other words, internet is systematically robing away the power of thinking.

Prof. Binoy Mukherjee Spoke on : Man machine interface: a Digital revolution

Digitization is a method of expressing numbers in a particular form. For example, transaction is done through the phone. This tendency has penetrated into the lives of the villagers through TV and mobile phones. In the villages, people prefer smart phones not for seeking information relating to agriculture or climate change but for call contacts and for watching movies ,especially via you- tubes. Fine arts and musics are the two powerful tools to enhance creativity. These things are done digitally in the present scenario. By applying back series analysis, we can attain a faster calculation either to defend one's argument or to oppose someone. In this sense, principles of ethics are questioned. In other words, digital era can make one both creative and destructive.

Plenary V

Prof. Surendra Ghaskadbi: "Evolutionary Biology in the Digital Era: Implications for Conservation of Ecology and Biodiversity"

There existed an engagement between scientists and naturalists from time immemorial. Aristotle played a crucial role in this regard. DNA recombinant technology in biology and bio-informatics have helped a lot in advancing human life. Hence he was of the opinion that the digital benefits are to be utilized for the betterment and well-being of the humanity.

Prof. Asha Mukherjee spoke on : Ethics of digital technology

According to her, there are a lot of ethical issues which are to be addressed worldwide. For example, cloning is not allowed among the humans. Such laws are to be respected. Super specialist technocrat should evade themselves away from digital autocracy. Right to privacy is also at threat,. Digital Technology is not neutral; technology does not exist outside social realities. We need an empowering critical dialogue. It has to be discussed in the context of traditional normative ethics. Indian Culture and our value system should be highly protected. We are, indeed, in a digital ecosystem. What is the role of individual in this system? There is a socio-cultural shift due to digitization (eg. Selfie). As a result, human life becomes a digital life. Non-digital values and non-digital customs are to be eliminated from the society. Necessary steps are to be taken by the governmental system, especially in disposing the digital wastes. Sad to say that our subjective thinking, as well as the thinking of the people who are engaged in the governmental organizations, is influenced by digital systems and the digital pressure.

Moreover, she strongly believes in a novel relationship emerged due to digital influence between human autonomy and human machines. For example, eye glasses, hearing aid or even a pace maker implanted in the human body are artifices that can cause a symbiosis with human body. Hence Prof. Mukherji cautioned everyone to be aware of the digitization impact on our life and earnestly requests everyone to opt for ethically valued measures rather than imitating mere comfort seeking unethical methods.

Er. Anuj Sinha spoke on : Science, Technology and Innovation: All pervasive

Indeed, science and technology paved way for rapid development across the globe. He mainly concentrated on the nexus between science and journalism. He explained different models like deficit model, contextual model, lay expert model and public engagement model between science and journalism. He is of the opinion that lay people make choices of perceived risks. At this juncture, he requests everyone to be a watchdog in front of the enormous issues spreading as the offshoot of different technologies in the society. The recent trend of lack of science sections in the daily newspapers also has an adverse effect in the formation of the younger generation. We can't run away from the transformation from ink writing to digital recording, but we can be cautious not to eliminate the sources of knowledge which are fundamentally oriented for the promotion of well being for the society.

Valedictory functions

The valedictory programme of the 42nd Indian Social Science Congress was held on 31st December 2018 in the KIIT auditorium. Prof. Achyuta Samanta was the Chief Guest of the event which was presided over by Prof. Baisnab.C.Tripathy, Presiden-Elect, Indian Social Science Academy. Dr. N.P. Chaubey, Prof. Sasmita Rani Samanta, Prof. D.M Diwakar, Prof.Biswa Bandita Kar, Dr. Bansidhar Mulia, Dr. Rashmi Bharadwaj and Dr. Attumkal Mathew were on the dais. The session began with a prayer song followed by felicitating the guests with bouquets. Prof. Diwakar welcomed everyone and Prof. Achyuta Samanta delivered the valedictory. He congratulated the general Secretary and members of ISSA for conducting a successful conference on such an internationally relevant topic with meticulous planning and rigorous research and offered his unconditional support to ISSA in the near future. In his opinion, society can be changed only by providing education and true knowledge. We have to become the carriers of light for the society. He explained it from his past thirty years of making and flourishing of KIIT and KISS institutions. Prof. H.Mohanty, the Vice-Chancellor of KIIT in his felicitation address, expressed his gratitude to the members and the participants for taking bold steps in promoting virtues and knowledge in the society. Dr. Attumkal Mathew presented a brief summary of the proceedings of the congress which was followed by the presentation of the task force report by Dr. Rashmi Bharadwaj. Prof. Biswa Bandita Kar and Dr. Bansidhar Mulia spoke on the occasion and shared their experiences of hard work behind the curtain to make Indian Social Science Congress a reality.

Dr. Chaubey while thanking everybody introduced Prof. Diwakar the Member- Secretary to the audience. He praised the latter for his extraordinary qualities and diligent leadership and exuded confidence that under his leadership, ISSA will flourish further. Dr. Chaubey also expressed his sincere gratitude to all, especially the management and staff of KIIT university for conducting the congress successfully.

III
A TREND REPORT
ON
HUMAN FUTURE IN DIGITAL ERA

Indian Social Science Academy *in association* with Kalinga Institute of Industrial Technology organized 42nd Indian Social Science Congress from December 27-31, 2018 at Bhubaneswar. 28 Research Committees and 21 Interdisciplinary Thematic Panels deliberated on 'Human Future in Digital Era'. Over 355 research papers were presented. A Task force constituted by ISSA deliberated over the deliberations of the XLII Indian Social Science Congress and presented its draft report on December 31, 2018 at the assembly of delegates for discussion and adoption. What is presented here is the final trend report by the Task force as per resolution of the assembly of delegates.

Deliberations on 'Human Future in Digital Era' during the XLII Indian Social Science Congress covered wide ranging issues, namely, science and technology, economy (industry, agriculture, trade, market, commerce), education, research, training, social relations, family, community, society, health and quality of life, radiation, governance and politics, ecology and environment, conservation/destruction of biodiversity and natural resources, affluence and poverty, employment, conflict, war and peace, etc. Study of over 400 research papers, interactive dialogues with all the chairpersons, convenors, plenary speakers and discussions within the task force and assembly of delegates showed the following:

1. Digital Technology developed in the United States, Russia, a few European Countries and Japan.
2. Even though India had made significant progress in developing Indigenous Digital Technology between 1950-1980, yet it remained dependent on imported digital technology.
3. Digital Technology led by USA spread like wild fire all over the World. It engulfed all the countries of the Third World as well as the countries of the First World. Development of indigenous science and technology in almost all the countries of Third world except China suffered irreparable loss. It is no longer possible to 'catch' USA, Europe, Japan and China.
4. Digital Technology has unlimited power of (a) revolutionizing production and productive relations beyond hitherto known technology of production, (b) blur the vision of reality by creating a vision of virtual and hallucinatory world.
5. Digital Technology has enormous, uncontrollable power of centralization, control and alienation.
6. Digital Technology is a high capital intensive and high energy intensive technology.
7. Speed of Digital technology is said to be equal to if not greater than the speed of light. Use of cosmic rays by it is mindboggling.
8. Digital Technology is a high radiation producing technology and closely related to nuclear science and technology.
9. Digital Technology is very high and powerful technology of labour displacement and labour control.
10. Digital Technology is very powerful instrument of slavery and surveillance. It replaces all other hitherto known forms of chains of slavery and destroys all freedoms of individuals, groups, families and social relations and democracy beautifully.
11. Digital Technology led wars and so-called star war can destroy the whole world forever.
12. Digital Technology is fast replacing knowledge in all fields.
13. Digital Technology is causing death to school, college and university education and research through internet education and on-line examinations. Teachers are being replaced by computers, webs and so-called cyber cafes.
14. Digital Technology is promoting religious bigotry, rapes and murders, mob lynching, communal hatred and violence everywhere.

15. Digital Technology under the control of present regimes is promoting and persevering very high order of economic disparity all over the world. Three super rich Americans possess wealth equivalent to the wealth of 50% Americans. 103 Indians possess 70% of India's wealth. One percent of the world population possess over 50% of the wealth in the world. So on and so forth.
16. Digital Technology is a very powerful instrument of privatization of peoples resources and peoples wealth.
17. Digital Technology is high wealth producing as well as high health damaging technology under the present economic political system. It calls for new division of labour allowing longer leisure time-shorter working hours (from 8 hours to 3 or 4 hours) and better living conditions which is not acceptable to the sovereigns of the present world order led by 20-G.
18. Digital Technology is causing widespread large scale mental, personality and behavioral disorders all over the world. Besides, Digital Technology radiation-born diseases are said to be increasing.

The Task Force deliberated over the question of impact of Digital Technology on India, its economy, education, S&T, peoples economic, social, cultural conditions etc at length. Most of the papers presented at the XLII Indian Social Science Congress were from India and on India. Some of the major conclusions are as follows:

1. Formation of Government led by P.V.Narsimba Rao and Manmohan Singh in 1991 heralded beginning of a new process of privatization after abandoning the paradigm of mixed self-reliant development rooted in the generation and utilization of indigenous Science and Technology for the welfare of all Indians. Privatization of economy through policy of ' Liberalization, Privatization, Globalization' and withdrawal of the state from Education and health became the new philosophy of development. Free flow of imported technology under the new WTO became order of the day. Two-and-half decade later Planning Commission was replaced by National Institute of Transformation of India.
2. Introduction of imported technology brought new mantra called 'high rate of GDP growth'. ' India becoming the 3rd or 4th most powerful nation' and new economic polices. Foreign Aid was replaced by Foreign Direct Investment and soon large number of foreign companies started their activities in India.
3. A process of dismantling small and medium industries ,casualisation of labour through 'policy of contract labour' and destruction of school, colleges and university education began in 1991 and continues growing. Most of the public sector industries were sold. Soon a new process called ' Jobless growth' emerged as new phenomenon of Digitalization-led growth. Crores of M.Tech, B.Tech, MBA and Ph.Ds were rendered jobless. Schools and Universities started becoming teacherless as the 'on-line education' became a new mantra of Education. As a result research in Indian Universities and Research Institutes/laboratories reached lowest level. This is so not withstanding India having over 800 Universities and hundreds of national/regional research institutes/laboratories. Establishment of ISERs and NISERs did not make any difference.
4. Application of digital technology accelerated the process of enrichment of the few and impoverishment of the majority.
5. Rapes, murders, violence and mob-lynching increased manifold and became order of the day. Non-violent India disappeared soon.
6. Mass media under the control of the corporate houses became a powerful instrument of fake news, communal hatred. Obscene visuals got 24-hour broadcasting space.
7. The section of scientists who viewed Digital Technology as virtuous/boon/blessings too started feeling uncomfortable.
8. Pace of destruction of national resources, biodiversity , air and water pollution, chemicalization of soil and food, etc went on increasing unabated.
9. Self-led mental, personality and behavioral disorders are fast emerging all over India.
10. Introduction of *Aadhar* and all kinds of digitized surveillance took away the freedom of all Indians. Poor Indians without *Aadhar* were made to starve to death. Biometric surveillance of workers in

factories, teachers in universities and colleges and employee/ officials in Government and private offices became common practice.

11. Inefficiency and corruption under 'digitalized governance' 'grew all over India'.
12. Digitization of India instead of making all Indians fearless made them more fearful.
13. Digitization of agriculture has deepened the crisis in it.
14. Digitization of banking has put banking in serious crisis.
15. Democratic rulers of Democratic India instead of reducing 8-hour of work to 4-hour work have increased the working hours from 8 to 15 hours by amending labour laws.
16. It is apparent that Indian economy and Indian Society is heading towards serious or deeper crisis.

What is future of humans in Digital Era? The Task Force devoted considerable time over it. It found difficult to answer it as the papers presented at the XLIII Indian Social Science Congress did not offer any clear cut answer. So what is stated below is tentative rooted in current science of sustainability of the present system.

Development of a given technology is connected with a given social system. Its relevance or irrelevance, therefore, is dependent upon the given social system. Digital Science and Technology is connected with the market-based social system or what is called 'Corporate/monopoly' global capital. It, therefore, benefits the corporate global capital, the owners of the modern market system. Global corporate capital, domestic and foreign, both, thrive through digital technology immensely at the cost of majority of the people world over. In 1980's one Indian capitalist has described his aspiration as '**Kar lo duniya muthi mein**'. At the moment approximately 1% of the world population and 5% or 10% of their allies seem commanding 80-85% of the world's wealth and natural resources. At least 6 billions have lost their sources of livelihood and wellbeing. Number of such peoples is 115 crores. They are unlikely to gain any positive benefit from Digital Technology except, of course, hunger, diseases, rapes, murders, etc. So their future seems to be bleak/dark/uncertain. A new process of making them refugees in their own countries is emerging all over the world. United States is its leader. India is following it through 'National Register of citizens' and 'One Nation-One Election'. Internecine wars in West Asia under the leadership of USA has already made large number of Muslims homeless and destitutes. What is happening in Mexico, Latin America and Africa is no less alarming. But another question arises, will the 1% or 10% beneficiaries of Digital Technology continue thriving forever? Answer is difficult. It may be yes and no, both. Task Force leaves it open.

TASK FORCE

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PLUS

All Chair persons and Convernors of 28 Research Committees and 21 Thematic Panels of XLII Indian Social Science Congress.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS
ON
HUMAN FUTURE IN DIGITAL ERA
XLII Indian Social Science Congress

By
Prof. Binod C Agrawal
President
Indian Social Science Academy

Ladies and gentlemen !

- First of all, Good Morning to everyone.
- I would like to thank Dr. Achyut Samanta, the Founder of Kalinga Institute of Industrial Technology (KIIT) University, Bhubaneswar, who graciously accepted our request to host the 42nd Indian Social Science Congress. I also wish to thank Dr. Sasmita Rani Samanta, Prof. Biswabandita Kar and Prof. Bansidhar Mulia for taking initiative and sharing reparability. Prof. Santosh Kumar Kar, the Former President of the Indian Social Science Academy is a great strength. We all, indeed, are grateful to him.
- Dr. N.P Chaubey, General Secretary, Indian Social Science Academy is one person who has made and continue to make tireless efforts to ensure smooth conduct of the Congress at Bhubneswar. There many more without whose assistance and willingness, within a short span of time hosting of the Congress would have been a very difficult task.
- On behalf of ISSA and my behalf I thank you one and all, especially the distinguished delegates who have taken the trouble to attend 42nd ISSA Congress.

In 2018, the growing digital media revolution is uninterrupted. The rapid socio-cultural changes with unimaginable accelerated pace in all walks of human life has become a global phenomenon. Exceptionally fast paced digital media penetration, acceptance and adoption are creating serious economic, socio-cultural, psychological and political ripples apart from technological impact on the human future.

Digital media in its multiple incarnations seems to have engulfed the world like tsunami without warning having short term and long impact on the human future. I think it is time to give serious thoughts on the issue of digital media's socio-cultural implications in shaping the human future in national and global perspectives.

Digital media was born out of rapid growth and development of information and communication technology, and among other things, to maintain and promote Western technology dominance and business within the capitalist and socialist economy alike. The scientists and technologists after the post-world war 2

eras were encouraged to compete and maintain their dominance, this time not by weapons but by new found information technology power.

Afro-Asian countries saw flooding of digital media as consumer products and propaganda to lure for new applications to solve Afro-Asian economic backwardness. So the digital media crossed the time and space boundaries in more subtle way than earlier attempts.

At another plane, stark prevailing poverty in Afro-Asian countries growing army of unemployed youth were ready for the migration in search of work at any cost. So the prevailing socio-economic conditions attracted and forced a large number of young men and women of various technical and non-technical educational qualifications from Afro-Asian countries to migrate to Euro-American countries. These migrants called themselves “software engineers” regardless of what they are expected to do. I have experienced and interacted with these men and women in North America. They are found working in several Euro-American business companies as data entry, data processing, programmer and engineers to mention a few. Some of these software professionals have no clue about their social-cultural future which might drastically divert the direction of their future given the socio-political turmoil and social situation where these men and women live.

I would like to deliberate and discuss the socio-political future of several million such digital media workers in the information technology and likely present adverse or beneficial influences on the human future at individual, family and community levels. I argue that if serious thoughts are not given and if remained unchecked then it would lead to undesirable and uncertain human future, especially in the context of Asia and, particularly India. In a holistic perspective, possible influence of digital media may help improve the human future, though chances are slim that digital media might bring about equality, fraternity and prosperity among humans in future- a cherished vision and desire for smooth functioning of democracy in India.

Several social scientists and information technologists have cautioned about the human future and growing socio-economic and political disparities between poor and rich, urban and rural areas. Further, the growing unchecked digital media penetration and its extensive use may lead to unbridgeable chasm between digital media owners and non-owners. Being a media researcher my humble suggestion is to mount a serious and series of researches at national and cross national levels. It should form future agenda of research studies in interdisciplinary perspectives in India.

International Digital Media Scenario

Unlike many Asian and Euro-American countries, the political governance and democracy in India continues to be robust and stable. Within the midst of dynamic Indian democracy, the digital media has penetrated in socio-cultural and economic spheres. Economic liberalization and political globalization have further deepened the digital media penetration in many democracies including India and communist countries like China. The digital media more or less is all pervasive, and continues to rapidly penetrate every passing second across all social classes, religious groups and linguistic regions, though rate of penetration may differ in rural and urban areas and among poor and rich. In India, the adverse influences of increased digital media penetration have also started showing its ugly face. The digital media has begun to show its adverse influences by way of “fake news”, “political propaganda”, individual “character assassination,” “rumor mongering” and sharing of religious miracles to mention a few. Digital media has formed a part of “high-tech feudalism” and political and economic control in several parts of the world including India. Hence, there is a need to check and impose ban.

Politics and Digital Media

In 2014, Parliamentary Elections of India and recent state elections many believed that digital media would significantly alter the sources of political information and methods of elections campaigns and, hence the election results. On the contrary, voters have shown high degree of political maturity. While digital media seemed to have influenced human participation in the democratic process any significant influence of digital media is yet to be felt¹. Today, democratic India is sailing in the boat of no apparent influence or impact of digital media or Internet in political participation or engagement in political conversation².

I agree with Unwin (2012) who among few has emphasized that digital media, especially any form of information technology is not an autonomous power that can inherently be used for influencing the ...“existing structures and political process can be fundamentally changed”, especially in India³. In international perspective, Storsul (2014) observed that the “young people were hesitant about using social media for political deliberation” in Norway (Storsul 2014:26)⁴.

The opinion poll surveys conducted in April-May 2014 the voters of both genders were probed into the use of digital media for decision making that reported very low reliance on digital media for decision making. Similarly, the opinion poll surveys conducted during Delhi Assembly Elections 2015 and recently concluded State Assembly elections of 2018 indicated low level of digital media use for elections related information or use of digital media for informed political decision making⁵ for receiving information.

While significant digital media use and effects in the opinion mobilization of the voters were reported in USA during the Presidential elections in the past including 2016 elections. The same can be said about other parts of the world, especially some parts of Europe.

Digital media according to some scholars have brought about major “shift” in political opinion and also in almost every aspect of human behaviour in these countries. The forecast in the Euro-American context is that digital media will bring about irreversible socio-cultural, political and economic changes. So the human future will be governed by informed decisions, though such conclusions are difficult to draw in India based on the limited empirical research. In another recently conducted national studies on the “use and penetration of social media” covering 21 cities, of India spread over the country observed that digital media in the form of social media use was limited to sharing pictures and very little use was made for sharing socio-political views.

Digital media, it seems, in its multiple forms has yet to make a significant socio-cultural, political and economic dent in human future that can be highlighted. Hence, there is need to explore how human future might get influenced due to digital media? And what could be possible consequences of digital media in creating a new socio-cultural, political and economic human future of India. It would require further reflection, discussion and deliberation. One nagging thought remains whether use of digital media could increase socio-political violence and increase growing differences between male female relationships that need immediate attention. Observations indicate multiple uses of digital media including pornographic use without jeopardizing human future.

¹ A Case Study on Use of Social Media in Indian General Election-2014:
http://www.academia.edu/7676021/Case_Study_on_Use_of_Social_Media_in_General_Election_India_2014

² http://smad.journalism.wisc.edu/accessed_on_January_15,_2014

³ <http://www.cpahq.org/cpahq/cpadocs/Unwin%20CPA%20Social%20media%20and%20democracy.pdf>

⁴ Deliberation or Self-presentation? Young People, Politics and Social Media by Tanja Storsul, *Nordicom Review* 2.4, Volume 35, number 2, 2014, pp17-28.

⁵ For detail see unpublished report on “Electoral Politics in Forthcoming Delhi *Vidhan Sabha* Re-election: An Opinion Survey” (2015) conducted by the author as team member of TALEEM Research Foundation, Ahmedabad.

Digital Media Penetration and Human Future

“Humans are among the world’s most adaptable animals...” [and] are unique in also having cultural means of adaptations” (Kottak 2011:4-5)⁶. Digital media has invaded socio-cultural beliefs and prevailing social practices. Digital media has all round exceptionally high speed information without any such past human precedence. How digital media would influence human primordial behaviour largely remain in the realm of speculation and hunches in such a short period.

The core of the human primordial behaviour though dynamic in nature, by and large, is insulated from external...perturbation like digital media, in spite of rapid spread, far and wide both in time and space. There are at least three elements that I postulated in human primordial behavior that can influence human culture by the digital media and bring about changes. The first is observable reversible human change of individual, household and small group. These visible socio-cultural changes might occur from time to time a process known from time immemorial. Second one is digital media penetration may also influence the core of primordial human behaviour to bring about socio-cultural irreversible behaviour. The digital media penetration has increased non-stop and continuous real and virtual interaction in inter-cultural communication. The process of osmosis, within and between the cultures, which may lead to new forms of socio-cultural changes is yet to be understood and analyzed.

One of the plausible explanations for such flux of change is that digital media as a technological innovation remains within the realm of “social exhibitionism” by spreading mindless and ephemeral social interaction without any long lasting changes in the interacting cultures. In the process, digital media has squeezed scarce resources of several Afro-Asian countries that are forced to divert, social capital of time and money to fall into perpetual digital media technology dependency.

Digital Media for Rapid Transformation⁷

Digital media proponents believe an unprecedented transformational effect that have taken place among youth and several million migrant men and women who are living away from their cultural roots. The family structure, institution of marriage, family responsibilities, obligations and whole host of interpersonal networks are under strain creating personal conflicts between self and family, self and community. These processes of change have been omnipresent in ancient cultures across the world. Hence, new migrants are facing similar challenges of negotiating intercultural interaction without realizing that their future is in jeopardy unlike in the past. Have these observable changes remained dynamic and situation specific and remained confined to the individual, families, community, country and culture as a whole in an irreversible manner? This process further requires a broad base debate, consultation and serious discussions by policy makers.

Digital media interaction in no way should be construed to have increased positive human interaction and enhance bonding of family and social groups and better understanding of socio-cultural issues like climate change and environment degradation. Increased digital media penetration in no way ensures improved sensitivity for environment.

⁶ Kottak, Conard Philip (2011) Cultural Anthropology Appreciating Cultural Diversity (Fourteenth Edition).New York: McGraw Hill.

⁷ Adopted from “ Human Future and Communication Revolution: Can there be a Peace and Co-Existence on the Planet Earth” presented by Dr. Binod C. Agrawal at National Workshop on “Communicating Science of Conservation of Planet Earth to the People for Peaceful Co-Existence and Just World” Held on March 22-24,2013, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. (Part of the paper was presented in the workshop on March 23, 2013)

The other negative dimension of digital media is growing anti-social, criminal tendencies and destructive outlook of life. Studies have indicated growing, socially undesirable, criminal activities, international terrorism and experimentation with sex. These anti-social and anti-human tendencies are being facilitated by perceived privacy and anonymity thought to be providing by digital media that may increase new socio-psychological dissonance among individuals, family and group leading to social anomie and increased new forms of crimes.

For the first time in human history, digital media has facilitated uninhibited unchecked public presentation of normal, abnormal and obnoxious sexual behaviour in most pervert and devious ways in several countries. Questions are being raised by psychologists, sociologists and anthropologists whether digital media use would promote sexual violence and sexual experimentation. I suggest that agenda of digital media research, debate and discussion must include these issues as it has begun to influence socio-economic and linguistic domains of human life.

Reports have indicated digital media influence in the exercise of conjugal power between Philippines “left-behind fathers” and “migrant mothers” who found mobile phones as most preferred digital media for information exchange at the same time “the mobile phone thus tends to build resentment in many of the left-behind fathers ...So while, it is true that the technology can mitigate some of the effects of migration by providing more frequent and instantaneous communication, it cannot shield of the fathers and mothers from the tremendous difficulties of having to deal with two opposing forces: the changed realities in a transnational Filipino family and the traditional expectations of Philippine society” (Cabanés and Acedera 2012:928). Similar observations have been made in several countries including India where mobile phone helped create apparent reciprocal and congenial symmetrical communication between migrant husband and left behind wife in family and public discourse showing prospective change⁸.

It is believed that digital media have invaded human privacy and freedom apart from professional and technical life. It has further begun to influence techno-social development, social structure and religious beliefs in several cultures. Digital media influence democratic governance and institutions and may help for peaceful and just world⁹. Some of these issues of digital media and human future have been raised with the hope that social scientists and technologists would ponder and reflect on the future direction of change. But efforts are often made to understand the human primordial behaviour having power insulate any external influence.

There is a need for giving serious thought and suggests political, techno-social and environmental solutions for bright human future. Almost all social scientists have external influence of digital media and have made suggestions within the Indian cultural context about human future in a global perspective to help arrest the path of human devastation while keeping ecological balance in mind that is taking place on large scale due to indiscriminate digital media penetration and use. The danger is that digital media, if not checked, may further fragment a multi-lingual, multi-religious and multi layered Indian Civilization at one level and another level inter strength of culture to insulate the influence of digital media. Many believe that digital media may

⁸ Adopted from “New Media Turned Tight lip into a Non-Stop Talking Civilization: An Analysis for Language Transformation in Family Discourse”. Keynote Address by Dr. Binod C Agrawal to be presented in National Seminar on ‘Emerging Languages in Public Discourse and New Media’ organised by CIIL in collaboration with AMIC to be held at CIIL Mysore, March 15-16, 2014. Also see <http://www.udel.edu/comm245/readings/GenderedMedia.pdf>

⁹ Adopted from “ Human Future and Communication Revolution: Can there be a Peace and Co-Existence on the Planet Earth” presented by Dr. Binod C. Agrawal at National Workshop on “Communicating Science of Conservation of Planet Earth to the People for Peaceful Co-Existence and Just World” Held on March 22-24,2013, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. (Part of the paper was presented in the workshop on March 23, 2013) also see <http://lorirtaylor.com/social-media-breeds-world-peace/>

induce and impose the will of the dominant minority over poor majority in countries like India. So to ensure that the human future remained intact in the hands of ordinary citizens and must not slipped in the hands of few politically powerful, outspoken and economically dominant elites and selfish political leaders all efforts must be made to control digital media. All efforts must be made to ensure that digital media should not become as another powerful weapon of exploitation and suppression of the poor by robbing their personal freedom, privacy and legitimate human rights.