

XLVII INDIAN SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS

(February 05-09, 2024, University of Science and Technology, Meghalaya)

0100. FIRST ANNOUNCEMENT

Subject: Invitation for Submission of Research Papers for Presentation at XLVII Indian Social Science Congress, February 05-09, 2024 at University of Science and Technology, Meghalaya.

The Indian Social Science Academy (ISSA) in association with University of Science and Technology, Ri-Bhoi, Meghalaya shall hold the XLVII Indian Social Science Congress between February 05-09, 2024 at University of Science and Technology, Ri-Bhoi, Meghalaya (adjacent to Guwahati). **'Science Education and Research in Swaraj India'** is its focal theme. Scientists of all subjects of Science of Nature-Human-Society, philosophers, policy planners, social activists and social thinkers are cordially invited to submit research based papers either on **'Science Education and Research in Swaraj India'** or research papers in any area related to following 28 subject Research Committees and 21 interdisciplinary Thematic Panels:

RESEARCH COMMITTEES

1. Agriculture Science Research Committee
2. Anthropology Research Committee
3. Archaeology, History and Culture Research Committee
4. Biological or Life Science Research Committee
5. Biotechnology Research Committee
6. Chemical Science Research Committee
7. Commerce Research Committee
8. Communication and Journalism Research Committee
9. Computer Science Research Committee
10. Earth Science (Oceanic Sc, Marine Sc., Atmospheric Science, etc.) And Planetary Science Research Committee
11. Ecological and Environmental Science Research Committee
12. Economics Research Committee
13. Education Research Committee
14. Engineering Science Research Committee
15. Geography Research Committee
16. Home Science Research Committee
17. International Relations Studies, Defence and Strategic Studies Research Committee
18. Juridical Science Research Committee
19. Linguistics Research Committee
20. Management Science Research Committee
21. Mathematical and Statistical Science Research Committee
22. Medical and Health Science Research Committee
23. Philosophy Research Committee
24. Physics Science Research Committee
25. Political Science Research Committee

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
18. Science Communication, Science Popularization and Scientific Temper
19. Science, Technology and Social Development
20. Social Processes, Social Structures and Social Alienation

26. Psychology Research Committee
27. Social Work Research Committee
28. Sociology Research Committee

21. Unity of Science /Science of Nature-
Humans-Society

It is also proposed to hold **X All India Young Scientists Convention** during the XLVII Indian Social Science Congress. All young scientists are welcome to participate in it. Several national/international seminar/symposia, workshops/Ad hoc group discussions too are proposed to be held.

All those who wish to participate in the 47th Indian Social Science Congress are welcome to **submit abstracts of their papers within 700 words before November 01, 2023** and **full papers within 7000 words either in Hindi or English before December 15, 2023** to the General Secretary of the Indian Social Science Academy. Full paper in triplicate with registration fee should be submitted **only** after receipt of provisional acceptance of abstracts of papers. **January 05, 2024 is the last date for submission of registration without late fees.**

Note on focal theme and registration details can be seen from websites: www.issaindia.org and USTM: www.ustm.ac.in. Google-based research papers need not be submitted.

All registered outstation delegates shall be entitled for free transport, accommodation, food and kit with publications. Request for accommodation and transport should be addressed to the Local Secretary.

We shall be grateful to you for circulating it in all your departments and faculties and encouraging them to participate in the XLVII Indian Social Science Congress. We would also request you kindly to put it on your university/institute website.

With regards,

Yours faithfully,

PROF. AMIT CHOUDHURY
Local Organising Secretary
XLVII Indian Social Science Congress
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University of Science and Technology
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0200. REGISTRATION

All those who wish to present their research papers at XLVII Indian Social Science Congress are requested to get themselves registered by paying the stipulated registration fee. Details of registration fee are as follows:

| CATEGORY | Up to January 05, 2024 | From January 06, 2024 |
|---|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Member Delegate | Rs. 7,500.00 | Rs. 8,500.00 |
| 2. Non-Member Delegate | Rs. 8,000.00 | Rs. 9,000.00 |
| 3. Institutional Member Delegates (upto three persons) | Rs. 15,000.00 | Rs. 17,000.00 |
| 4. Non Member Institutional Delegates (upto three persons) | Rs. 20,000.00 | Rs. 22,000.00 |
| 5. Member Student Delegates | Rs. 5,000.00 | Rs. 6,000.00 |
| 6. Non-Member Student Delegate | Rs. 6,000.00 | Rs. 7,000.00 |
| 7. Local Delegate | Rs. 6,000.00 | Rs. 7,000.00 |
| 8. Foreign Delegates | | |
| (a) From Afro-Asian-Latin American countries | Rs. 8,000.00 | Rs. 10,000.00 |
| (b) From other countries (North America And Europe) | US \$ 300.00 | US \$ 350.00 |
| 9. Accompanying Persons* | | |
| (i) Indian | Rs. 4,000.00 | Rs. 5,500.00 |
| (ii) Afro-Asian-Latin American countries | Rs. 4,500.00 | Rs. 5,000.00 |
| (iii) Other Foreign countries (North America And Europe) | US \$ 250.00 | US \$ 300.00 |

***The word ‘accompanying person’ means wife or husband or child. A child below the age of 6 years shall not be charged for food**

One who is not a member but wishes to become member of the Indian Social Science Academy can send the membership fee and the registration fee meant for member-delegate along with filled-in membership and registration forms.

An institution/organization member can depute its three or more representatives to the Indian Social Science Congress. In the event of more than three representatives, the cost of registration for individual delegate (member or non-member) shall be payable by the concerned institution/organization.

Unregistered scholars attending XLVII Indian Social Science Congress shall be required to buy the food coupon from the counter. No accommodation and certificate shall be provided to unregistered scholars or scholars, who have registered without submitting any paper. No one will be entitled to receive literature of XLVII ISSC without registration. However, such scholars can buy the publications from the counter.

The Registered delegate is entitled to receive kitbags, all publications of the XLVII Indian Social Science Congress including its proceedings free of cost, free hostel, free meals, and free transport from the Guest House/Hostel to the venue of XLVII ISSC. The Organizing Committee may provide free or on payment transport from the railway station/airport to the Guest House/Hostel depending upon its resources. However, delegates staying in hotels on their own shall not be entitled for free transport. No outstation registered delegate shall be required to pay if the hotel accommodation is arranged by University of Science and Technology, Meghalaya. Local registered delegates will be entitled for kitbags, free lunch, day tea/coffee and banquets only. Free Breakfast,

lunch, day tea and dinner will be available to registered delegates with effect from evening of February 04, 2024 to the morning breakfast of February 10, 2024 only.

University of Science and Technology, Meghalaya is likely to put some registered delegates in nearby other Guest Houses, Hostels and other hotels if its Guest House and Hostels are full or not available. Plenary/Public Speakers, Chairpersons, Special Invitees and EC Members are requested to inform the Organizing Secretary about their need for Guest House Accommodation (single or double). All of them will be put in Guest House or Hotels, free of any charge. Provided that they have registered.

The registration fee should be sent to the General Secretary, Indian Social Science Academy by an account payee Cheque/DD in favour of Indian Social Science Academy payable at Allahabad (now Prayagraj) under registered cover. Multicity cheques will be accepted. Online payment is also accepted in designated bank account mentioned in Registration Form. A screen shot of payment should be sent to General Secretary, ISSA. No one should register with the Host. ISSA shall not be responsible for such cases.

Although on the spot registration will be made, yet the Organizing Committee is not bound to provide hostel accommodation to such outstation delegates if the accommodation is not available.

It is, therefore, advisable to get registered within the stipulated time in order to avoid last minute inconvenience.

All are requested to inform the Local Organizing Secretary about their food preferences. The invited scholars and members of the Executive Council, NAAC, Organizing Committee, Research Committees, Thematic Panels, Task Force and other bodies and special invitees are advised to pay the registration fee within the stipulated period and act in accordance with advice by the General Secretary, Indian Social Science Academy. **Registration is necessary for enabling the Organizing Committee to arrange accommodation, transport and food for all. Registration fee is part of TA/DA and can be claimed in TA bills. None is exempted from the registration fee.**

Timely registration and intimation of need for accommodation will facilitate planning for food, accommodation, Transport, Kits, etc.

0300. REFUND

Refund of the registration fee will be made after deducting 40% as the service charges if the request for it is received before January 25, 2024. Literature of the XLVII ISSC, however, shall not be supplied in such cases. Those, who have registered but are not able to attend the XLVII ISSC because of unavoidable reasons, would be supplied all the publications if their request for refund is not received within the stipulated date or if they do not wish refund.

In the event of more than one author of a paper, all will be required to pay the registration fee individually. Co-author of a paper shall not be treated as accompanying person. Certificate will be issued to all the registered Co-authors provided that all of them have presented their paper jointly and registered.

0400. MEMBERSHIP

Indian Social Science Congress is open to ISSA members as well as non-members. Those, who wish to become members of ISSA are advised to post their membership fee along with filled-in membership form to the General Secretary. Such new members shall be eligible for concession in registration fee of

XLVII ISSC and eligible to participate in the Annual Meeting of the General Body without voting right on February 06, 2024 at University of Science and Technology, Meghalaya.

0500. X ALL INDIA YOUNG SCIENTISTS CONVENTION

Tenth All India Young Scientists Convention shall focus its deliberation on 'Young Scientists perceptions and thoughts on Science Education, Research and Placement'. All Young Scientists in colleges, universities, IITs, AIIMS, PGIs, ISERS, NISERT are welcome to submit their papers on themes, issue that they consider relevant and of seminal value.

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(February 05-09, 2024, University of Science and Technology, Meghalaya)

A Focal Theme Note

On

Science Education and Research in Swaraj India

0600. PREAMBLE

The Indian Social Science Academy (ISSA) in co-operation with Science and Technology University, Meghalaya seeks to focus deliberations of XLVII Indian Social Science Congress on **‘Science Education and Research in Swaraj India’** with a view to understanding connections between Swaraj India’s goal of Self-reliance on its own Science and Technology and realization of the dreams of Swaraj from the British Colonial Rule and aspiration to be independent of the global domination of science and technology by the industrialized countries.

0700. CONTEXT

Swaraj India’s Parliament put its faith in Science for the realization of its dream of making India and its peoples free from colonial borne poverty, hunger, disease, illiteracy, discrimination, oppression and violence by building Swaraj India through science and technology rooted in the democratic principles of equality, freedom and fraternity. The Parliament passed a resolution in 1958 called **Scientific Policy Resolution (SPR)**. Democratic Government of Swaraj India declared ‘Education For All’ and ‘Health For All’ as its national mission designed to ensure fulfillment of its goals of Swaraj: **‘Land To The Tillers’**, **‘Dhan Aur Dharti Bant Ke Rahengi’** (Wealth and Land shall be distributed to all), **‘rich shall not become richer and poor poorer’**, **Scientific Temper, secular, democracy, discrimination-free, oppression-free, non-violent, harmonious Social Order**, etc., etc.

Government of Swaraj India set up several Education Commissions – Radhakrishnan Commission, Mudaliar Commission, Kothari Commission, etc. for replacing British Education System by creating new democratic education system capable of stimulating and flowering of creative potentialities of all children irrespective of their caste, class, gender and creed. National Council of Education Research and Training, National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration and University Grants Commission were set up for promoting good education and research in Swaraj India. UGC began establishing Advanced Study Centres in almost all subjects in mid-1970’s for promoting high quality research. British-borne Imperial Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR) and Imperial Council Industrial Scientific Research (ICISR) were renamed as ‘Indian Council of Agriculture Research’ (ICAR) and ‘Council of Scientific and Industrial Research’ (CSIR). Later, Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), Indian Council of Historical Research (ICHR) and Indian Council of Philosophical Research (ICPR) were established. First, Science Education and Research was separated from the Department of Education for creating an independent Department of Science and Technology (DST) and then the Department of Education was Christened as ‘Department of Human Resource Development (recently it has been rechanged Department of Education)’. Later several other departments like Department of Biotechnology (BDT), Department of Earth Sciences, Department of Electronics were created by splitting Department of Science and Technology. TATAs had set up Indian Institute of Science in 1930’s at Bangalore and later Tata Institute of Fundamental Research at Bombay in 1944. Later several Science Research Institutes, Tata Institute of Social Science and National Institute of Advanced Studies were set-ups by them. Rabindranath Tagore, Nanbhai Bhat, Mahatma Gandhi, Madan Mohan Malviya, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan and several other Indians too had established universities/Institutes during British Raj.

Narasimha Rao-Manmohan Singh Governments declared withdrawal of Policy of state provisioning for 'Education for All' and 'Health For All' in 1991 along with desertion of Nehruvian Policy of 'mixed economic development' for building 'socialistic pattern of society' while launching the new policy of 'neo-liberal' capitalist development based on 'structural adjustment programme'. This was called policy of 'LPG' (Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalisation). All successive Governments walked on this road with a singular mission of privatization of education and health in tune with privatization of public wealth including natural resources. Recently the present Government launched a new policy of Education called 'New Education Policy 2020' with great fanfare without reversing the process of privatization of education, health and national public wealth. 'New Global Village', 'Global Supply Chain', 'Digitalisation', 'Make-In-India', Direct Foreign Investment', 'Ease of Doing Business' became new mantras of **Atmanirbhar Bharat**.

It may be noted that two major initiatives for improving Science Education and Research were taken during 1990-2015. C.N.R. Rao was the leader of one and T. Ramasami of another. Rao's initiative led to establishment of Indian Institutes of Science Education & Research (IISER) and National Institute of Science Education & Research (NISER) in different parts of India. He was awarded Bharat Ratna for it. T. Ramasami initiative was called 'INSPIRE Programme'.

Initially, IITs were established in Delhi, Kanpur, Kharagpur, Bombay and Madras for promoting development of indigenous Technology. Later on more IITs were added. Similarly, one All India Institute of Medical Science (AIIMS) was set up in New Delhi and several post Graduate Institutes of Medical Science were set up in different States. Later on several AIIMS have been added. CSIR, ICSSR, ICAR and DST too established several State level research institutes and laboratories for promoting development of research for making Swaraj India **Atmanirbhar** in its Science and Technology. DRDO was established for development of Defence Technology.

Today about 1000 universities and 40,000 degree/post graduate colleges exist in Swaraj India. Besides, thousands if not lakhs of coaching institutions compete with universities and colleges. Above all, foreign universities are now being welcomed with folded hands to set up their campuses in Swaraj India.

While calling for end of 'Inspector-Raj', Narsimha Rao-Manmohan Singh Government introduced 'contractual teaching' and 'Inspector Raj' in universities through NAAC and promotion of private universities. Now UGC is controlling admission in State and Central Universities and even formulation of courses.

0800. QUESTIONS

Hosts of questions arise:

1. What is the State of Art of Universities, Colleges, Research Institutes, etc. in Swaraj India?
2. What are the new theories and methods discovered by Swaraj India's Universities, Research Institutes, IITs, NITs, AIIMS, PGIs, etc.? How have these researches been utilized for Swaraj India's development?
3. Is Science Education and Research in Schools, Colleges, Universities, Research Institutes in all Indian languages and creative?
4. Are now research journals, books, monographs in science available in all Indian languages?
5. Is Swaraj India today Atmanirbhar in its own Science and Technology?
6. Is digitalization of India based on its indigenous Science and Technology? What happened to 1962 first computer developed by Homi Bhabha?
7. Has Swaraj India stopped importing foreign Technology? If no, why?
8. Is 'Make-in India' based on Indigenous S&T?
9. Is Science Education and Research accessible to all young Indians free of cost?

10. Is Science that has grown during last 300 years' world over, available to Indian people in all Indian languages? What is the status of UGC Advanced Centres?
11. Has Science Education and Research helped Swaraj India achieve its SPR (1958) objectives?
12. British-borne Indian Universities did not promote research in science. Yet great scientists like Ramanujan, C.V. Raman, J.C. Bose, S.N. Bose, P.C. Ray, P.C. Mahalanobis, Meghnat Sinha, N.R. Dhar, etc., etc. grew in British India. Mahendra Lal Sircar established Indian Association for Cultivation of Science (1876). Question is: Have Swaraj India's Universities given birth to such scientists during past 75 years? If yes, who are they and if no why?
13. How has policy of contractualisation of teaching accompanied by the policy of privatisation of Education and health affected Science Education and research in Universities and Research Institutes?
14. Do Swaraj India's Universities and Research Institutes promote creativity and innovations?
15. Do Swaraj India Universities enjoy full autonomy?
16. Are Swaraj India's Universities free from politics and corruption?
17. Do Swaraj India's Universities attract and promote brilliant young men and women? What about brain-drain? How has brain-drain affected Science Education and Research in India?
18. What is the connection between education, research and placement? Are certificates/degrees valued? Why do students had to appear in all kinds of tests for education, research and placement? Are such examinations more valid than the annual examinations? What is the value of certificates/degrees?
19. What is the scientific validity of all kinds of national or state admission and selection tests?
20. What is the scientific value of ratings of universities/IITs/AIIMS?
21. What is the role and benefits of the New Education Policy in Modern India?
22. Does the NEP-2020 focus on promoting equity and inclusiveness in the education system?
23. What are the effects of the role of "Setting up and Operation of Campuses of Foreign Higher Educational Institutions in India 2023? Whether it will improve the standards of Indian students or pose challenges to Indian universities?
24. What are the implications of the decision to allow the entry of foreign universities by our nationalist government?
25. Is Science Education and Research in India better than Science Education in China, Russia, Europe and USA. If yes, how? If no, why?
26. What is the contribution of National Science Academies and Science Associations to Science Education and Research in India?

0900. OBJECTIVES

Objectives of focusing deliberations of the 47th Indian Social Science Congress on '**Science Education and Research in Swaraj India**' are as follows:

- 0401:** To assess quality of science education and research in all subjects of Science of Nature-Human-Society taught and researched in universities, colleges, IITs, NITs, AIIMS, PGIs, ISERS, NISERs, ICAR, ICMR, CSIR, ICSSR, ICHR, ICPR, IIMs and national and regional R and D organizations.
- 0402:** To assess Swaraj India's self-reliance on its own Science and Technology.
- 0403:** To assess connections between Science Education, Research and Swaraj India's goals of creating a hunger-free, poverty-free, disease-free, discrimination-free, oppression-free, violence-free, harmonious and secular democratic social order.
- 0404:** To assess impact of Science Education on 'Scientific Temper' of Peoples of Swaraj India.
- 0405:** To identify problems and bottlenecks in good science education of research in Indian universities, colleges, research institutes, ISERS, NISERs, IITs, NITs, AIIMS, PGIs, IIMs, etc.
- 0406:** To investigate effect of 'Brain-Drain' on Science Education, Research and Development in Swaraj India.
- 0407:** To examine the need, relevance and problems of Science Education and Research in all Indian languages.
- 0408:** To determine congeniality of academic environment in universities, colleges and Research Institutes for flowering of creative potentialities of teachers and students.

- 0409:** To assess validity of system of selection of teachers and award of doctoral/post-doctoral fellowships.
- 0410:** To examine status and autonomy of universities, colleges and research Institutes.
- 0411:** To make a comparative assessment of Science Education and Research in India, with Science Education and Research in Afro-Asian, European and American countries.
- 0412:** To workout a new approach to science education and research in consonance with the dreams and national goals of Swaraj India.
- 0413:** Any other.

1000. INTERNATIONAL/NATIONAL SEMINARS/SYMPOSIA/WORKSHOPS

It is proposed to organize international and national seminar/symposia/workshops on following issues.

(a). INTERNATIONAL

1. Science Education and Research in Afro-Asian Countries
2. Science Education and Research in European Countries
3. Science Education and Research in American Countries and Australia

(b). NATIONAL

1. Problematic of Science Education and Research in All Indian languages.
2. Impact of Commodification and Marketisation of Education through Privatisation on Education for All.
3. Open Education, Distance Education, Teacherless-Classless Education, Online Education, Vis-à-vis Science Education in Schools, Colleges and Universities.
4. Impact of Local, Regional and National Coaching Institutions on Education and Research.
5. Devaluation of Certificates, Degrees/Diplomas Vis-à-vis Local/Regional/National Tests.
6. Necessity, Relevance and Validity of All Kinds of Admission and Selection Tests.
7. Impact of Contractualisation of Teaching and Rising Corruptions in Selection and Appointments in Schools, Colleges and Universities on Education and Research.
8. Necessity, Relevance and Validity of in-roads of Foreign Universities.
9. Problematic of Placement of Ph.Ds, M.Techs, B.Techs, MBBSs and other Educated Young Men and Women.
10. Problematic of Flowering of Scientific Creativity in Young Students and Scientists.
11. Funding of Science Education and Research in Swaraj India.
12. Impact of Brain-drain on Science Education and Research in India.

(c). SPECIAL

1. Science Education and Research in North-East Indian Schools, Colleges, Universities and Research Institutes.
2. Problems of Development for Improving Quality of Life of North-East Peoples.
3. Sociology of Rising Rapes, Murders and Violence.
4. Teaching Evolutionary Biology and Psycho-physics in Schools, Colleges and Universities.