



भारतीय समाज विज्ञान अकादमी

INDIAN SOCIAL SCIENCE ACADEMY

The Indian Social Science Academy (ISSA when abbreviated) is the first National Science Academy of independent Democratic Republic of India and fourth in chronicle order. The other three National Science Academies—Indian National Science Academy (INSA), Indian Academy of Sciences (IAS) and National Science Academy of India (NSAI) were born in British India. ISSA was born, 48 years ago, on August 15, 1974 at University of Allahabad in an assembly of young scientists. August 15, 1974 symbolizes a beginning of an altogether new science reflecting democratic values needs, aspirations, creative urges / potentialities, history, culture and traditions of peoples of India. Its name was carefully chosen for reflecting the true meaning and function of science. The setting up of the Indian Social Science Academy also heralded a beginning of a new movement for unity of science of Nature-Humans-Society by forging unity among all branches of science. Many described it as a *barometer* of science and society in India, in particular and world in general. In more than one sense ISSA is a unique body in the whole world. Toady the Indian Social Science Academy is unique among all Science Academies in the world as it brings all subjects of science under one umbrella.

Science means objective knowledge of non-living and living things / objects and knowledge means answer to questions ‘what’, ‘how’ and ‘why’, about a thing / object. The word ‘Nature’ connotes all forms of objects / things / matter including humans and societies. Nature-Humans-Society form one single continuum. So division of science into physics, chemistry, biology, environment, ecology, agriculture, medical, social, historical etc., is artificial and all such divisions provide partial objective knowledge of Nature-Humans-Society. Unity of Science of Nature-Humans-Society, therefore, is necessary for having correct and full understanding of Nature-Human-Society science. Thus, viewed science is unitary as well as uniting.

The Science as an objective knowledge of non-living and living objects / things / matter is produced through collective mental and physical labour of men and women. What is the result of collective labour is termed as **social** and what is **social is public and not private**. Science, therefore, is **social**. It springs in society comprising men and women. **Because it is social it has social functions**. It has the prime role in enabling men and women to enjoy higher quality of material, social and cultural life in harmony with Nature. However, all such social functions of science filter through different groups in the society because of which one doesn't find one-to-one relationship between science and conditions of all men and women of all societies. Humans' inability to create a science-based society is well reflected in modern societies all over the world.

The Indian Social Science Academy seeks to discover, develop and disseminate science of Nature-Humans-Society in Indian conditions in particular, and world conditions in general, with a mission to build a new Democratic Republic of India few world over where there is no hunger, no poverty, no unemployment, no illiteracy, no disease, no bigotry, no superstitions, no communalism, no casteism and no discrimination of any form and where all men, women and children enjoy equally good quality of material, social, cultural and spiritual life in harmony with Nature without any kind of fear of violence, rape and murder. Its mission in pursuing science of Nature-Human-Society is for creating an altogether new world order which is free from hunger, poverty, diseased, hatred and war and which is rooted in principles of reciprocity, equality, freedom and fraternity.

‘Love to All, Prejudice None’ is the Philosophy of Science which guides all scientific pursuits of ISSA. ISSA urges all scientists to puruse science without politics.

Founders of the Indian Social Science Academy thought that science can benefit the peoples of a given society **only** when it is taught, researched and communicated in their **own language**. **Communication of scientific research and science education in people's own language, therefore, is key to the unfolding of creative potentialities of peoples and benefiting them.** Unfortunately, even after 75 years of independence science in India is communicated through English. The end result is peoples of India who fund all scientific research are deprived of its benefits. The creativity in science in India is continuously declining. The Indian Social Science Academy., therefore, seeks to change it by creating necessary conditions for communication of scientific research and science education in Indian languages involving publication of research journals, monographs, books, etc., in all Indian languages.

All branches of science as mentioned below constitute the Indian Social Science Academy:

1. Agricultural Science 2. Anthropology, 3. Archaeology, History and Culture, 4. Biological or Life Science, 5. Biotechnology, 6. Chemical Science, 7. Commerce, 8. Communication And Journalism, 9. Computer Science, 10. Earth Science (Oceanic Sc. Marine Sc., Atmospheric Science etc)and Planetary Science, 11. Ecological And Environmental Science, 12. Economics, 13. Education, 14. Engineering Science and Technology, 15. Geography, 16. Home Science, 17. International Relations Studies& Defense Strategic Studies, 18. Juridical Science, 19. Linguistics, 20. Management Science, 21. Mathematics And Statistics, 22. Medical And Health Science, 23. Philosophy, 24. Physics, 25. Political Science, 26. Psychology, 27. Social Work, 28. Sociology

Besides, policy planners, development agents and social activists having concern for science-based pursuits also find welcome place in the Indian Social Science Academy. Thus the Indian Social Science Academy is all embracing and all encompassing within the framework of science.

The Indian Social Science Academy pursues the following activities for realizing its goal:

- 1. Indian Social Science Congress**
- 2. Network of State Centres / State level Academies for promotion of Science education and research in all Indian languages**
- 3. State level Social Science Congress in languages of respective States**
- 4. Research and Training Centres**
 - (I) Rural Development Centres**
 - (II) Survey Research Centres**
 - (III) ISSA Silver Jubilee Peoples Science Centre for Theoretical and Policy Research**
- 5. Research Journals and Newsletters**
 - (I) Bharatiya Samajik Chintan (English)**
 - (II) Samayik Samajik Chintan (Hindi)**
 - (III) Nature-Human-Society Science Journal**
 - (IV) ISSA Newsletter**
- 6. Young Scientist Division**
- 7. All India Young Scientists Convention**
- 8. Publication of Books / Monographs in Indian Languages**
- 9. Communication of Science to the People**
- 10. Science Library**
- 11. Local / regional / national / international seminars / symposia / colloquia / public lectures / Group discussions**
- 12. Networking with universities, colleges, research institutes, agriculture and industries.**
- 13. National Science Translation Centre for production of scientific literature in all Indian languages.**