



Indian Social Science Academy



Bharathidasan University

XLVI INDIAN SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS

FOCALTHEME

SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS OF SWARAJ INDIA

BHARATHIDASAN UNIVERSITY

Tiruchirappalli-620024, TamilNadu

JANUARY 27-31, 2023

INDIAN SOCIAL SCIENCE ACADEMY

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FOCAL THEME

“75 YEARS OF SWARAJ INDIA”

01. Preamble

The Indian Social Science Academy (ISSA) and Bharathidasan University have resolved to focus deliberations of the 46th Indian Social Science Congress, December 27-31, 2022 on ‘**Seventy Five Years of Swaraj India**’ with a view to assessing quality of life, with equality, freedom, fraternity and dignity without fear of discrimination, oppression and violence in Swaraj India enjoyed by all sections of Indian population, while living and flowering creatively in peace and social harmony.

02. Context

India became free and independent from the British rule on August 15, 1947 after prolonged struggles for liberation from slavery after getting split into two countries-India and Pakistan by the British. Soon it will complete 75 Years of its independence. Seventy Five Years is a long time in the life of the nation and its people. It is a moment of great joy as well as reflection. The Government of India has rightly nicknamed it as ‘**Amrit Mahotsava**’ (Great Festival of Nector). What is expected from all sections of peoples of India is (a) to enjoy the celebration and (b) reflect over our achievements, successes and failures during past 75 years on the path of Swaraj with a view to learning lessons and working out course correction in order to accelerate the processes of establishment of true Swaraj. Indian Social Science Academy has resolved to join the celebration of **Amrit Mahotsava** through scientific reflections on successes and failures of our people in making Swaraj India a truly Swaraj India. What is a matter of joy is Bharathidasan University has extended its wholehearted and unconditional support to the Indian Social Science Academy in its endeavour to focus the deliberations of the 46th Indian Social Science Congress on ‘**75 Years of Swaraj India**’. ISSA looks forward for wholehearted unconditional support from all universities, colleges, research institutions, National Science Academies, Subject Associations, Farmers Associations, Trade Unions, NGOs, Industry, Commerce and Economics Association, Central and State Governments in its mission of scientific reflection without any prejudice.

At the dawn of independence, our leaders had resolutely decided that through state activities, the basic needs of the people could be provided within a short period contrary to the vision of M.K. Gandhi who reiterated that the transformative process of Indian society could be achieved through a conscientization and participatory process of the people. He firmly believed that the existing, Indian Social and economic crisis could be solved **only** through the participation of the people and not by the sole work of the state. Public institutions and the people have been driven to take guidance from the Constitution of India to regulate themselves while involving themselves in development initiatives and activities. Giving meaning to independence to the nation and people was more difficult and complex as Indian society was afflicted with a heavy hangover of the past and community practices that are antithetical to democracy and its core principle of equality. It is a pity that many could not realize that India inherited a rich cultural and civilizational values over centuries which could be harnessed to reconstruct the Indian society. The industrialization, modernization, westernization and now globalization have completely undermined the native initiatives and thereby India could not harness the power of the masses. Yet the growth of the public institutions expanded beyond proportion and their schematic activities have moved in an unstoppable way thereby India has successfully reduced poverty to some extent and created a battalion of beneficiaries and petitioners instead of creating honourable citizens with huge responsibilities. The above paradoxical positions created an impression among many of the intellectuals and political leaders that the sustainability of the Indian nation is always a question. Yet India stands in the comity of nations as a force to reckon with. The state market democracy and society have been vibrant and active by interacting with each other. Yet the major question remains unanswered. Has the Indian state through its institutional

authority and actions regulated themselves and regulated the market forces to perform their duties and responsibilities to enable the people of India and more specifically the poor to lead a decent dignified human life. It is to be noted here that the Indian state established food security for 80 cores people through the public distribution system (PDS) by providing ration free of cost despite the economy achieving 8% economic growth. In the above backdrop, we celebrate 75 years of its march through “**Amrit Mahotsava**”.

In the seventy-five years of democratic governance in India, it has witnessed two models of economic growth and addressed the development needs of the people through centralized plans. The state led and state and market led economic development models have not touched upon the poor substantially and hence the conscious economic advisors to the government declared that both state and market failed in their promises. The key question arises as to what extent the achieved economic growth has been distributed consciously to the needy to enable them to lead a decent human life with dignity. An assessment of the development that has taken place in science, technology, politics, governance, administration, economy, food production, environment, ecology, health, education, quality of life between 1947 and 2022 has to be done by our scientific investigation. To move further, multilateral, bilateral and our government agencies have invested huge resources to collect data on the conditions of the people and the planet in the world. Substantial data have been collected, analysed and published in the form of reports. Huge data are on their respective portals without any analysis. Above data can be analysed by the scholars to understand the reality of the society. The published reports such as **Antdoya survey report 2018, Caste census report 2011, Human Development Report, Climate Change Report, World Inequality Report, National Family Health Survey, World Hunger Report, NCAER Household Survey Report, CSDS Survey Report on Democracy, Constitution Review Committee Report, Centre-State Relations Committee Reports, Administrative Reform Commission Reports, Devolution Report, Vohra Committee Report** and a few of the committee reports will help us to make a thorough analysis of the conditions of the people and the environment in which they live.

Against the above backdrop, the scientific community has a responsibility to investigate the issues pertinent to major achievements and failures in mitigating the problem of the people and suggest ways and means to move forward in reducing the plight of the people. To perform the above the investigation has to start analysing the relationship among state, market, and society and its implications on the planets and more specific nature. In the investigation process researchers, while touching upon the milestone in the transformative process of the Indian society, it is necessary to identify the loopholes in the process to perform policy advocacy. From the above way forward has to be suggested to move further in the journey of development. Thus it is proposed to focus the deliberations of the 46th Indian Social Science Congress on the wide gamut of the transformative process of the people and their institutions in the last 75 years in India on ‘**75 years of Swaraj India**’.

03. Concept of Swaraj

British ruled India from 1757 to 1947. Concept of **Swaraj** (Self-rule) evolved during the British rule. First, ‘**Freedom is our birth right**’ by Lokmanya Balgangadhar Tilak defined the major parameters of Swaraj. The struggle from the British Colonial rule contributed to further refinement of the concept of Swaraj. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, was, the first to define it in his book ‘Hind Swaraj’ (1908) which was banned in 1910 by the British colonial rule. With passage of time Swaraj became alternative of State-rule. Freedom, equality, fraternity, cooperation not competition, collective ownership and not private ownership, truth, non-violence, love, stateless rule, etc. became the defining parameters of ‘Swaraj’. Finally, ‘democracy’ replaced ‘Swaraj’ on the eve of British departure from India on August 15, 1947. What the British succeeded is they divided India into India and Pakistan on communal parameters, then constituted a constituent assembly for drafting the constitution. India declared itself as Democratic Republic on November 26, 1950 after approval of the constitution. Thus, independent India became Democratic Republic of India, by declaring Peoples of India as the sovereigns of India in following manner:

“We, the people of India.....”.

Thus, democracy became synonymous to ‘Swaraj’, blurring the distinction between the two. Peoples of India were promised self-rule (Swaraj) through the process of election after every 5 years. Swaraj cannot be created by the state machinery, it has to be achieved through a process of mobilization and participation of people. Acharya Vinobabhave had prepared a document “Swaraj Sastra” endorsed by M.K.Gandhi. In an independent country, how the liberated mass has to transform themselves and take responsibility to regulate themselves and participate in the governance and development process have been explained in the small document. It is to be noted that up to 1980 people have been mobilised consistently for party politics but never they have been mobilised for development. After 1990 they have been made the active consumer and passive spectators of the politics. Further the whole of vote bank politics and the franchise have been made as tradable commodities. After 1991, on the one hand globalization was initiated, on the other hand, *decentralization* was promoted through amending the constitution of India. Further development has been made as a right. Series of rights have been conferred on the poor and the marginalized. Yet the question is whether the enabling conditions have been created for the poor to claim their entitlements as rights. It is imperative on the part of the researchers to investigate into the functions of the state, market and the society and thereby find the solution to the existing crises.

04. Questions

Any scientific inquiry or reflection on 75 Years of Swaraj India demands objective answers to following three questions:

1. What was India prior to and on the eve of its independence on August 15, 1947?
2. What is Swaraj of India today after 75 Years?
3. What will Swaraj India be tomorrow or in near future?

Scientist's attempts to seek answers of these three questions shall raise hundreds and thousands of questions. Validity of answer shall depend upon rigour and depth of scientific inquiry/exploration and scientists conscious efforts to free their thoughts and actions from politics, religion and their social prejudices. Task is, indeed, formidable and risky. What is crucial is discovery of correct dominant and dormant processes and structures prior to and during 75 Years of Swaraj.

05. Major Themes

- I. History of Genesis and Growth of Swaraj India
- II. Dawn of Swaraj India on August 15, 1947: Tryst with Destiny and Declaration of Peoples of India as the New Sovereigns of Democratic Republic of India with New Aspirations enshrined in the new Constitution.
- III. The new Declarations: Sarvodaya, Socialistic Pattern of Society, Secular and Discrimination-Exploitation- Oppression-Untouchability-Free Swaraj, Scientific Policy Resolution and Scientific Temper. **Dhan Aur Dharti Bant Ke Rahegi** (Wealth and land shall be distributed), Land-to-the tiller, rich shall not become richer and poor shall not become poorer, etc.
- IV. Results of 60 years of March of Swaraj India on the road of Mixed Economic Development (Capitalist and Socialist) through Five Year Plans.
- V. Green Revolution, Rise of Agri-business Industries, Agrarian Crisis, Farmers Suicides and Farmers Prolonged Protests.
- VI. Emergency in Swaraj India, Total Revolution and Thereafter.
- VII. Education for All
- VIII. Health For All
- IX. Development and Utilisation of Indigenous Science and Technology
- X. Atmnirbhar Bharat (Self-reliant India) and Atmnirbhar People
- XI. Conditions of Organised and Unorganised Labour in Swaraj India (From 8 hours to 15 hours) and Impact of contractualisation of Labour.
- XII. Development Paradigm Shift (1991): From Socialistic Pattern to Capitalist Pattern of Development: Launching of Neo-liberal Global Capitalist Development through Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalisation (LPG) and Desertion of Education for All and Health for All, Special Economic and Import-Export Processing Zones (Newer Forms Colonisation)
- XIII. Replacement of Planning Commission by National Transformation of India: Shift from Development of All to the Development of few under the overall Guidance of new Theory called 'Nudge Theory'.
- XIV. Growing Gulf between Rural and Urban Development: Gram Swaraj/Panchayatiraj
- XV. From British Judicial System to New Judicial System of Swaraj India: Social Justice
- XVI. Shift from non-violence, truth and love to violence, untruth and hate
- XVII. Digitalisation of India and its effects on economy, people and society
- XVIII. Correlates of jobless Growth: From Labour Intensive Economy to Capital Intensive Centralised Economy
- XIX. Shift from British Concept of India to Swaraj India's Concept of India: Centre Vs. State (One Vote, One Card, One Nation)/Centralisation Vs. Decentralisation
- XX. Status of Poverty, Hunger and Disease in Swaraj India: Before and After Corona Pandemic
- XXI. Science of Course Correction for Enabling Peoples of India to walk on the Path of Swaraj Swiftly.

NATIONAL SYMPOSIA/SEMINARS THEMES

1. Swaraj India: Past, Present and Future
2. Centre Vs. States in Swaraj India: Centralisation Vs. Decentralisation
3. Atmnirbhar Swaraj India and Atmnirbhar People
4. Indigenous Science and Technology in Swaraj India and its Impact on Swaraj India and its peoples
5. Status of Indigenous People in Swaraj India
6. Freedom, Equality and Prosperity of Villages and their Inhabitants in Swaraj India
7. School, College and University Education in Swaraj India: Education For All
8. Public Vs. Private Health System in Swaraj India: Health for All
9. Sabka Sath, Sabka Vikas: Sarvodaya in Swaraj India
10. Scientific Temper of People in Swaraj India

INTERNATIONAL SEMINARS/SYMPOSIA

1. Swaraj India and Globalised World Order
2. Impact of Swaraj India's Call for Non-Violent, Hunger-free World Order
3. Migrant Indians and Swaraj India: Brain-Drain (From Quit India to Indians Quitting India)
4. Swaraj India's Dream for Super Power and Viswaguru

RESEARCH COMMITTEES

0100: AGRICULTURE SCIENCE RESEARCH COMMITTEE

- 0101: Impact of Agricultural Revolution on Swaraj India and its People
- 0102: Special Economic Zones, Deforestation, Mining and Agriculture
- 0103: Genetic Modified Crops and Peoples Health
- 0104: Impact of Chemicalisation and Pesticides on Fertility of Soil and Crops
- 0105: Organic Farming System
- 0106: Inroad of Agri-Business Industry in Indian Agriculture, Farmers Suicides and Farmers' Prolonged Protests
- 0107: Any other

0200: ANTHROPOLOGY RESEARCH COMMITTEE

- 0201: Indigenous People In Swaraj India: Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow
- 0202: Impact of Deforestation and Mining on Indigenous Peoples' Life
- 0203: Class Formation in Indigenous (Tribal) People
- 0204: Any other

0300: ARCHAEOLOGY, HISTORY AND CULTURE RESEARCH COMMITTEE

- 0301: History of Freedom Struggles for Swaraj
- 0302: Archaeology and Swaraj India
- 0303: History and Culture of Swaraj India
- 0304: Any other

0400: BIOLOGICAL OR LIFE SCIENCE RESEARCH COMMITTEE

- 0401: Biological Research and Theory in Swaraj India
- 0402: Genesis and Evolution of man in India
- 0403: Hazards of Biological Laboratories and Viruses
- 0404: Social Biology and Social Virus
- 0405: Any other

0500: BIOTECHNOLOGY RESEARCH COMMITTEE

- 0501: Biotechnological Research and Innovations in Swaraj India
- 0502: Biotechnology and Corona Virus
- 0503: Nano-Kurkumin and Cancer-Malaria-Tuberculosis – Mental Disease
- 0504: Any other

0600: CHEMICAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COMMITTEE

- 0601: New Chemical Science Research and Theory In Swaraj India
- 0602: Indigenous Research-based Chemical Industry in Swaraj India
- 0603: Hindu Chemistry and Thereafter
- 0604: Problematic of Chemicalisation of soil, agriculture, water, food and chemical warfare
- 0605: Any other

0700: COMMERCE RESEARCH COMMITTEE

- 0701: Impact of World Trade Organisation on Swaraj India
- 0702: Impact of Falling Value of Rupee on Swaraj India's export-import
- 0703: Impact of Foreign Direct Investment on Swaraj India's Trade and Commerce
- 0704: Impact of GST on Swaraj India's market and its Peoples' economic conditions
- 0705: Growing Trade Deficit
- 0706: Any other

0800: COMMUNICATION AND JOURNALISM RESEARCH COMMITTEE

- 0801: State-of-Art of Communication and Journalism in Swaraj India
- 0802: Fake news, Massive Falsification of Mass Media Communication
- 0803: Impact of Corporate Capitals' Control on Mass Media and T.V. Channels
- 0804: Politicization and Corporatization of Mass Media Communication

0805: Freedom of Press and Freedom of Journalists

0806: Any other

0900: COMPUTER SCIENCE RESEARCH COMMITTEE

0901: State-of-Art of Indigenous Computer Science Research, Innovations and Theory in Swaraj India

0902: State-of-Art in Artificial Intelligence and Automation in Swaraj India

0903: Swaraj India's Share in Development of Digital and Information Technology

0904: Any other

1000: EARTH SCIENCE (Oceanic Sc, Marine Sc., Atmospheric Science, Etc) AND PLANETARY SCIENCE (Remote Sensing Science) RESEARCH COMMITTEE

1001: State-of-Art in Earth Science (Oceanic Science, Marine Science, Atmospheric Science, etc.) and Planetary Science (Remote Sensing Science) in Swaraj India.

1002: Problematic of Global Warming and Climate Change in Swaraj India

1003: Problematic of Desertification of Planet Earth

1004: Impact of Changes in other Planets, Stars and Galaxies on Planet Earth

1005: Any other

1100: ECOLOGICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COMMITTEE

1101: Environmental and Ecological Conditions in Swaraj India

1102: Impact of Deforestation, Mining and Desertification on Swaraj India's Environment and Ecology.

1103: Problematic of Clean Air and Water in Swaraj India

1104: Green Energy and Green Environment

1105: Problematic of Increasing Danger of Micro-Plastic Pollution

1106: Impact of Deepening Ecological Crisis on Survival of species including Humans

1107: Any other

1200: ECONOMICS RESEARCH COMMITTEE

1201: Impact of 75 Years of Economic Development on Peoples of Swaraj India

1202: Dynamics and Social Implications of Rapid Rise of Black Economy in Swaraj India

1203: Impact of Foreign Companies and Investors on Swaraj India's Economy

1204: Dollarisation of Swaraj India's Economy

1205: Jobless Economic Growth in Swaraj India

1206: Correlation Between High Rate of GDP and High Rate of Poverty in Swaraj India

1207: Asset Distribution in Swaraj India

1208: Present and Future of Small and Medium Industries in Swaraj India

1209: Impact of Digitalisation and Artificial Intelligence on Swaraj India's Economy and Labour Force

1210: New Theories of Economic Development in Swaraj India

1211: Any other

1300: EDUCATION RESEARCH COMMITTEE

1301: Education for All in Swaraj India

1302: 75 Years of Education and Research in Swaraj India

1303: New Theories of education in Swaraj India

1304: Privatisation and Commodification of Education in Swaraj India

1305: Education and Research in all Indian languages

1306: New Education Policy-based New Education System

1307: Derecognition of Certificates/Degrees through Admission Tests

1308: Need, Relevance and validity of Test-after-Test for Admission and Jobs in Swaraj India

1309: Commodification of Education Through Privatisation and Coaching

1310: Any other

1400: ENGINEERING SCIENCE RESEARCH COMMITTEE

1401: Education and Research in IITs, MNITs, Engineering Colleges, Polytechnics in Swaraj India

1402: New Indigenous Technological Innovations and Development and Utilisation in Swaraj India

1403: Connections between indigenous R&D and Regional/national Technological Needs in Swaraj India

1404: Role of Indigenously Developed Technologies in Self-Reliant Development of Swaraj India

1405: Nano-Technology

1406: Any other

1500: GEOGRAPHY RESEARCH COMMITTEE

- 1501: Impact of Desertification on land-use in Swaraj India
- 1502: Impact of Urbanisation on Rural Economy and Rural Settlements in Swaraj India
- 1503: Impact of Big Dams on Rural-Urban habitations in Swaraj India
- 1504: Geomorphology and Climate change in Swaraj India
- 1505: Utilisation of Geographic Information System in Swaraj India
- 1506: Any other

1600: HOME SCIENCE RESEARCH COMMITTEE

- 1601: Science of Home in Swaraj India
- 1602: Impact of Increasing Hotel Food on Home in Swaraj India
- 1603: Changes in Child rearing practices in Homes in Swaraj India
- 1604: Fast Food and Health of People of Swaraj India
- 1605: Any other

1700: INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS STUDIES & DEFENCE STRATEGIC STUDIES RESEARCH COMMITTEE

- 1701: Swaraj India's Changing Relations with Neighbours Countries.
- 1702: Correlation between Domestic and Global Politics and Policies
- 1703: From Non-alignment and Panchsheel to Alignment in Swaraj India
- 1703: Global War and Peace
- 1704: Any other

1800: JURIDICAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COMMITTEE

- 1801: Equation and Harmony between Judicial, Legislative and Executive in Swaraj India
- 1802: Impact of Continuation of British Laws and British Judicial System on Peoples' Sovereignty, Freedom, Equality and Fraternity in Swaraj India
- 1803: Correlation between Judicial system and Social Justice in Swaraj India
- 1804: Jail-free Swaraj India
- 1804: Any other

1900: LINGUISTICS RESEARCH COMMITTEE

- 1901: Development of All Indian Languages in Swaraj India
- 1902: Science Education and Research in All Indian Languages in Swaraj India
- 1903: Impact of Continued Domination of English on All Indian Languages in Swaraj India
- 1904: Any other

2000: MANAGEMENT SCIENCE RESEARCH COMMITTEE

- 2001: 75 Years of Research and Theory in Management Science in Swraj India
- 2002: Impact of Mangement Science on Democratic Management for Harmony between and among Family, Community, Society and the Country in Swaraj India
- 2003: Any other

2100: MATHEMATICAL AND STATISTICAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COMMITTEE

- 2101: 75 Years of Research and New Theory in Mathematics and Statistics
- 2102: Mathematical Modelling: Necessity, Relevance and Validity
- 2103: Mathematics, Statistics and other subjects of Science of Nature-Human-Society
- 2104: Any other

2200: MEDICAL AND HEALTH SCIENCE RESEARCH COMMITTEE

- 2201: 75 Years of Medical and Health Science Education Research in Swaraj India
- 2202: Community, Social Medicine and Community Health in Swaraj India
- 2203: Health for All
- 2204: Public Health System Vs. Private Health System
- 2205: Impact of Privatisation of Medical Science Education and Research on Peoples Health
- 2206: Necessity, Relevance and Validity of NEET for admission in Medical Colleges

2207: Impact of Bonds-Bound, Donation-Bound and Reservation-Bound Medical Science Education on Competence, Creativity and Devotion of Young Medical Scientists.

2208: Innovations in Bio-medical Engineering

2209: Any other

2300: PHILOSOPHY RESEARCH COMMITTEE

2301: 75 Years of Research and Education in Philosophy in Swaraj India

2302: Philosophy of Swaraj India

2303: Philosophy, Religion and Swaraj India

2304: Philosophy of Love, Respect and Peace

2305: Ethics and Morality in Swaraj India

2306: Any other

2400: PHYSICS RESEARCH COMMITTEE

2401: 75 Years of Research and Theory in Physics in Swaraj India

2402: Nuclear Physics and its Hazards

2403: Material Science, Polymer and Micro-plastics

2404: Any other

2500: POLITICAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COMMITTEE

2501: From Colonial Politics to Democratic Politics in Swaraj India

2502: Sovereignty of State Vs. Sovereignty of People

2503: Political Theory and Practice of Swaraj

2504: Politics of Privatisation and state in Swaraj India

2505: Thoughts and Acts of Political Parties in Swaraj India

2506: Politics of Swarj Vs. Politics of Capital

2507: Politics of Astha and Politics of Secular Swaraj

2508: Genesis and Growth of Politics of Domestic and Foreign Terrorism

2508: Any other

2600: PSYCHOLOGY RESEARCH COMMITTEE

2601: 75 Years of Research and Theory in Psychology in Swaraj India

2602: Psychology of Swaraj Vs. Psychology of Slavery

2603: Impact of Digitalisation on Mental Disorder in Swaraj India

2604: Impact of Online Education on Mental Health of School Children and Students

2605: Psychology of conflicts, rapes and violence

2606: Learning Theories and Machine Learning

2607: Nature, Types and Style of Leadership in Swaraj India

2608: Psychological Theory of Attitudes, Beliefs, Stereotypes and Superstitions

2609: Psychological Theory of Belongingness and Alienation

2610: Any other

2700: SOCIAL WORK RESEARCH COMMITTEE

2701: 75 Years of Research and Theory in Social Work

2702: Social Work in Swaraj India

2703: Impact of Social Work on Social Progress, Harmony and Peace in Swaraj India

2704: Implications of Social Work without Theory

2705: Appraisal of NGO's Social Works in Swaraj India

2706: Any other

2800: SOCIOLOGY RESEARCH COMMITTEE

2801: 75 years of Sociological Research and Theory

2802: Sociology of Knowledge

2803: Sociology of Discrimination, Oppression and Violence

2804: Sociology of Social Harmony, Property and Peace in Family, Community and Society

2805: Sociology of Caste-Class-Race-Free Social Order in Swaraj India

2806: Sociology of Digitalisation of India

2807: Sociology of Modernisation Vs. Sociology of Primitivisation/Tribalisation in Swaraj India

2808: Sociology of Global Village Vs. Sociology of Metropolis in Swaraj India

What has been mentioned in foregoing pages is illustrative, not exhaustive. All are welcome to add new issues and new themes.

THEMATIC PANELS

Major issues involving processes and structures of Swaraj India shall be deliberated in following interdisciplinary/multidisciplinary Thematic Panels:

1. Conflicts, War, Peace and Social Security
2. Democracy And Human Rights
3. Ecological and Environmental Protection Movements
4. Ethics of Science and Society
5. Global Warming and Climate Change
6. History and Philosophy of Science
7. Information Technology, Mass Media and Culture
8. Labour in Organized and Unorganized Sectors
9. Nation, States and Emerging Challenges
10. Natural Resources, Bio-diversity and Geographic Information System
11. Patent Laws and Intellectual Property Rights
12. Peasants, Livelihood and Land-use
13. People (Dalits, Tribes, Women, Peasants, etc) Struggles And Movements For Equitable Democratic Society
14. Peoples Health and Quality of Life
15. Political Economy of India
16. Population, Poverty and Migration
17. Rural Technology, Social Organizations and Rural Development
 - (i). Smart Agriculture in the Context of climate Change
 - (ii). Technology Intervention in Rural Infrastructure Development (Health, Education, Transport-communication etc.)
 - (iii). Rural Skill Development and Entrepreneurial Training Towards Livelihood Generation
 - (iv). Sustainable Natural Resource Management (Water, Soil, Forestry, Minerals, Marine, etc.)
 - (v). Rural Energy System (Biogas, Micro-hydro, Solar, Wind Power and others)
18. Science Communication and Science Popularization
19. Science, Technology and Social Development
20. Social Processes, Social Structures and Social Alienation
21. Unity of Science /Science of Nature-Humans-Society

06. Approach

Disciplinary, Multi-disciplinary, Trans-disciplinary, conventional and community based participatory research methods and tools can be used in an innovative way beyond boundaries to critically analyse the issues of the people and suggest solutions to the problems of the people.

Deliberations on '75 Years of Swaraj India' can be organised in following mode:

- (a) Pre-Congress Nation-wide Seminar/Symposia/Group discussions.
- (b) During the XLVI ISSC in 8-plenaris, 5-special/public lectures/interdisciplinary deliberations in 28 subjects Research Committees and 21 interdisciplinary Thematic Panels and Task Force.
- (c) Post XLVI ISSC nation-wide seminar/symposia/group discussions. Post-XLVI ISSC deliberations may be continued for two-three years.

In this Congress, apart from the researcher's and scientist's presentations and plenary lectures, representatives from political parties, civil society organisations, media, industrial groups, farmer's associations will be invited to present their views, perceptions and perspectives on the above theme. Before the annual Congress, there will be a pre-congress symposium on different subjects on the theme of the annual Congress. The pre-congress symposium would be conducted in various research and higher learning institutions. All academic deliberations will be published in the form of occasional papers/monographs/books in all Indian languages through reputed Indian publishers.

07. Proposal

The Indian Social Science Academy (ISSA) has set up National Academic Advisory Committee for enabling it to formulate appropriate issues, help identify eminent scientists, thinkers, policy planners, social activists, etc. It has also constituted 28 subjects Research Committees with outstation and local chairpersons, conveners, 15-30 members from all over India. Bharathidasan University has constituted an Organising Committee under the chairmanship of its Vice-chancellor for

organisation planning. ISSA has also requested all the Vice-chancellors/Directors to extend their active support in planning and organising local/regional seminars/symposia in local language. All members of ISSA too have been requested to organise one or two local level seminars/symposia. One of the Vice-Presidents have been put in charge of Organising State-wise deliberations in cooperation with respective Governments. Another Vice-President is entrusted to interact with all political parties, national and regional and invite them to put their appraisal of 75 Years of Swaraj India in writing. A two-three day national deliberations will be held in Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi. Government of India will be requested to facilitate by providing appropriate logistic and financial support. A conference of all Vice-chancellors/Directors/Advisors too may be held. All these are very difficult but very important for evolving scientific knowledge, theory and methods for reshaping the future of Swaraj India.

The deliberations may continue for next two or three years. Such deliberations have never been held in any country in the past. However, ISSA did organise one deliberation during the Golden Jubilee of Swaraj India. Result is published in book on **‘Fifty Years of Freedom of India: State, Nation and People’**.

What stands in the way of such a gigantic task is huge financial resource which ISSA doesn’t have. It is, however, hoped that the State and Central Governments, philanthropists, big and small industries and peoples in general would extend their support to ISSA. If it so happens results will be highly satisfying to all Indians irrespective of their Class-Caste-Creed-Gender-Region and if acted upon Swaraj India may once again become the wonder that India was.

08. Publications

It is proposed to bring out as many volumes or at least a few volumes of selected papers in all Indian languages for enabling the people to know and act as they wish to create Swaraj India. All volumes in the electronic form in the website of the ISSA in a downloadable form on a payment basis by avoiding the print form with the perspective of environmental protection.