



BRIEF PROCEEDINGS

OF

XLIII INDIAN SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS

FOCAL THEME

CURRENT SCIENCE OF NATURE-HUMAN-SOCIETY IN INDIA

JANUARY 17-21, 2020

ORGANISED BY

भारतीय समाज विज्ञान अकादमी

INDIAN SOCIAL SCIENCE ACADEMY

AND

BENGALURU CENTRAL UNIVERSITY

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XLIII Indian Social Science Congress Inauguration



Vice-Chancellor Welcoming



The Chief Guest Delivering Inaugural Speech

XLIII Indian Social Science Congress Inauguration



Release of Publication



Prof. Baishnab C. Tripathy Delivering Presidential Speech

FOREWORD

The then young scientists opposed to 'brain-drain' resolved to create a beautiful unique national science Academy called Indian Social Science Academy (originally, Indian Academy of Social Sciences) on August 15, 1974 with a new conception of science as **Social** encompassing all subjects of Science of Nature-Human-Society. To discover, develop and disseminate a new science of Nature-Human-Society based on creative potentialities of Indians and capable of making India self-reliant (Atmnirbhar) and true democracy was their single motive. Since then the Indian Social Science Academy has marched forward for 46 years. Organization of Indian Social Science Congress representing all subjects of Science through 28 subjects Research Committees and 21 Interdisciplinary Thematic Panels is one of its major programmes.

Every ISSC has a focal theme. The undersigned was elected President for 2019-20 at the XLII Indian Social Science Congress, December 27-31, Bhubaneswar. There the General Body of the Indian Social Science Academy resolved to focus the deliberations of the XLIII Indian Social Science Congress on 'Current Science of Nature-Human-Society in India: Current Research and Theory'. The theme was highly relevant but gigantic. Massive resources and massive efforts spread over several years were called for. The Indian Social Science Academy didn't have massive resources. Yet the ISSA and Bengaluru Central University went ahead and organised the XLIII Indian Social Science Congress under all kinds of financial, organizational and academic difficulties from January 17-21, 2020 at Bengaluru. Gist of the outcome of the deliberations of the XLIII Indian Social Science Congress is given in this volume.

What is satisfying to the undersigned as the President of the Indian Social Science Academy and XLIII Indian Social Science Congress is unexpectedly very positive outcome. That is, today Indian Science is neither creative nor capable of making India 'Atmnirbhar'. It is far behind Chinese science and chances of excelling American and European Science are almost remote. The question is; is there a way out? Answer is yes, there is a way out. What is it? It is: India needs to replace the 273 year old British colonial and over 50 years American neo-colonial mix education and research system in English by a new and truly democratic, uniform and scientific education system fully funded by the state and give goodbye to English medium education and research system. Sooner is the better.

We must say goodbye to 'Do not do original research, it is arduous; we are at your disposal'.

While trying to develop such a new system, India needs to launch massive programme of production of science research books, monographs, magazines and research journals in all Indian languages. The Indian Social Science Academy needs massive support in its effort to produce creative scientific books in regional languages and translated volumes of research in all Indian languages. The undersigned is confident that this will lead to rise in high order of creativity in Indian Science, if the proposals stated in this volume are accepted and acted upon on war footing.

The undersigned is very happy and proud of the outcome of the deliberations of the XLIII Indian Social Science Congress. Sooner or later all those who love India and its people shall comprehend the uniqueness and relevance of the Indian Social Science Academy and Indian Social Science Congress.

Today Indian Social Science Academy is unique among all science academies in the world. It is the only Science Academy engaged in pursuing holistic science or science without boundary and without politics. Freeing science from politics is necessary for making it truly liberating.



Date: August 06, 2020

Place: New Delhi

(Baishnab C. Tripathy)
President (2019-2020)
Indian Social Science Academy

PREFACE

The Indian Social Science Academy (ISSA) seeks to discover, develop and disseminate Science of Nature-Human-Society in India in particular and World in general with a view to making India self-reliant (*atmnirbhar*) and thereby enabling peoples of India to enjoy higher order of material, social, spiritual and cultural life in harmony with Nature. It defines Science of Nature-Human-Society as **Social** and encompasses all subjects of science. ISSA organizes Indian Social Science Congress (ISSC) representing all subjects of science through 28 subjects Research Committees and 21 Interdisciplinary Thematic Panels. It resolved to focus deliberations of the 43rd Indian Social Science Congress on 'Current Science of Nature-Human-Society in India' with a view to assessing the State-of-Art of Indian Science and making the translated volumes of the selected papers in all Indian languages available to teachers, students and the general public.

ISSA and Bengaluru Central University made massive efforts for the organization of the XLIII Indian Social Science Congress, which was held from January 17-21, 2020 at Bengaluru Central University, Bengaluru. This volume presents briefly the proceedings of the XLIII Indian Social Science Congress. It has not been possible to include the proceedings of all the 28 Research Committees, 21 Thematic Panels and One National Symposium for reasons beyond our control.

Many Pre-XLIII ISSC Symposia/Seminars, Group Discussions on diverse aspects of 'Current Science of Nature-Human-Society in India' were held between May 2019 and January 2020. First Pre-Congress symposium was held on May 03, 2019 at Jawaharlal Nehru University. Samrat Ashok Institute of Technology organized second Pre-XLIII symposium on 'Current Research and Therapy in Engineering Science' on May 03, 2019 at Vidisha, M.P. Prof. J.S. Chauhan, the Director of the institute organized and chaired it. Third Pre-XLIII ISSC symposium on 'Social Imperative of Science in India' was held on May 17, 2019 at University of Allahabad. Prof. H.N. Misra, Department of Geography was its convenor. Over 40 teachers and research students had taken part in it. Prof. Vinod K. Gaur, the former President of the Indian Social Science Academy, had given keynote address. Eleven pre-Congress symposia were held between November 2019 and January 11, 2020 at different colleges and Universities at Bengaluru. One day symposium was held on December 12, 2019 at Adichunchanagiri University, B. G. Nagara. It was inaugurated by Prof. Vinod K. Gaur, the former President of the Indian Social Science Academy and chaired by Prof. S. Chandrashekar Shetty, the Vice-Chancellor of Adichunchanagiri University. Jain University organized one day symposium on January 11, 2020. Dr. D. H. Bhargavi was its convenor.

Prof. Baishnab C. Tripathy, the President of ISSA and Dr. K. Chittibabu had shouldered the organizational responsibility of pre-Congress symposium at JNU, New Delhi. M. H. N. Mishra, Prof. M. Muniraju, Prof. V. Jagannatha, Prof. H. K. Moulesh and many others had shouldered the responsibilities of organizing Pre-Congress symposia/seminars/group discussion at Allahabad and Bengaluru. I wish to thank all of them profusely and look forward for their similar involvement in ISSA in future as well.

Two problems arose during the XLIII Indian Social Science Congress. Some of those, who had accepted the position of Research Committees/Thematic Panels Chairpersons, neither attended the Congress nor did inform the ISSA Secretariat. Second problem arose when some of those who attended the XLIII ISSC did not submit the text of their speeches. Many did not return the files of papers and registers. About 150-200 scientists who had committed to submit review papers withdrew on account of ISSA's inability to promise travel support. Contractual teachers/Guest teachers who had submitted papers too could not attend the Congress due to financial problems.

The University Grants Commission had taken **suo motto** cognition of National significance of Indian Social Science Congress in Indian Science in 2002 and accorded it national status of excellence. It has been since then giving grant to the University hosting the Indian Social Science Congress. UGC grant too has become uncertain now. We can only hope that the UGC shall soon take positive decision on our request for the grant for the XLIII Indian Social Science Congress for enabling us to pay the travel bills of the resource persons.

Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) has its mandate to promote the development of Social Science in India. It used to give small grant for the Indian Social Science Congress every year since 1980. It has not yet responded to ISSA's repeated requests. Let us hope that the ICSSR shall reverse its adverse decision against ISSA. ICPR too is sitting over ISSA's request for grant. The ICAR and CSIR have not responded to ISSA's requests, while ICHR does not see history in Indian Social Science Congress.

Nevertheless, the 43rd Indian Social Science Congress was held from January 17-21, 2020 at Bengaluru Central University amidst all such difficulties and uncertainties. This miracle happened due to unconditional commitment and devotion of Prof.S.Japhet, the Vice-Chancellor of Bengaluru Central University, his colleagues and about 26 institutions comprising universities, social institutions and affiliated colleges, which is truly inspiring. We all, indeed, are grateful to Professor Japhet, all his colleagues and the Management and participation of all the 28 institutions which did all that was humanly possible for the success of the XLIII Indian Social Science Congress.

As the President of the Indian Social Science Academy Prof.Baishnab C.Tripathy provided academic leadership, guidance and supports. His contribution is highly significant and truly inspiring. The Vice-President Professor Asha Mukherji and Professor N Sambasiva Rao and all other members of the Executive Council rallied around him. The Congress could not have been completed successfully without selfless and tireless efforts of Dr. N. P.Chauney, Member-Secretary, who worked hard day and night even at the cost of his delicate health condition. Prof. V.Jagannatha made tremendous contribution by accepting position of Local Joint Organizing Secretary of the Organizing Committee of the XLIII Indian Social Science Congress. I am, indeed, grateful to all of them and thank them profusely.

A careful reading of the proceedings and papers of the XLIII Indian Social Science Congress will show that Indian Science has achieved many significant laurels but the fact remains that it is alarmingly deteriorating day by day. It is a matter of serious concern that needs immediate redressal. Immediate action involves creation and implementation of new democratic scientific system of education and research, free from politics and the British Colonial and America neo-colonial education system. Science flowers in ones' own language and dies in an alien language. The proposal to publish translated volumes of papers in all Indian languages can do the wonder if supported by the Government, Universities, Colleges and all other national science academies and Science Associations. Need of the hour is to rise above politics and self-interest.



Date: August 11, 2020
Place: Allahabad

(D.M.Diwakar)
General Secretary

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The 43rd Indian Social Science Congress (ISSC) was held under the auspices of Bengaluru Central University from January 17-21, 2020 at Bengaluru. The Indian Social Science Academy (ISSA) had entrusted the task of organizing it to the undersigned who wishes to thank its Executive Council (2019-20), the President, Prof.Baishnab C.Tripathy, the two Vice-Presidents, Prof.Asha Mukerjee and Prof.N.Sambasiva Rao, Prof. D.M.Diwakar, the General Secretary, all the Joint Secretaries and Honourable members for putting their trust unconditionally. Challenges in organization of the XLIII Indian Social Science Congress were far more greater than the challenges to its previous sessions. The focal theme ‘ Current Science of Nature-Human-Society in India’ posed very serious academic challenge. Similar or greater than it organisational and financial issues posed serious challenge. Initially, and even during preparation of the programmes between January 11-16, 2020, it appeared that the XLIII Indian Social Science Congress may not be held. However, contrary to all apprehensions the XLIII Indian Social Science Congress was held on its scheduled dates and turned out to be a grand success. How did this wonder happen? The strong determination of Prof.S.Japhet, the Vice-Chancellor of Bengaluru Central University backed by strong support of the faculty, students and administrative staff, members of the Syndicate and the management and Principals/staff of following universities, affiliated colleges and other social institutions made this wonder possible:

1. Karnataka Chirtakala Purushath
2. Sheshadripuram Group of Institutions
3. RBANMS Educational Charities
4. RV Group of Institutions
5. Sindhi College
6. St.Francis Degree College
7. Krupanidhu Institutions
8. Garden City University
9. Srishti School of Design
10. Presidency College
11. Adithya Institute of Management Studies
12. MQI College of Management
13. SB College of Education
14. BMS College of Women
15. Baldwin Women’s Methodist College
16. Dr.Ambedkar Institute of Management Studies
17. Impact Institute of Management
18. Venkateshwara First Grade College
19. VVN Group of Institutions
20. Vivekananda Degree College
21. Maharani Lakshmi Ammanni College for Women
22. AVK Institute of Management
23. GRV Business Management Academy
24. University Grants Commission
25. Department of Science and Technology/Science Engineering Research Board (SERB)
26. Bank of Baroda
27. State Bank of India
28. Indian Council of Medical Research

What it shows is that collectivity of Peoples and their organizations can make impossible as possible and validates the age-old saying: ‘ United we win, divided we lose’. It is hard to find appropriate word for expressing undersigned’s feelings and emotions. The undersigned, therefore, feels very, very grateful to all of them and thanks each one of them with all the strength of sincerity and honesty. They shall remain source of inspiration to the undersigned till he is alive and ISSA members forever. They shall be great strength and source of inspiration to Indian Social Science Academy and the indigenous science for which it stands. Prof.S.Japhet and his colleagues’ unconditional devotion reminded the 1976-1980 period in which the Vice-Chancellors, Professors, Students and Administrative staff played big role in organization of the Indian Social Science Congress without any grant or remuneration. A section of clerks, peons and sweepers from University of Allahabad had contributed Rs. 500/- along with their free labour for the First Indian Social Science Congress (then it was called All India Social Science Convention), February, 1976. Local college, printers, publishers, philanthropists and Railway Recruitment Board had contributed collectively. Then peoples of India were under Emergency. Prof.Japhet kept on working since early morning till late night. He would go to every committee/panel meeting and sit there for a while. Perhaps he was having sleepless night. The beauty of it was nobody except the undersigned knew it. The undersigned hopes that all other Vice-Chancellors and those aspiring to be Vice-Chancellors shall learn from him.

Prof.V.Sivaram, the Registrar of Bengaluru Central University and the Local Organizing Secretary of the XLIII Indian Social Science Congress , despite being busy in the task of managing 250 colleges did all that was humanly possible. Prof.M.Muniraju and Prof.V.Jagannatha the two Local Organizing Joint Secretaries aided by Prof.Vishwanatha, Dr.S.Ramesh, Dr.V.R.Bhargavi, Dr.D.H Bhargavi, Prof.K.Y.Narayanswamy, Prof.H.P.Puttaraju, Prof.Pandurangappa and many such Professors and large number of student volunteers made tremendous contribution to the success of the XLIII Indian Social Science Congress. One of the research students, who worked day and night, at times without food and sleep was Mr.Naveen, Kumar S.M. Prof.V.Jagannatha who lives in Mysuru worked very hard for the success of the XLIII Indian Social Science Congress. He organized many pre-XLIII ISSC Symposia/seminars on different aspects of ‘ Current Science of Nature-Human-Society in India’ in several colleges and Universities.He tried his level best to mobilize Karnataka Scientists for formation of Karnataka Social Science Academy. He took special care of the undersigned in all his visits between November 2019 and January 23, 2020. He stayed from January 10 to 23, 2020 in the next room of Kumar Krupa Guest House of Karnataka Government in order to ensure smooth functioning of the undersigned. He saved the undersigned from getting lost on the roads of Bengaluru by travelling with him and worked at times whole night. He kept advising the cooks and kitchen staff to provide vegetarian food without chilly and spices to the undersigned. Love and care that he showed to the undersigned is unbelievable and deep. Perhaps Prof.Japhet was behind it. It is not possible to express gratitude and thankfulness to him. Bonds of brotherhood and friendship with Prof.V.Jagannatha that developed prior to and during the XLIII Indian Social Science Congress shall last forever or till the undersigned is alive. After all science teaches all of us as how to be good human being. We all need to remember that science liberates and makes all men and women to learn mutual love and respect.

Here it is necessary to recall the two Bhargavis’ contributions to the success of the XLIII Indian Social Science Congress. One is Dr.V.R.Bhargavi from Bengaluru and the other is Dr.D.H.Bhargavi from Mysuru. Dr.V.R.Bhargavi acted as the life line between the undersigned and Bengaluru Central University. She worked very hard to keep the channel of communication on even when her father was sick . Dr.D.H.Bhargavi mobilised participation of students in the XLIII Indian Social Science Congress and paid registration for many students out of her pocket. She stayed till late evening everyday. One incident is worth mentioning here. Preparation of Programmes of the XLIII Indian Social Science Congress involed 12-15 or more hours of work for a week. The undersigned fell ill many times between Jan 11-21, 2020 while working on the programmes, at times missing lunch or dinner or both. One day Dr.D.H.Bhargavi noticed that the undersigned was having high temperature. When she failed to persuade the undersigned to have lunch and rest, she went out and returned with green coconuts and made the undersigned drink coconut water. The undersigned was overwhelmed with her motherly love and affection. The word ‘thank’ or ‘grateful’ is insufficient to express undersigned’s deeper emotions and feelings. Both the Bhargavi’s are great humans and shall make the Indian Social Science Academy a truly Science Academy. They shall remain torchbearers for long time. The undersigned wishes them longer, healthier and happier life.

The undersigned will be failing in his duty if he does not acknowledge the positive role of Sri.C Nagaraju, Special officer, Bengaluru Central University. Sri.Nagaraju took great care of everything during the visits of the undersigned, very efficiently and sincerely. A special thanks to Dr. Srikanta, Dr. Jayappa and Dr. Govinde Gowda for managing the infrastructure requirement of all the delegates with utmost care and precision. The entire campus of Bengaluru Central University was beautified artistically and meaningfully by Karnataka Chitrakala Parishath and special thanks to President Prof. B.L. Shankar. Eminent artists Prof. K.S. Appajaiah, Prof. Babu Jattakr, Prof. Nagappa Badiger and their students owned the responsibility and rendered their artistic services. The administrative staff of Bengaluru Central University Mr. Ashok R Kulkarni, Mr. Janardhan, Ms. Nethra. M.R and Ms. Pallavi and extended unconditional support in organizing the event. The entire media coverage would not have been possible without the support of Prof. Shabin and his team from Garden City University. The student volunteers from various departments of Bengaluru Central University worked day and night in organizing the event successfully. Such people are rare these days. The undersigned wishes to thank them profusely and longer healthier and active life.

The undersigned wishes to thank Department of Science and Technology and SERB and Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) for providing grant to the Indian Social Science Academy for its XLIII Indian Social Science Congress. I also wish to thank UGC, ICSSR and ICPR in anticipation of their grants for enabling the Indian Social Science Academy and Bengaluru Central University to clear the bills of eminent scientists. ICSSR, it is hoped, shall soon correct its error of judgement in the larger interest of Social Science soon.

Indian Social Science Academy has a small staff at its headquarter, who work day and night at times on holidays. They are : Sri Abhishek Kumar (Assistant Secretary and Accountant), Sri Nitin Kumar Pandey (Computer Operator), Sri. R.M.Tripathy (Part-time Computer Operator), Sri Vinod Chandra Pandey (Office Assistant), Sri Santosh Kumar (Peon) and Sri Anil Kumar (Part-time sweeper). It is their hard work that keeps the Indian Social Science Academy going. They were in Bengaluru since January 14, 2020 working day and night tirelessly. The undersigned wishes to express his gratitude and thankfulness to all of them. They are part and parcel of his life. Dr.K.Chittibabu shouldered responsibilities of Joint Secretary, convener of IX All India Young Scientists Convention and the convenor of the Thematic Panel on Labour in Organized and Unorganized Sectors with great deal of sincerity. The undersigned is, indeed, grateful to him and thanks him profusely.

Prof.N.Sambasiva Rao, the Vice-President of ISSA came 4 days in advance to help in planning and worked hard with the undersigned silently. The undersigned is, indeed, grateful to him and thank him hugely.

Prof. Sabyasachi Chatterjee, the Chairman of the Task Force and its members deliberated upon the deliberations of the XLIII Indian Social Science Congress between 21:00 and 23:00 hours and at time till 01:00 am. So did Prof. Binayak Chaudhury, the Chief Rapporteur of the XLIII Indian Social Science Congress. The undersigned, on behalf of the Indian Social Science Academy, Bengaluru Central University and on his personal behalf wishes to express gratitude and thankfulness to Prof.Chatterjee, Prof.Chaudhury and all the members of the Task Force.

Large number of members and non-members contributed to the success of the XLIII Indian Social Science Congress silently and devotedly. It is not possible to list their names here. The undersigned wishes to thank all of them and looks forward for their continued devotion and support to ISSA.

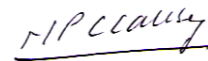
Academic success of the XLIII Indian Social Science Congress owes to the hard work of the Chairpersons of the 28 Research Committees, 21 Interdisciplinary Thematic Panels, all the respective convenors and Chairpersons and convenors of the three symposia/seminars. Their names are listed in the proceedings and the programmes of the XLIII Indian Social Science Congress. Over 25 eminent scientists and two non-scientists scholars from the Society enriched the deliberations of the XLIII Indian Social Science Congress. The undersigned, on behalf of the Indian Social Science Academy, the Executive Council, the Organizing Committee and his personal behalf wishes to thank them and express deep gratitude to all of them. For the first time the deliberations of the XLIII Indian Social Science Congress made it crystal clear that science education

and research in all Indian languages in place of English is necessary for flowering of creative science in India? Indian teachers, students and researchers need full freedom and congenial/fearless environment. It also should be remembered that it is wrong to think that science grows only in universities and research laboratories. Rather science flowers in wider open society.

The undersigned is responsible for all omissions and commissions in this volume. All the concerned scientists are welcome to point out omissions and commissions for correction, while pardoning the undersigned.

Date: August 05, 2020

Place: Allahabad



(N.P. Chaubey)
Member-Secretary

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SECTION I

A BRIEF PROCEEDINGS OF XLIII INDIAN SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS

SUMMARY

INAGURATION

Indian Social Science Academy (ISSA) **in association** with Bengaluru Central University (BCU) organised 43rd Indian Social Science Congress from January 17-21, 2020 at Bengaluru. Its deliberations were focussed on ‘**Current Science of Nature-Human-Society in India**’. The session of the 43rd Indian Social Science Congress opened on Friday, January 17, 2020 morning and closed on Tuesday, January 21, 2020 afternoon. Sri B. S. Yediyurappa, the Honourable Chief Minister of Karnataka State Government was the Chief Guest at the inaugural session of the 43rd Indian Social Science Congress whereas Dr. A. S. Kiran Kumar, the Former Chairman of Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) was the Chief Guest of the Valedictory on January 21, 2020 afternoon. Prof. Baishnab C. Tripathy, the President of the Indian Social Science Academy presided over inaugural and valedictory session.

The process of inauguration began with state anthem of Karnataka State followed by lighting of lamp and felicitation of the Chief Guest, Guest of Honour, the President of the Indian Social Science Academy and other dignitaries. Prof. S. Japhet, the Vice-Chancellor of Bengaluru Central University and the Chairman of the Organising Committee welcomed the Chief Guest, Guest of Honour, the President of the ISSA and XLIII Indian Social Science Congress, other dignitaries, all the delegates, guests, faculty members, members of the organizing committee, all the invited plenary and public speakers and all the chairpersons and co-chairpersons of 28 subject Research Committees, 21 Thematic Panels and many Seminar/Symposia, members of Executive Council of the Indian Social Science Academy. Over 2000 persons were present on the occasion. Prof. D. M. Diwakar, the General Secretary of the Indian Social Science Academy, spoke on objectives and issues of the XLIII Indian Social Science Congress. Prof. Baishnab C. Tripathy, the President of the Indian Social Science Academy awarded Gold Medals to the following for their best papers presented at the XLII Indian Social Science Congress, held in December 27-31, 2018 at KIIT University, Bhubaneswar:

1. Dr. Sudhir G. Vombatkere (Retired Maj. Gen.) – **B. V. Rangarao Gold Medal Award** for his paper on “**Human Future in Digital Era**”
2. Dr. J. Ravindranath : **Basant Sarkar Gold Medal Award** for his paper on “**Is Technology a Means of Democratic Freedom or Conformism**”
3. Sri E. K. Jaisal (Young Scientists) : **A. K. Tharien Gold Medal Award** for his paper on “**Data Mining and Analytics: Rising Concerns over Privacy and People’s Security**”
4. Dr. Surya Praksh Vinjamuri and Dr. (Mrs.) S. V. Kameswari were honoured with **R. R. Kaithan Gold Medal** for their paper on “**Understanding the Gap Between Knowledge and Practice- A Case Study on un-indicated Hysterectomies in Medak District, Telangana**” presented at the 39th Indian Social Science Congress, December 01-05, 2015, Mangalore University, Mangalore and in recognition of their life long selfless service to people’s health in Telangana villages.

Prof. Roddam Narasimha, the Guest of Honour delivered the keynote address on “**Can India become one of the Leading Nations of the World?**”. Prof. Baishnab C. Tripathy delivered the Presidential Address to the XLIII Indian Social Science Congress. He focussed on ‘**Nature-Human-Society: A Sustainable Future**’.

Prof. V. Sivaram, the Local Organizing Secretary of the XLIII Indian Social Science Congress and the Registrar of Bengaluru Central University proposed vote of thanks to the Chief Guest, Guest of Honour, the President of the XLIII Indian

Social Science Congress and the General Secretary of the Indian Social Science Academy. He also thanked all the recipient of Gold Medals, Chairpersons of Research Committees, Thematic Panels, Seminars/Symposia, all the guests, faculty and students. He thanked all members of the Organizing Committee, various sub committees and volunteers, students who worked very hard for the successful organization of the XLIII Indian Social Science Congress. Thereafter the President, Prof. Baishnab C. Tripathy declared the inaugural session closed.

Dr. Surya Prakash Vinjamuri and Dr. S. V. Kameswari delivered a special lecture on ‘A Journey Called Life by Life – HRG 1999-2019 and Beyond’. Prof. Baishnab C. Tripathy, president over it.

PARALLEL SESSIONS

Parallel session of 28 subjects Research Committees and 21 Interdisciplinary Thematic Panels followed after lunch between 1400-1700 hrs. First one and half hour was devoted to the speeches by respective chairpersons of Research Committees and Thematic Panels. As per record following chairpersons delivered their written address !

Table I

RESEARCH COMMITTEES

S. No.	Research Committee	Chairman	Title
1.	Agricultural Science Research Committee	Prof. Shakunthala Sridhara Honb’le Member Board of Management University of Agricultural Sciences GKVK, Bangalore-560065 M:9611125455, 080-23339998 Email:sridharashakunthala@gmail.com Dr. M J Baig, Principal Scientist, National Rice Research Institute, Cuttack Odisha M;9437947925 Email:mjbaigcrri@gmail.com	An Overview Of Agricultural Research In India
2.	Anthropology Research Committee	Dr. S.Sumathi Professor and Head Department of Anthropology University of Madras Chennai-600005 M:9840898402 Email: sumathirajesh2004@yahoo.co.in	Emerging ‘Part’ (Anthropological Theory) And Its Integration With The ‘Whole’
3.	Archaeology, History and Culture Research Committee	Prof. Vikas Gupta Department of History University of Delhi Delhi 110007 Email: vikasedu@gmail.com M:9818193875	Juxtaposing the Historiographical Framework of National Education with the Educational Discourse of the Freedom Struggle
4.	Biological or Life Science Research Committee	Dr. H.P.Puttaraju Professor Dept. of Life Science & Biological Science, Bangalore University Jnana Bharathi Campus,	<i>Wolbachia</i> based control of Insect pests and disease vectors

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		<p>Mysore Road, Mutharayana Nagar, Bengaluru, Karnataka – 560056, India M:9742142880 Email:puttarajuhp@hotmail.com</p> <p>Prof. S. Manian Former Vice-Chancellor Annamalai Unviersity Coimbatore M:9442170766, 8300037755 Email:manian_sellamuthu@yahoo.com</p>	Development of a biopesticide for the management of foliar fungal diseases of tea – A case study
5.	Biotechnology Research Committee	<p>Prof.C.Srinivas Dept. of Biotechnology, Bangalore University Jnana Bharathi Campus, Mysore Road, Mutharayana Nagar, Bengaluru, Karnataka – 560056, India M:9972091611 Email:srinivasbub@gmail.com csrinivas@bub.ernet.in</p> <p>Prof. Dwijendra Kumar Gupta Professor Department of Biochemistry University of Allahabad University Road, Old Katra Allahabad-211002 M:9335150718 Email: dwijenkumar@gmail.com</p>	
6.	Chemical Science Research Committee	<p>Prof. Gautam.R. Desiraju Solid State and Structural Chemistry Unit Indian Institute of Science Bangalore 560 012 Email: gautam.desiraju@gmail.com M:9741638848</p> <p>Prof. Pandurangappa Bengaluru Central University Central College Campus Dr. Ambedkar Veedhi ,Benguluru Bengaluru – 560001 M:9880889563 Email:mpranga@yahoo.com</p>	
7.	Commerce Research Committee	<p>Dr. A. Elangovan Professor and Head Department of Commerce Periyar University, Salem 636 011 M:9894444146 Email: puissc2017@gmail.com</p>	Nature, Human And Society

		<p>Prof.M.Muniraju Dean Faculty of Commerce, Bengaluru Central University Central College Campus Dr. Ambedkar Veedhi ,Benguluru Bengaluru – 560001 M:9448686143 Email:drmmr2010@gmail.com M:9448686143</p>	
8.	Communication and Journalism Research Committee	<p>Dr.I.Arul Aram Professor Department of Media Sciences Anna University Chennai-600025 Email: arulsvmc@gmail.com; arulram@yahoo.com M: 09789072466</p> <p>Prof.N.Narasimha Murthy Dean Faculty of Arts, BCU Email:narasim_m@yahoo.co.in M:9844527460</p>	Trends of Depicting Global Warming in News
9.	Computer Science Research Committee	<p>Prof. B.L.Muralidhar Bengaluru Central University Central College Campus Dr. Ambedkar Veedhi ,Benguluru Bengaluru – 560001 M: 9448375854 Email:murali@bubernet.in</p>	
10.	Earth Science and Planetary Science Research Committee	<p>Prof.Shyam S.Rai Professor and Chair, Earth and Climate Science Dean Indian Institute of Science Education and Research,Pune Tele:020-25908255 M:9890322705 Email:shyamsrai@iiser.ac.in</p> <p>Prof. Mohammed Aslam Dean Faculty of Science Central University of Karnataka, Gulbarga-585367 Karnataka M:9400626887 Email:maslam.in@gmail.com</p>	
11.	Ecological and Environmental Science Research Committee	<p>Prof. Nandini Natrajan Head Department of Environment ScienceBangalore University Jnana Bharathi Campus, Mysore Road, Mutharayana Nagar, Bengaluru, Karnataka – 560056, India M:9880839109 Email: nandini.sai@rediffmail.com</p>	Water Resources, Issues And Its Sustainable Management In Bengaluru, Karnataka

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		<p>Prof.A.Balasubramanian Department of Studies in Geology University of Mysuru, Manasgangotri Mysuru 560006 M:9483522665 Email: emmrc1@gmail.com</p>	
12.	Economic Science Research Committee	<p>Prof.NMP Verma Dean (School of Economics and Commerce) Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, A Central University, RBLY Road, Lucknow-226025 M:9795841945 Email:nmpverma@gmail.com</p> <p>Prof. S.R.Keshava Professor of Economics Bangalore University Jnana Bharathi Campus, Mysore Road, Mutharayana Nagar, Bengaluru, Karnataka – 560056, India M:9480584544 Email:sr_keshava@yahoo.com</p>	<p>Macroeconomics Knowledge Growth: Why it could not Contain Emerging Indian Problems Fully?</p> <p>A Study on the Economic Conditions of Farmers in North Dry, Central Dry Zone and South Dry Agro Climatic Zones in Karnataka</p>
13.	Education Research Committee	<p>Prof. Sudhanshu Bhushan National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration (NIEPA) 16-B, Sri Aurobindo Marg, New Delhi-110016 Email: sudhanshu@niepa.ac.in M:9873535224</p> <p>Dr. Haseen Taj Professor of Education Bangalore University Jnana Bharathi Campus, Mysore Road, Mutharayana Nagar, Bengaluru, Karnataka – 560056, India Email:h_taj@rediffmail.com T:080-22961626 M:9844208745</p>	
14.	Engineering Science and Technology Research Committee	<p>Dr. J. S. Chauhan Director Samrat Ashok Technological Institute (Engg. College) Vidisha (M.P.) India Email: jschauhan@rediffmail.com, jscivil@rediffmail.com M:9826244840</p> <p>Dr.M.Inayathulla Professor Department of Civil Engineering Bangalore University</p>	Waste Utilization And Management

		Jnanabharathi Campus, Bangalore-560056 M:9980210466	
15.	Geography Research Committee	Prof. G. K. Panda Department of Geography Utkal University Vani-Vihar Bhubaneswar M: 9437302280 Email: gopalkrishna_panda@yahoo.co.uk Dr. Ashok D.Hanjagi Professor & Chairman Geography & Geoinformatics Bangalore University, Jnanabharathi Campus, Bangalore-560056 M:9845634196 Email: ashokhanjagi@gmail.com	Climate Change, Coastal Vulnerability and Livelihood Adaptation : Some Observations from East Coast of India
16.	Home Science Research Committee	Dr.Sr.Betsy Mother Superior St.Anne's Visitation Convent Payyavoor Town P.O Kannur(Dt) Pin-670633 Email: srbetsy2006@yahoo.com	Effective Learning Technique-Its effect on the learning skills
17.	International Relations Studies , Defense and Strategic Studies Research Committee	Prof. Yeschi Choedon Centre for International Politics Jawaharlal Nehru Univeristy New Delhi-110067 Tele: 011-26704390 Email: yeshi@jnu.ac.in , yeshichoedon@yahoo.com	Populism and Globalization: Impact on International Relations
18.	Juridical Science Research Committee	Prof. V.Sudhesh Professor of Law Bangalore University Jnana Bharathi Campus, Mysore Road, Mutharayana Nagar, Bengaluru, Karnataka – 560056, India Email: sudee68@gmail.com M:9900514367 Prof.M.Vishwanath Professor of Law Dos in Law Karnatak University Dharwad, Karnataka M:9880080243 Email: vishwanathm@kud.ac.in	Current Research and Theory in Juridical Science A Decade And A Half Of The Right To Information Act And Its Jig-Saw Puzzle
19.	Linguistics Research Committee	Prof. K.Y.Narayanaswamy Department of Kannada Bengaluru Central University Central College Campus	Bhootha: Devil or Deity? How to overcome intolerance?

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		<p>Dr. Ambedkar Veedhi ,Bengaluru Bengaluru – 560001 M:9739007127 Email: kynswamy@gmail.com</p> <p>Prof.D.G.Rao The Director Central Institute of Indian Languages Manasagangothri, Hunsur Road Mysore-570006 M:9483532338 Email: director-ciil@gov.in</p>	
20.	Management Science Research Committee	<p>Dr. Chetan Bajaj Dean School of Commerce and Economics CMR University Bengaluru Email: drbajajchetan@gmail.com Tele:8105604228</p> <p>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</p>	“ Management Science Research: New Vistas for a Sustainable Development”
21.	Mathematical and Statistical Science Research Committee	<p>Professor T .C .Panda Former Principal, Orissa Engineering College, Bhubaneswar Email: tc_panda@yahoo.com M:9437261364, 8249634796</p> <p>Prof. G.Siddheswar Department of Mathematics Bangalore University Jnana Bharathi Campus, Mysore Road, Mutharayana Nagar, Bengaluru, Karnataka – 560056, India M:9449552834 Email:mathdrpgs@gmail.com</p>	Mathematical Digital Technologies in Problems of Numerical Weather Prediction
22.	Medical and Health Science Research Committee	<p>Dr.S.Saraswathi BMC Medical College Fort, Krishna Rajendra Rd, Bengaluru, Karnataka 560002 M:9880046228 Email: ssdrsaras@gmail.com</p>	Social Determinants of Health
23.	Philosophy Research Committee	<p>Prof. Sundar Sarukkai Professor of Philosophy, NIAS M:9731571422 Email: ssarukkai@gmail.com</p>	

		Dr.Meera Baindur Bengaluru Central Unviersity Central College Campus Dr. Ambedkar Veedhi ,Bengaluru Bengaluru – 560001 M:8861039189 Email:meera.baindur@gmail.com	Science, Nature and the Ethical Pursuit of Happiness
24.	Physics Science Research Committee	Prof. Asoke.K Sen Professor, Dept. of Physics, And Dean, School of Technology Assam University, Silchar Email: asokesen@yahoo.com M:9435070349, 03842-270883(O), 03842-236600(R) Prof. Sabyasachi Chatterjee Retiered Scientist Indian Institute of Astrophysics II Block, Koramangala, Bengaluru-560034 India M:9945743814 Email:chatsab99@gmail.com	Teaching and Research in India: How do they contribute to 'Indian Science' ? The Journey in Teaching-Learning Exercise: From Foundations to Research
25.	Political Science Research Committee	Prof. Ajay Gudavarthi Political Science Study Centre School of Social Sciences Jawaharlal Nehru University New Delhi-110069 Email: gudavarthiajay@yahoo.com M:9212415340	
26.	Psychology Research Committee	Dr. M.Sreenivas Head Professor Department of Psychology Bangalore University Jnana Bharathi Campus, Mysore Road, Mutharayana Nagar, Bengaluru, Karnataka – 560056, India M:9886676720 Email:sreenivaspsy@gmail.com	Healthy Active Aging
27.	Social Work Research Committee	Prof. L.S.Ghandi Doss 218, Shivaprakruthi Apartment Talacauvery Layout,Amruthhalli Bengaluru-560092 M:9844314203 Email:ghandidoss@gmail.com	
28.	Sociology Research Committee	Dr.Samata B. Deshmane Professor and Chairperson Department of Sociology Manavika Bhavan Bangalore University Jnanabharati Campus Bangalore-560056 Karnataka (India) M:9880604114 Email:profsamataadeshmane@gmail.com	The Problems And Challenges Of Unorganised Labours In India : A Sociological Study

Table II
THEMATIC PANELS

S. No.	Thematic Panel	Chairman	Title
1.	Conflicts, War , Peace and Social Security	<p>Dr. Dominic Davidaapa Department of Kannada Bangalore University Jnana Bharathi Campus, Mysore Road, Mutharayana Nagar, Bengaluru, Karnataka – 560056, India M:9731631778 Email:dominic.davidappa@gmail.com</p> <p>Prof. A.K. Ramakrishnan School of International Studies Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi 110067 Email-ramki@mail.jnu.ac.in</p>	War, Conflict, Peace and Social Security
2.	Democracy and Human Rights	<p>Prof. Rajaram Tolpadi Department of Political Science Mangalore University, Mangalore 574199 M:8971482187 Email: rtolpadi@gmail.com</p> <p>Prof G Palanithurai Department of Political Science Gandhigram Rural Institute, Deemed University, Gandhigram 624302 Dindigul District (Tamil Nadu) M:09159099809 Email: gpalanithurai@gmail.com</p>	
3.	Ecological and Environment Protection Movements	<p>Col.CP Muthanna (Retd) Former President Coorg Wildlife Society, Founder and Hon. Secretary Environment and Health Foundation M:8274247285, 9945361705 Email:colmuthanna@gmail.com</p> <p>Dr. Helen Roselene Head Department of Environment of Science Mount Carmel College, Bangalore Fatima Block, 58,</p>	<p>The Himek Alliance</p> <p>Air Quality On The Urban Road Side Of Bangalore City</p>

		Palace Rd, Abshot Layout, Vasanth Nagar, Bengaluru, Karnataka 560052 M:9900331434 Email:helenroselene@yahoo.co.in	
4.	Ethics of Science and Society	<p>Prof. Asha Mukerjee Professor Department of Philosophy & Religion Visva-Bharati University Santiniketan West Bengal-731235 Email: ashamukh@gmail.com M: 09434744589</p> <p>Prof. Amitabh Joshi Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research Jakkur, Bangalore India Email:ajoshi@jncasr.ac.in, joshiamitabh6@gmail.com M:9341354233</p>	
5.	Global Warming and Climate Change	<p>Prof. S.K.Satheesh Chairman Divecha Centre for Climate Change Indian Institute of Science 2nd Floor, CAOS Building, Indian Institute Of Science, Bengaluru, Karnataka 560012 M:8022933070 Email: satheesh@iisc.ac.in, profsks@gmail.com</p> <p>Prof. N.Raghuram Department of Biotechnology Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University Sector-16C, Dwarka, New Delhi-110078 India M:9891252943 Email:raghuram98@ hotmail.com</p>	
6.	History of Philosophy of Science		
7.	Information Technology, Mass Media and Culture	Prof. B.Balaswamy Department of Mass Communication and Journalism Osmania University Hyderabad	Information Technology, Mass Media and Culture

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		<p>M:9849578445 Email:baalaswamy@gmail.com</p> <p>Prof. A.S.Balasubramnya ICSSR Fellow Department of Electronic Media Bangalore University Jnanabharathi Campus, Bangalore-560056 M:9448371831 Email: balasubramanya52@gmail.com</p>	
8.	Labour in Organized and Unorganized Sector	<p>Prof.Jeet Singh Mann Professor National Law School Delhi M:9968867500 Email:jsmann@nludelhi.ac.in</p>	Reforms in the Protection of the workforce in organised and unorganised sectors in India
9.	Nation-States and Emerging Challenges	<p>Prof. Muzaffar Assadi Department of Political Science Mysore University, Crawford Hall, Mysore 570 005 M:9448186295 Email: muzaffar.assadi@gmail.com; issc40mysore@gmail.com</p>	Crisis of Nation –States: Demise or Resurgence?
10.	Natural Resources, Bio-diversity and Geographic Information System	<p>Dr.Sunil Nautiyal Professor, CEENR Institute of Economic and Social Change Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao Road, Nagarabhavi, Bengaluru - 560072, India M:9886092494 Email:sunil@isec.ac.in</p> <p>Dr. P A Azeez Director (Retired) SACON (Ministry of Environment) Coimbatore Email:azeepa111@gmail.com M:8903213942</p>	
11.	Patent Laws and Intellectual Property Rights	<p>Dr. T. Ramakrishna Professor of Law Chair Professor (IPR) National Law School of India University P.O. Bag 7201, Nagarbhavi, Bangalore - 560 072 Karnataka, India M:9886323353 Email:ramipr@gmail.com</p>	Patents Protection in India: Balance with Nature and Social Interest

12.	Peasants, Livelihood and Land-use	Dr. Paikada Alex Institute of Societal Advancement Trivandrum Email: apaikada@gmail.com	Indian peasant, to be or not to be
13.	People (Dalits, Tribes, Women, Peasants, etc) Struggles And Movements For Equitable Democratic Society	Prof. Shamsul Islam A-116, South City 2, Gurugram-122018 Haryana Email: notoinjustice@gmail.com M:9968007740 Dr. Mrs. Meena Despande Professor Department of Political Science Bangalore University Jnana Bharathi Campus, Mysore Road, Mutharayana Nagar, Bengaluru, Karnataka – 560056, India M:9980809998 Email: mahipande@yahoo.co.in	
14.	Peoples Health and Quality of Life	Dr.A.Laxmaiah Head, Division of Community Studies National Institute of Nutrition, ICMR, Jamia-Osmania (Post) Hyderabad-500007 Email: avulalaxman@yahoo.com Dr. Divakar Goli Campus Director- Acharya Institutes Professor Acharya & BM Reddy College of Pharmacy Soldevanahalli Bangalore-560107 M:9341960799 Email: divakargoli@gmail.com	
15.	Political Economy of India	Dr. R.V Raman Murthy School of Economics Central University of Hyderabad, CUC, Professor CR Rao Rd, P O, Central University, Gachibowli, Hyderabad, Telangana 500046 Email: rvramana66@gmail.com M:9866053690	Political Economy of India: Capitalist Growth and its Perilous Passage

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16.	Population, Poverty and Migration	<p>Pushpendra Kumar Singh Professor and Chairperson, Centre for Development Practice and Research Tata Institute of Social Sciences DPS Senior Wing Campus Village Chandmari, Danapur Cantonment Patna-801502 (Bihar) M:9973189212,9833422723 Email: pushpen@yahoo.com</p> <p>Dr.Krishna Gowda Associate Professor Head Department of Sociology The National College Basavanagudi, Bengaluru-560004 M:9448712730 Email:krishnegowdabhalli@gmail.com</p>	The major demographic profile of India from 1901 to 2020
17.	Rural Technology, Social Organizations and Rural Development	<p>Dr.Vinita Sharma Former Sc.G and Head SEED Div DST, New Delhi Email:vinita.sharma@gmail.com M:9711424951</p>	
18.	Science Communication and Science Popularization	<p>Prof.H.K.Moulesh Registrar NES of Karnataka Controller of Examinations The National College Basavanagudi, Bengaluru-560004 M:9742491561 Email: hkmoulesh@gmail.com</p> <p>Prof. Niranjana Aradhya Former Secretary Karnataka Rajya Vigyana Parishat Bengaluru M:09448568339 Email:shniranjan@rediffmail.com</p>	Whither Science Communication in India?
19.	Science, Technology and Social Development	<p>Prof. S.Subramanian Secretary Karnataka State Council for Science & Technology Indian Institute of Science Campus Bengaluru-560012 M:9448428419 Email:ssmani@iisc.ac.in</p>	

20.	Social Processes, Social Structures and Social Alienation	Prof.Vivek Kumar Professor of Sociology Centre for Studies of Social System School for Social Science Jawaharlal Nehru University New Delhi-110006 Email: vivekambekar@gmail.com M:9480426431	
21.	Unity of Science /Science of Nature-Humans-Society	Prof. A. C. Mohapatra Department of Geography North-East Hill University Shillong Email: acmohapatradr@gmail.com M:9436311437	

A symposium on ‘Frontiers of Science and Future of Societies’ began at 14:30 hrs. Prof Prashant Goswami, its chairman delivered the opening speech of its chairman. Another symposium on ‘Space Science, Technology and Society’ was held on January 20, 2020. Prof. V. Jagannatha was its chairman. Dr. K. Ganesh Raj and Dr. K. M. Jagdish were the main speakers. Third symposium on ‘New Education Policy 2019’ was held between 14:00-17:00 hours on January 18, 19 and 20, 2020. Prof. Murzban Jal was its Chairman.

Prof. R. S. Deshpande, the Former Director of Institute of Social and Economic Change delivered a public speech on ‘Trends In Social Science Research’ at 17:00 hrs. Prof. Baishnab C. Tripathy presided over it. Dr. G. Shankar was its rapporteur.

Task Force of the XLIII Indian Social Science Congress held its first deliberation between 21:00 hrs and 22:00 hrs on January 17, 2020. Prof. Sabyasachi Chatterjee chaired it. Subsequently it met in post-dinner session between 21:00-23:00 hours everyday.

A Cultural Programme was held between 19:00-20:00 hrs at the Auditorium. Interactive Meeting of delegates was held between 18:00 and 19:00 hrs.

Prof. Binayak Chaudhary, the Chief Rapporteur recorded proceedings of the XLIII Indian Social Science Congress. Next four days deliberations of the XLIII Indian Social Science Congress began at 09:00 am and continued till 20:30 hrs. Two Plenaries on the focal theme of two hours were held between 09:00-13:00 hrs every day.

PLENARIES

Eight Plenaries on ‘Current Science of Nature-Human-Society in India: Current Research and Theory’ was held between January 18 and 21, 2020. All the 28 subjects Research Committees and 21 Thematic Panels held their deliberations on accepted research papers between 14:00-17:00 hrs from January 18 to 20, 2020. Public lectures by eminent scientists were held between 17:00-18:00 hrs on January 17, 18, 19 and 20. Prof. Amit Bhaduri delivered 4th B. V. Rangarao Memorial Lecture on ‘**Economic Growth and Aspects of Inequality in Indian Democracy**’. Prof. Baishnab C. Tripathy chaired it.

Two Public Lectures were delivered on January 19, 2020. Brigadier P. Ganesham spoke on ‘**Role of Traditional and Modern Science in Health of People**’. Prof. K. S. Sharma spoke on ‘**Seven Decades of Decaying Republic: Indian Democracy**’.

Dr. Vikas Gupta strikethrough on ‘**Zaka Ullah: Language and Knowledge**’ on January 20, 2020 at 17:00 hrs.

Following eminent scientists delivered plenary lectures at the XLIII Indian Social Science Congress.

PLENARY PAPERS

Table III

S. No.	Name	Title
1.	Prof. Vinod K. Gaur	Social Imperatives of Science in the 21 st century
2.	Sri I. Chandraiah	New Methods of Teaching Mathematics
3.	Prof. Ashok K Jain	Science and Technology Policy in Socio-Economic Context
4.	Prof. Muzaffar Assadi	Crisis of Nation –States: Demise or Resurgence?
5.	Prof. Santosh K. Kar	Doing Science of Nature in India Today
6.	Prof. V. N. Bhoraskar	Recent Development In Nuclear Technology And Its Benefits To Society
7.	Prof. Binda Paranjape	Language and Culture: Shifting Paradigms
8.	Dr. Debbrata Dutta	Impact of 'Brain-Drain' on Growth of Indigenous Science and Technology
9.	Prof. Asha Mukherjee	Religious Studies as <i>Religion Lived</i> : Current Science of Nature -Society in India
10.	Prof. Vidyanand Nanjundiah	Cooperative Behaviour In Microorganisms As A Consequence of 'Sociology', Not Just Genes
11.	Prof. S. Chandrashekar Shetty	Research in Medical Education and Health Care : Current Status and Future Perspectives
12.	Dr. Sazla Anjum	Tuberculosis: Current Research and Theory
13.	Jacob Vadakakanchery	Scientific Approach of Naturopathy
14.	Prof. V. Ramanatha Rao	Understanding Biodiversity, for Human & Societal Wellbeing
15.	Prof. S. V. R. Shetty	Rainfed Agriculture: Resource Base, Technologies And Societal Imperatives
16.	Prof. G. Parthasarthy	Minerals Science – For Societal Applications and Sustainable Development
17.	Dr. Prakash Burte	GDP Fetishism Strangulates Democracy, Sustainability and Human Development
18.	Dr. S. G. Vombatkere	Energy, Economics & Climate Change
19.	Prof. Rana Pratap Singh	Management of Cancer Through Chemo-Therapy
20.	Prof. Manohar Lal	Computing-Related Developments In India And Contributions By Indians In Modern Times

Following eminent scientists who had submitted their papers could not deliver their Plenary Lectures:

PLENARY PAPERS RECEIVED BUT NOT PRESENTED

Table IV

S. No.	Name	Title
1.	Dr. Shailesh Nayak	Advances in Earth System Science in India and their Societal Benefits
2.	Dr. V. S. Ramamurthy	Managing Public Perception And Public Acceptance Of Public Risk (An Emerging Challenge Of S&T Dominated 21 st Century)

3.	Dr. M. Sai Baba	Artificial Intelligence: Promise, Perception and Preparedness”.
4.	Prof. K. S. Mallesh	Spin Squeezed States: A detailed study

All these papers are printed in **Social Science Abstracts, Vol. 43, 2019-20**. Following Scientists were discussants and in the Plenaries;

1. Prof. Ashok Jain
2. Prof. V. N. Bhoraskar
3. Prof. Ashok Kumar Sen
4. Dr. G. Parthasarthy
5. Dr. S. Saraswati
6. Dr. Jacob Vadakkanchery
7. Dr. Sunil Nautiyal

Dr. Binayak Chaudhary was the rapporteur of all plenaries. Details of papers received and presented in 28 subject Research Committees, 21 Thematic Panels and Seminar/Symposia are given in Table V, VI, and VII.

Table V

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

S. No.	Subjects	Number of Papers
1.	Agriculture Science	42
2.	Anthropology	04
3.	Archaeology, History and Culture	19
4.	Biological/Life Sciences	28
5.	Biotechnology	00
6.	Chemical Science	19
7.	Commerce	30
8.	Communication and Journalism	44
9.	Computer Science	02
10.	Earth Science (Geology, Oceanic Science and Atmospheric Science)	00
11.	Ecological and Environmental Science	15
12.	Economics	35
13.	Education	25
14.	Engineering Science	03
15.	Geography	15
16.	Home Science	08
17.	International Relations Studies and Defence & Strategic Studies	20
18.	Juridical Science	14
19.	Linguistics	07
20.	Management Science	22
21.	Mathematical and Statistical Science	26

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22.	Medical and Health Science	19
23.	Philosophy	14
24.	Physical Science	19
25.	Political Science	27
26.	Psychology	06
27.	Social Work	06
28.	Sociology	67
	Total =	536

Table VI

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	13
2.	Democracy And Human Rights	07
3.	Ecological & Environmental Protection Movement	02
4.	Ethics of Science and Society	01
5.	Global Warming and Climate Change	06
6.	History and Philosophy of Science	00
7.	Information Technology, Mass Media and Culture	05
8.	Labour In Organised and Unorganised Sectors	29
9.	Nation-States and Emerging Challenges	02
10.	Natural Resources, Bio-diversity and Geographic Information System	21
11.	Patent Laws and Intellectual Property Rights	04
12.	Peoples (Dalits, Tribes, Women, Peasants, etc) Struggles And Movements For Equitable Democratic Society	06
13.	Peoples Health and Quality of Life	17
14.	Peasants, Livelihood and Land-use	03
15.	Political Economy of India	09
16.	Population, Poverty and Migration	03
17.	Rural Technology, Social Organisation and Rural Development	03
18.	Science, Technology and Social Development	00
19.	Social Processes, Social Structures and Social Alienation	01
20.	Science Communication and Science Popularization	01
21.	Unity of Science/Science of Nature Human Society	00
	Total =	133

Table VII
Summary of Papers of XLIII Indian Social Science Congress, Bengaluru

S. No.	Subjects	Number of Papers
1.	Plenary	24
2.	Public/Special Lecture	04
3.	Chairman's Address	36
4.	Research Committees	536
5.	Thematic Panels	133
6.	Seminars/Symposia/Colloquia/Workshops	14
7.	IX All India Young Scientist Convention	00
	Total	747

Following seminars/symposia were held during XLIII Indian Social Science Congress:

1. Frontiers of Science and Future of Societies
2. Current Space Science, Technology and Society
3. New Education Policy, 2019

Prof. P. Goswami was the chairman of the symposium on “Frontiers of Science and Future of Societies”, Prof. V. Jagannatha was the chairman of the symposium on “Current Space Science, Technology and Society”, and Prof. Murzban Jal was the chairman of the symposium on “New Education Policy, 2019”. Surprisingly neither a single paper on ‘Current Social Science Research and Theory’ was received nor its two Chairpersons wrote their papers and attended the XLIII Indian Social Science Congress.

Each of the 28 subject Research Committees had two chairpersons, one local and one outstation. Thus, there were 56 chairpersons of 28 Research Committees and 42 chairpersons of 21 Thematic Panels. All were expected to deliver written speeches in the afternoon session on January 17, 2020. However, some who had submitted their papers delivered their speeches and some who had not submitted too delivered. However, many Chairpersons did not attend the Congress. Details of those who delivered their addresses are given in previous table (Table I and II).

IX All India Young Scientists Convention

The 9th Session of All India Young Scientists Convention opened on Thursday, January 16, 2020 at 17:00 hrs. Prof. S. Japhet, the Vice-Chancellor of Bengaluru Central University was the Chief Guest, Prof. Baishnab C. Tripathy, the President of the Indian Social Science Academy chaired it. Dr. N. P. Chaubey, spoke on the objectives and hosting of All India Young Scientists Convention. Prof. V. Jagannatha, the chairman of IX All India Young Scientists Convention outlined the detailed of the convention. Dr. Kali Chittibabu, the convener proposed vote of thanks.

Over 150 young scientists took part in it. Thereafter the participants continued deliberating on problems of young scientists. Deliberations were carried around research environment, guidance, fellowship, language, placements etc. All were deeply concerned with growing unemployment due to contractualisation of teaching and absence of advance study centres. Quality of research guidance in university is quite poor. It was suggested that the Indian Social Science Academy should initiate a process of ‘**Learning Science**’ in association with UGC and Universities.

Other Events

The Indian Social Science Academy (ISSA) held the 45th Annual General Body Meeting on January 18, 2020 at 18:00 hrs in the auditorium of the Bengaluru Central University. Prof. Baishnab C. Tripathy presided over. Prof. Tripathy introduced the incoming President, Prof. Ashok Jain to the General Body. Minutes of the meeting are recorded separately.

Prof. Sabyasachi Chatterjee, the chairman of the Task Force chaired meeting of the delegates of the XLIII Indian Social Science Congress on Tuesday, January 21, 2020 at 14:00 hrs and presented a draft report of the Task Force, Trend Report. All the delegates were invited to put their comments/suggestions on it. Deliberations continued for an hour. Thereafter the delegates resolved to approve the draft Task Force Report subject to a condition that its final draft after incorporating the suggestions shall be circulated to all of them for their final approval.

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Members from Karnataka resolved to establish Karnataka Social Science Academy and Karnataka Social Science Congress which will function in Kannada. Prof.S.Japhet the Vice-Chancellor of Bengaluru Central University offered to host the Headquarters of the Karnataka Social Science Academy and all possible support.

Thirty papers in Kannada were presented.

Valedictory

The deliberations of the XLIII Indian Social Science Congress concluded with valedictory on January 21, 2020 at 15:30-17:30 hrs. Dr.A.S.Kiran Kumar, the former Chairman of Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) as the Chief Guest. Prof.S.Japhet, the Vice-Chancellor and Chairman welcomed the Chief Guest and delivered farewell speech. He expressed his happiness over the successful organization of the XLIII Indian Social Science Congress despite financial and other difficulties. He hoped the UGC, ICSSR and ICPR shall soon sanction and release grants for the XLIII Indian Social Science Congress. He thanked all colleges which extended their support and took active part in the management and academic deliberations of the XLIII Indian Social Science Congress. He offered to contribute to the publication of translated volumes of papers on 'Current Science of Nature-Human-Society in India' in Kannada and house the registered HQ of the proposed Karnataka Social Science Academy at Bengaluru Central University.

Prof.Binayak Chaudhury, the Chief Rapporteur presented a brief report on the deliberations of the XLIII Indian Social Science Congress. Prof.M.Muniraju and Prof.V.Jagannatha spoke on their impressions and their thoughts on the XLIII ISSC.

Prof.A.S.Kiran Kumar the former Chairman of the Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) delivered valedictory address. In his hour long speech he dwelt on almost all aspects of Current Science of Nature-Human-Society in India' brilliantly.

Prof.Baishnab C.Tripathy, the President of the Indian Social Science Academy and XLIII Indian Social Science Congress made concluding observations. A new beginning in the realm of Science of Nature-Human-Society that has been made in India needs to be pursued with vigour and rigour, both. All universities, Colleges and Research Institutes, should join the Indian Social Science Academy in translation and publication of volumes in all the 28 Research Committees and 21 Thematic Panels in all Indian languages. Should this start happening the fate of science, education and research shall change beyond imagination. Creativity in science will increase manifold. He hoped the UGC,DST,MHRD,CSIR and all government bodies shall extend their helping hand to the Indian Social Science Academy unconditionally. Prof.Baishnab C.Tripathy thanked Prof.A.S.Kiran Kumar and Prof.S.Japhet and his colleagues for a wonderful support and dedication.

Prof.D.M.Diwakar, the General Secretary of the Indian Social Science Academy proposed very warm vote of thanks to the Chief Guest, Prof.A.S.Kiran Kumar, the President, Prof.Baishnab C.Tripathy, Prof.S.Japhet, Prof.V.Sivaram, Member Secretary Dr.N.P.Chaubey, Prof.M.Muniraju, and Prof.V.Jagannatha, Prof.Binayak Chaudhary, to the syndicate and its members, to the Organizing Committee, to all the supporting colleges and State Government of Karnataka, to all the volunteers and faculty members who worked day and night selflessly for the success of the XLIII Indian Social Science Congress. He also thanked DST and ICMR for their support to ISSA for the XLIII Indian Social Science Congress. He thanked the UGC, ICSSR and ICPR in anticipations of their support. Finally, he thanked all the delegates, Chairpersons of Research Committees, Thematic Panels, Task Force, Rapporteurs, the press and all the academic staff of Bengaluru Central University. He proposed a special vote of thanks to Prof.Sabyasachi Chatterjee, the Chairman and all members of the Task Force who worked till late night for preparing the Trend Report. He also thanked the staff of ISSA who worked day and night tirelessly and devotedly. Finally, the President of the Indian Social Science Academy, Prof.Baishnab C.Tripathy declared the XLIII Indian Social Science Congress closed.

SECTION II
REPORT ON THE PROCEEDINGS
BY
Binayak Chaudhury
Chief Rapporteur

Although the quest for knowledge usually gets nurtured under different Subjects, evolving overtime, it has never been oblivious of the society and social wellbeing. The deliberate compartmentalisation of those subjects between pure science and social science under the State sponsored promotion of education slowly separated the academic community into various communities, each cultivating in its own land. Since pure science does follow the cardinal principle of human wellbeing, since pure science is cultivated collectively subject to contestation, verification, and validation, since pure science is dialectical and not linear, science is social, authority free, and, therefore, democratic. Under this backdrop, Indian Social Science Academy dedicated its 43rd Congress to an irrefutable theme, titled “Current Science of Nature-Human-Society”.

The 43rd Indian Social Science Congress got underway in the picturesque campus of Bengaluru Central University on January 17th, 2020 with the blissful wishes of the Hon’ble Chief Minister of Karanataka, Sri B.S. Yediyurappa who in fact set the tune for the five day deliberations with an urge to synergise the respective endeavour across various disciplines to ensure that an inter-disciplinary, multi-disciplinary and cross disciplinary approach is followed in various branches of knowledge which ultimately offers pragmatic policy inputs for a holistic societal development.

The five day Congress saw brainstorming across twenty eight disciplines getting culminated into concrete conclusions converged towards communal well being. We got to see very young scholars as well as scholars of repute from various institutions across the geography of our country sharing their research findings which has a direct or indirect bearing on promoting societal development. Alongside the deliberations being held under different Research Committees and Thematic Panel Committees, we have had eight Plenary under which eminent scholars, practitioners, social activists shared their thoughts, observations, experiences and research findings across a vast milieu of issues concerning human society.

The five-day deliberations have had eight plenary sessions, each session having eminent experts from different disciplines of science, social science as well as different professions. The summary of the lectures delivered at the plenary is given below.

Dr. Roddam Narasimha: In his inaugural address, Dr Narasimha reminded us that Indians should not underestimate themselves, given our long civilizational legacy for scientific pursuits (e.g. astronomy, mathematics, medicine). We have also valued the observation of nature and objects around us, which helped us to develop algorithms for decoding our observations. But sadly enough, we now feel embarrassed to answer the following questions: is India producing great science, or have left it to Indians living abroad to make a scientific impact on the world? The answer unfortunately is Yes to the second question and is doubtful to the first one. Dr Narasimha urges us to work for a change in our system, which hitherto has not been good at recognizing the talent that can produce modern tools and devices at low prices. He also suggests that in our pursuit of science we must insulate that pursuit from any social evil: for example, caste must be replaced by providing a wide variety of courses for different skills and branches of knowledge that offer opportunity to all castes; and discrimination should give way to inclusion, and quality should precede quantity.

Prof. B.C. Tripathy: He observes that taking the country forward is a Himalayan human effort, which needs wisdom, not necessarily knowledge. He holds that the unabated consumerism and the exponentially increasing anthropogenic

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activities on the planet are set to make all our initiatives unsustainable. He cautions that we stand to face an ecological crisis comparable to Hiroshima catastrophe, and, therefore, cannot be passive onlookers at the fearful eyes of begging children in our streets who are denied the right to education. He suggests that deficit parenting due to the illiteracy of the parents should be tackled through imparting primary education in the mother tongue. He further advises that we must protect the freedom of thought and expression and turn all dissent into decent dialogues.

Dr. Prakash and Dr. Kameshwari: They urge that we all must join hands to stop the rampant abuse of knowledge when thousands of poor, illiterate, ignorant women are subjected to organ removal on untenable pretext. They reveal as to how Tubectomy is being explained as a tool for family welfare under the shameful and horrendous guise of dismembering human body and dismantling human soul and submit that we must learn from the cyclones which plateau all our developmental initiatives in a coastal settlement. They hold that if birds and ants can mobilise their food, we should also be able to do the same and assert that all we need is better organisation of ourselves with a humane mindset for the human being. They remind that we must own what we do and do it with love.

Dr. R.S. Deshpande: He asserts that society is in the DNA of social science and thus social science is rooted in the society and flourishes under societal opinion. He observes that since society is the laboratory of social science, the inferences of social science vary across geography and time and says that such dichotomy is only obvious. He, however, cautions that since one discipline of social science is not independent of the others, we cannot compartmentalise social science, separating one from the other and reminds that replicability in social science is often not possible. He captures the trends in social science into five phases – catching the ground, consultation, slow growth and compartmentalisation, takeoff and growth. He regrets that social science is slowly succumbing to a neatly hierarchical system, stealthily treating subjects by some hierarchy. He submits that although social science has proliferated profoundly, the mushrooming of super specialisation is perhaps not a welcome trend. He apprehends that politicisation of social science is certain to configure the binary which may very badly impact the social science and urges the social scientists to smoothen the trend in the study in social science.

Prof. Vinod K Gaur: He comments on the curiosity driven endeavour of science which is based on some cardinal principles and tested through some explanatory variables. He puts forward a set of preconditions for science to thrive: (i) science be subject to eternal scrutiny, (ii) science be democratised; (iii) science be incubated in a tolerant society which is tolerant of unorthodox precepts; (iv) science be studied in a logically and consensually constructed methodology. He warns that ideologically constructed methodology is only short lived and, thus should not be adopted. He draws analogy from the Ramayana and various discoveries and innovations of yesteryears which unwinds one's imagination to pursue science objectively both for the natural as well as the social world for the ultimate cause of humanity. He further asserts that science must redefine its epistemological meaning in order to correct the discrepancy between what science does and does not.

Mr. I. Chandraiah: He asserts that Mathematics speaks in one language only, that is, the language of numbers. He argues that the interest in Mathematics for the youngsters may be generated through learning by playing and not through learning by doing. He also emphasises on the importance of oral computing skill and explains as to how one can avoid memorising the number of tables by memorising that of a few ones.

Dr. Ashok Jain: He argues that it is the developmental goals of the State that determine the trajectory of Science. He holds that science is not technology and technology is not innovation. He cites two components of technology: know why and know how and stresses on the learning from western experience to utilise science in the holistic development of the country and its people. He further asserts that Science Policy Resolution is extremely important since it gives birth to technology. He laments at the exploitation of science under Nehruvian Planned Development regime of our country for mass scale industrial production with total disconnect to handmade production. He is amazed at the fact that although there is a socio-economic block, science block, there is no technology block. He also regrets that although there is public accountability for socio-economic activities, no such accountability exists for science. He reiterates that a subaltern approach to science is perhaps the need of the hour to make science accessible and inclusive and cites the Hoshangabad example. He underlines the importance of tacit knowledge - based development and constant interaction between the scientific and socio-economic ministries of the Union and State governments. He suggests that Science and Technology policy should be derived from the development trajectory adopted in the country, since such policy cannot and should not be autonomous.

Prof. Muzaffar Aasadi: He refers to four debates: (i) civilisational clash, (ii) globalisation led change, (iii) political and religious riots and (iv) unipolar world. He poses four questions: (i) Is nation-state an obsolete entity? (ii) Is nation-state too big to manage? (iii) Is nation-state relevant today? and (iv) Is there any alternative to Nation-State. He points at the debate, started in distant past, as to whether should a state intervene in the affairs of another state? Is a state really sovereign? He argues that while state is a political construct, nation is a cultural construct. He further holds that Nation is an imagined community and that cultural homogeneity is a factor in nation - identification. He discards the prescription of globalisation as a panacea and argues that globalisation has in fact led to the collapse of geography and birth of networking. He observes that globalisation has not only weakened the nation-state, but also brought in a conflicting binary between nation and nationalism. He wonders at the emerging concept of global governance and city state as alternative to nation-state and emphasises that nation-state is indispensable for an individual, his culture and identity and asks whether a composite nation with several nationalities is the way out.

Prof. Amit Bhaduri: He sets out by decoding the relationship between nationalism and economic development. He holds that both nationalism and economic development interacted overtime and changed our perception. He traces Indian nationalism back to the country's freedom struggle and argues that anti-colonial ideology ceases to become the propeller of nationalism in India after 1947. Hence, Indian political class had to resort to Developmental Nationalism which continued till 1980. He holds that one particular feature of developmental nationalism has been its mixed effects. The good part is the preservation of a multiparty democracy; the bad part is that the democracy is based on untruth with a meagre per capita income. And the dismal part is that the poor are not included in this democracy narrative. He finds it amazing to note that Cuba, Vietnam and China decreased poverty despite authoritarian government. He attributes the creation of Indian middle class to the industrialisation phase, both under the public and private sector. He refers to the growth without employment phase where output takes precedence over the labour, where output per head goes up, but employment per unit of output goes down with labour cost in output falling significantly. He further observes that as India could not get raw materials from abroad at competitive prices, it started internal colonisation: colonisation of forest areas and natural resources and that of North East India. He argues that while giving land at cheap rates to Indian industry to make it competitive may perhaps be tenable to an extent, there is absolutely no justification in allowing the industry to sit on the land and appropriate its intrinsic value without putting the land to any substantive use. He questions as to how does a private entrepreneur repay the loan when the land given to him lies idle. He further regrets at the emergence of competitive democracy at the cost of increased output owing to mechanisation and land acquisition besides the exclusion of the majority. He is anxious at the new endeavour of the Indian government to cultivate nationalism at our international success on political fronts besides propagating cultural nationalism based on some narrow confines. He proposes that India should depend on its domestic market more for its economy. He regrets that India could neither go for Schumpeterian 'Creative Destruction', nor could it reach the Lewisian 'Turning Point'. He demystifies trade unionism by holding that while trade unions reduce cost of production, it also indirectly reduce demand for goods and services owing to a low income equilibrium. He concludes with a pragmatic and prophetic note that we should conduct any developmental debate from the prism of logic of situation and we must be able to fathom out the 'why' and 'how' of the less privileged objectively if we really want to make any dent on their fortune.

Prof. Santosh K Kar: He gives a pen picture of the growth of research institutions in India for the cultivation of scientific pursuit under the untiring effort of eminent scientists like CV Raman, Homi Jahangir Bhaba, Vikram Sarabhai, G. Ramachandran and many others. Such folk of unfettered and undeterred scientists always gave precedence to fundamental research over sponsored research and such polymaths never bothered for institutional recognition / permission to pursue their quest for the unknowns. He proposes that we should abandon the culture of conditional financial grants to carry out our scientific pursuit and urges upon the scientific fraternity to learn and unlearn from these magnificent scientific persona, their personalities, their predicaments, their predilections, and their perseverance to pursue their conviction. He further appeals to the scientific community to be more accommodative and stand united setting aside all non academic differences without compromising on their avowed objectives to engage in meaningful scientific interrogation.

Prof. Asha Mukherjee: She begins by asking as to why do we avoid religion in our academic discourse when the fact remains that we live in religion either consciously or involuntarily. Why studies in religion are despised with? She argues as to why can't we scientifically or objectively validate the studies in religion which is a matter of faith or belief when history

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tells us that science has never been averse to religion in the west where many scientific pursuits were undertaken under the tutelage of the churches. She suggests that, given the fact that religious practices have been brought back to academic discourse in the west, be it in the form of yoga or meditation, we should introduce comparative study of religions as a distinct branch in our universities. She assuages the apprehension of the academic fraternity by arguing that there should not be any negative fallout for such an academic move, given the fact that ours is a religion-neutral country. She further clarifies that study of religion should not be confused with theology and holds that the primary objective of such study is the mutual benefit of understanding one faith by the followers of another faith for a peaceful coexistence of humanity. She concludes by urging that the trinity of society, culture and religion can only bail the country out from the present chaos, confusion, and conflict.

Brigadier P Ganesham: He shares his personal experience of discovering the amazing traditional practices as well as startling inventions and innovations of tools and equipments in our rural neighbourhood. He comes across such fascinating feats through **Shodh Yatra**, a pilgrimage that he undertook across the geography of the country. He amazingly finds that in most of the cases, it is compassion for the loved ones that prompted the rural folk come out with such superbly crafted technical solutions. He cited a couple of such inventions, innovations and practices which not only give an alternative health care to the impoverished poor households who simply cannot afford even a preliminary modern health care expenses, but also immensely help in their occupational engagement thereby supplementing their income. He urges upon the academic fraternity to embrace the 'They know, we don't know' principle in their endeavour to document and decode these innumerable inventions and innovations in our rural community. Moved by the openness and non-interventionist culture of the rural community, he tells us as to how these inventions, innovations and practices get easily universalised and accessible to the rural community. He further reminds that health is not medicine and, therefore, the members of the public, Governments and the medical professionals should comprehend this truth and factor in the same into health policies and health education of our country. It is time we acknowledge our traditional medical practices which serve our rural community with impunity after due verification and validation. He submits that scientific endeavour should be nurtured under the tenets of an individual's '**Achaar, Vyavahar and Samskar**'. He proposes that health be looked at holistically as a system containing many sub-systems supported by a judicious mix of traditional and modern health care.

Prof. K.S Sharma: He unfolds the unfortunate saga of our drafting the Constitution. He regrets at the total disregard to the five premises of the Preamble to our Constitution – sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic and republic. He classifies the entire narrative into five observations: (i) it was not independence of the country, it was simply a transfer of power by the imperial rulers to the natives, (ii) it is not democracy, it is serfdom, (iii) it is not secularism, it is communalism, (iv) it is not republic, it is neo-colonialism, and (v) it is not nationalism, it is jingoism. In one word, it is the deliberate erosion of our Constitution. He clarifies that ours is a dominion State which forces us to be under the Commonwealth of Nations which is headed by the Constitutional Monarchy of the UK. He challenges the very constitution of our Constituent Assembly which was elected only by eleven percent of the Indian electorate and whose nearly forty percent members represented the princely States. He regrets that out of 395 Articles of our Constitution, around two hundred fifty are adopted from the Government of India Act, 1935 which Pandit Nehru calls the Charter of Bondage. He further finds collusion between the Indian bourgeoisie and the imperial rulers in the drafting of the Constitution. He is surprised at the prophetic prediction of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, the father of our Constitution, who way back in 1943 could foresee two classes for the country: a handful of hereditary rulers and millions of hereditary ruled across all political parties. He argues that Indian democracy is bitten by three viruses, namely, moneyocracy, mafiocracy and dynastocracy. Our electoral democracy is not an active parliamentary democracy. He laments at Nehru's reluctance to prefix socialist in our Preamble as proposed by Minoo Masani way back in 1948. He holds the uncereceremonious and unconstitutional toppling of Namboodiripad Government in Kerala as the precursor of political intolerance in India which slowly and steadily led to a neo-liberal set up patronising crony capitalism, nepotism, communalism and finally jingoism. He concludes that soon shall we see the second struggle of Independence, the seed of which is being sown.

Dr. Vidyand Nanjundiah: He tells us how human race can emulate the traits of cooperation, altruism, collective effort from the world of microorganisms as well as animal kingdom. Drawing on the Darwinian and non-Darwinian principle of evolution, he reminds us not to derive any satisfaction for our altruism because amoeba sacrifices its own entity for the

collective good, nor should we be so embarrassed at our being selfish at times since honey bees are genetically selfish. He further advises us to learn from the kingdom of animals, from their singing, dancing, use of tools, architecture, agriculture and even romanticism. A fiancé can learn romanticism better from certain male flies who surprise their fiancée with beautifully wrapped nuptial gifts, often at the risk of infidelity.

Dr. S.Chandrashekar Shetty: He laments at the meagre research in medical science in the country, given the vast number of medical manpower and medical institutions in India and calls it a sleeping elephant. Extolling the remarkable achievements in the design of Cobalt -60 radiation therapy unit BHABHATRON by the Bhabha Atomic Research and the contribution of ICMR in understanding various diseases of national importance, and research in the areas of nutrition and reproduction, maternal and child health, occupational and environmental health, he calls upon the medical community to cash in on the breakthrough in Genomics and Proteomics research and the information on susceptibility/predisposition and predictable drug response. He argues that for the country to become a Knowledge Economy, a judicious mix of basic research, applied research, technology development, innovation and manufacturing skills, indigenisation of high-technology hardware and software products are the prerequisites. He further enlightens about the latest health care interventions which are preventive, diagnostic, curative, post curative, regenerative and rehabilitative.

Dr. Brinda Paranjape: She holds that the abstract elements of culture can be better comprehended primarily through language. She finds that as a result of the growing popularity of Prakrit presumably owing to its softness, Sanskrit got confined to a certain class of society. She argues that Sanskrit being the medium of instruction in formal education in yesteryears, majority people started preferring Prakrit for literary creations. The translation of the Ramayana, originally scripted in Sanskrit, into Avadhi by Tulasidas is perhaps the first attempt to enable a community know its cultural heritage through its own language. She further argues that although Sanskrit and later on, Persian as the language of empowerment were replaced by English under the British rule, the polity got divided over English vs. Hindi as the choice of medium of instruction. The apprehension of potential replacement of Hindi by Urdu or Persian also paved the way for English. She argues that English is still considered as a source of empowerment for the marginalized. She underlines the indispensability of mother tongue as the medium of instruction for school education and laments at the language - based creation of provinces in the country which marginalizes a large section of the population across the provinces who do not share the language of the majority. There are a number of linguistic minority groups in India who are facing serious challenges to protect and promote their culture through language. She cites the adoption of Devanagari as the script for Konkani (earlier written in Kannada and Roman) which poses a serious problem for Konkani speaking people conversant with the Roman and Kannada script. She appeals that since death of language prompts the death of culture, we must pre-empt such eventuality with all might.

Dr. G. Parthasarathy: He draws our attention to the alarming increase in anthropogenic inputs of toxic elements and pollutants into our environments, and explains the role of minerals in the biogeochemical cycling of toxic elements and that of natural nanoparticles in arresting the environmental degradation. He further explains the preeminent role of mineral chemistry, a trans- disciplinary subject traversing across geochemistry, environmental geology, and mineralogy in addressing the environmental crisis.

Dr. S. V. R Shetty: He gives a pen picture of low productivity and increased impoverishment in the areas under rain-fed agriculture which, over the years, have further been afflicted by uncertain rainfall, frequent droughts, degraded land and other fragile natural resource coupled with climate change-led extreme weather events. He argues that since rainfed agriculture is mainly practiced under fragile resource base, special emphasis should be placed on achieving optimum complementarity between natural resources conservation and productivity. He proposes an agenda for rain fed agriculture which, inter alia, include improved soil and crop management, rain water harvesting through watershed management, ground water recharge, soil health and integrated nutrient management, crop diversification, farm mechanization, contract farming, public-private partnerships, agro-forestry and integrated farming systems through a well structured synergy among all stakeholders. He further argues that the misfortune of small and marginal farmers in rain fed agriculture having shrinking landholdings, manpower shortage and climatic variability can perhaps be reversed through location specific technology generation with appropriate technology transfer. He opines that the possible fall out of conversion of presently irrigated lands into rainfed lands and the consequent increase in ground water use and the increasing conflicts between upstream and downstream water users should be thwarted at all costs. He suggests that it is high time to launch various mission mode

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programmes by both Union and State governments with appropriate emphasis on conservation agriculture, crop advisories, agro-advisories, increasing use of Remote sensing and GIS tools, nanotechnology, biotechnology and bioinformatics.

Dr. Ramanatha V. Rao: He sees no future for humanity without bio-diversity. He holds that along with indigenous communities, forest dwellers and farmers are our best hope to preserve bio-diversity, environmental health, and food security. He asserts that the over or undervaluation of bio-diversity in monetary terms completely undermines its paramount importance to human wellbeing and there comes the role of all social science which only can ensure the sensitization of the general public about bio diversity. Decoding biodiversity in particular, and the eco system function in general, he brings forth the effects of loss of bio-diversity on ecosystem and hopes that social science can contribute to the human ability to tackle the uncertain future by exploring the biological (genetic diversity, species diversity, ecosystem diversity, landscapes and seascapes), and cultural diversity (diversity of languages, livelihoods, values, knowledge systems, social and political systems, beliefs, spirituality and worldviews), as well as their interactions and evolution. Both those components are facing unprecedented changes and, in some cases, erosion, which need to be studied and used to identify alternative scenarios. He informs that both UNESCO and the IPBES have reiterated the indispensability of social science to dispel the crisis around bio-diversity. He reminds us that conservation and development are not mutually exclusive. He further reminds that since society shapes our relationships with the living world, and ethics helps us to better understand and, re-orient these relationships, some of the ethical questions related to biodiversity may be answered by the role of humans in its conservation, sustainable use, and benefit-sharing.

Dr. S. Anjum: She speaks on the epidemiology of Tuberculosis and underscores the role of pre-emptive measures to control the alarming rise in the incidence of TB. She puts more emphasis on drug resistant TB and apprises on the TB treatment facilities at government hospitals. Given the highly contagious nature of TB and its exponential spread, she gives four advice: (i) making the best use of handkerchief, - first, on the part of the patient and second, on the part of the care giver, (ii) very meticulous administration of drugs, (iii) proper pathological tests (collection of sputum from an well ventilated room) and (iv) confinement of the patient in well ventilated rooms. She concludes with an appeal to get the detection of TB with any member of the family notified by the physician since TB is a notifiable disease.

Prof. Vikas Gupta: He narrates the missionary zeal of a nineteenth century Urdu scholar, Munshi Zakaullah, who undertook the untiring task of translating texts in English into Urdu on a varied number of subjects including mathematics, social science and moral science. He extols the effort of Zakaullah in enriching the translated text by incorporating the indigenous examples. He informs as to how Zakaullah formed Gazipur Science Society and advocated for female literacy. He attributes Zakaullah's emancipatory role to his being apolitical. He shares with us Zakaullah's admission of the difficulty in Urdu translation of western thoughts written in English because of loaded words in Urdu which defeats the very purpose of the effort. He takes the cue from Zakaullah and holds that amplification of thoughts and rational philosophy in mother tongue cannot ever blossom under the hegemonistic influence of the language of the coloniser. He asserts that purity of a language is somewhat an absurdity since language evolves and holds that both rustic language and grammar - regulated language are necessary. He concludes quoting Zakaullah who discarded the need to validate the Godliness of God, presumably to forestall any sort of interfaith confusion and conflict.

Mr. Prakash Burt: He makes an appeal to retire from the metrics of GDP and cautions that the ill founded obsession with GDP shall obviate three existential crises: a climate crisis, an inequality crisis and a crisis in democracy. He asserts that it is time to ignore the metrics of both the average and aggregate since both are dubious under the indulgence of capitalism and urges the government to go by the Human Development Index, Happiness Index and Climate compliant economy.

Dr. S G. Vombatkere: He attempts to join the dots between the subjects of energy, economics and climate change. He holds that energy audit based upon energy-returned-on-energy-invested demonstrates the almost total dependence upon non-renewable oil resource in modern economies, although a majority of planners believe that human ingenuity in science and technology will deliver some solution to overcome this dependence including making present energy use more efficient. He calls it an unrealistic optimism since increased efficiency in the resource-use through technological progress is outweighed by the increased consumption of that resource due to increasing demand. He argues that GDP fetishism also leads to more consumption of fossil fuel and the concomitant increase in pollution. He further holds that even nuclear energy

and renewable energy technologies fundamentally need oil for transportation and installation of the infrastructure and hardware. He observes that the economic cycle results in depletion of natural capital including oil as well as degrades the ecological capital, with attendant ill-effects on society due to population-displacements, impoverishment, environment-related health issues and social tensions. He argues that delinking the production of money from the gold standard in 1971 led to exponential increase in the production of money even as oil production began to level out and peak. This exponentially growing divergence between money-supply and oil-production adversely affects the world economy, as societies face rising debt. He cautions that it may force adjustment to lower energy availability, since oil reserves are finite. He wonders at the use of the environment both as a source of raw materials as well as a sink for disposal of wastes and regrets that the current economic paradigm fails to understand that this is self-limiting. He argues that this economic paradigm is oblivious of global warming and climate change, sustainable development and poverty eradication, and cannot succeed so long as development is predicated on unending economic growth.

Dr. V. N. Bhoraskar, S. D. Dhole, and S. W. Hong: They suggest that the Government should popularise the use of nuclear technology through sensitisation and awareness in view of the growing popular apprehension and consequent reluctance to the use of nuclear - technology based gadgets. They hold that we must admit the indispensability of nuclear based technology, both in our life and living.

Dr. Rana Pratap. Singh: He advocates for Chemopreventive cure rather than chemotherapy to fight the onslaught of cancer due to its cost effectiveness and less harmful side effects, given the fact that our country faces a strong probability of having more incidences of cancer due to the increase in our life expectancy.

Prof. Mohanlal: He urges that we owe a lot to our ancestors, Buddhism and Jainism, Panini, Kerala school whose profound contribution to algorithmic mathematics is the foundation for today's much acclaimed and celebrated science, the computer science.

Dr. Debabrata Datta: He tells us the fascinating story as to how the astounding growth in science and technology education in India only help the developed countries to get the necessary skilled manpower without their investing a dollar to create the skill. He explains the geography of emigration from India along with the causes behind to unravel the discordance in our policy making.

We are sensitised that there is only one denominator for all the Subjects under knowledge, be it Social Science or Pure Science, and that is, each science is incubated under the care of the society and each science contributes to social well being.

SECTION III
Proceedings of
SYMPOSIUM ON FRONTIERS OF SCIENCE AND FUTURE OF SOCIETIES

Organized by
INSTITUTE OF FRONTIER SCIENCE AND APPLICATION (IFSA)

By
P. Goswami

From a simple pursuit of knowledge driven by curiosity, science can be said to have evolved to a systematic pursuit of knowledge power, driving technological innovations and applications. At the same time, certain paradigms emerged that resulted in conflicts between old and new schools of thought. As a result, science has had considerable influence in forming of societal philosophy in the recent centuries. Paradigms like reductionism ran essentially diametrically opposite to Indian schools of thought like the Vedanta. The advent of concepts like “the survival of the fittest” would appear to have considerable impact on many societies, and even on world history. Today, science influences every sphere of human activities and behaviour: from education to agriculture to human relations. The Session on Frontiers of Science and Future of Societies was organized to examine some of the issues related to interaction between science and society.

Prof. Aruna Goswami was the Convener of the Session. The rapporteurs for the Session were Ms Shejeela Mmal J, Meenakshi Purandardas and Partha Pratim Goswami from the Indian Institute of Astrophysics, Bangalore.

In his opening talk on Science and Society: A Dynamically Interactive System, Dr Prashant Goswami (IFSA) highlighted how rapid developments in science and technologies have emerged as major drivers in shaping human societies. The response of societies to developments in science and technologies (S&T) in the past has been mostly reactive and unorganized. This was perhaps primarily because S&T had mostly played the role of facilitator in the social dynamics. However, with the rapid and disruptive developments in S&T, especially in the areas of social media, communication and artificial intelligence, a pro-active approach based on S&T horizon may become necessary.

In particular, it is necessary to look beyond today’s science with possible implications or the shaping of our future societies, focusing on

- What is the Science Horizon
- What are the Implications for the Society
- Perceived Threats/Opportunities
- Policy for Preparedness

In this backdrop, it has become necessary to consider science and the society as interactive dynamical system, with positive and negative feedback loops, especially in areas like sustainability, human-machine conflict, digital divide, privacy, education and future habitat. Dr. Goswami highlighted some of the S&T horizons and their potential impacts on human societies, along with the challenge of a roadmap for creating a harmonious and sustainable value-based society.

Dr Anjan Ray (CSIR IIP) in his talk on Community Networks and Social Initiatives in the Renewable Fuel value Chain for India, discussed a wide-ranging issues related to energy future with specific reference to energy solutions for India. He discussed critical issues like Performance and acceptability of technology solutions in general, emphasizing that the question “Does it work” was critical in technology adaptation. Equally important, he emphasized, was the issue of Scales and Supplies to ensure that enough was available whenever and wherever necessary. The other points of emphasis in his analysis

were cost and Adaptability to existing infrastructure as well as sustainability, environmental impact and favourable net energy ratio. Outlining India's energy requirements, Dr Ray highlighted that the challenge was to meet the demand side and supply side (500 MMT of domestic carbon) to replace energy import and achieve Energy self-sufficiency. Dr Ray then discussed the potential of Bio-fuel as an alternative and outlined the R&D efforts on Room Temperature Bio-diesel at CSIR IIP. Dr Ray informed that a strong proof of concept and technology demonstration has been achieved through the civilian flight of Bombardier Q400 operated by Spice Jet and the Military flight of Antonov-32 by IAF on the Republic Day parade 2020. Touching upon the future of biofuel, Dr Ray outlined several possibilities involving lipids, such as Tree-borne oil, Rotation crops and Microbial oils.

Prof Jayant Murthy (IIA), in his talk on "What it would mean to talk to Extraterrestrials" began with a discussion on the changing concept and perception of centrality of human civilization in the universe, beginning with the Copernican Revolution, till the humbling realization that our Galaxy is just one of an uncountable many in the Universe. The only fact in which we might take solace is that we are still the only intelligent life in the width and breadth of the Universe and no life has been detected in any other world. Stressing that our perspective on extraterrestrial life has changed in the 50 years since Frank Drake came up with the famous Drake equation for the number of intelligent civilizations in the Galaxy, Prof. Murthy emphasized that the very existence of extrasolar planets was still being explored. However, now, it is accepted that there are more planets than stars by an order of magnitude or more. We are searching for planets that are Earth-like, those where liquid water and oxygen might exist. After all this and even after the dedicated planet finding missions, we still have no evidence for extraterrestrial life. We have a plethora of planets of all types but yet no life. Prof. Murthy discussed the search for extraterrestrial life and what it would mean for us if we actually found that life. Of course, we will be in no physical danger given the vast distances involved but, surely, it would affect our planetary psyche as the last vestige of our centrality is removed. No longer could we labor under the apprehension that our tiny differences in skin color or religion are important in the face of a life that has never been under a terrestrial Sun.

In the presentation entitled "Science, Technology, Society and Communication: The Challenge" Prof. M. Sai Baba (NIAS) stressed that here was no aspect of human life that was untouched by science and technology in some form or another. There was thus a need to focus on arriving at the methodologies of creating awareness among the public. This would enable absorbing the rapidly developing technologies and make informed decisions. The specialist would debate, argue and contemplate about the methods of applying newer technologies for faster and more meaningful applications. However, the discussions should be carried out to emphasize their implications to the user and society in a larger sense. Here science communications plays a vital role. Communication becomes of considerable importance when it comes to reaching out to people on new and emerging technologies. The public perception is an important factor for any new technology to succeed and have a role in society. The anatomy of communication must be firmed up and if required formally get trained to fine-tune the skills for effective communication. For achieving balanced development, a holistic approach and transdisciplinary research is the need of the hour.

Dr E.V.S.Prakasa Rao (IFSA) in his talk on Sustainability needs of agriculture in climate change scenario emphasized how livelihoods for rural people is closely intertwined with agriculture and the agricultural systems that evolved over several centuries, and have had a significant bearing not only on the livelihoods but also on several ecological processes thus creating a holistic system of income generation, bio-diversity- plants and animals, cultural values and finally political stability of several nations. Civilizations have historically depended on the stability of agricultural systems. His talk highlighted how Man's intervention in nature and rapid population and technological growth in the past century have put a lot of pressure on the ecosystems, eventually contributing to the climate change phenomenon observed now. The talk highlighted that the impacts of such a phenomenon is expected to be more intense in developing world. People in these parts of the world are more vulnerable to any changes in agriculture caused by climate change. Therefore, now there is an immediate need to identify the factors that impact agriculture in a climate change scenario and develop scientifically valid projections of such changes in order to develop mitigation measures. The talk outlined several options such as sustainable land use, diversification of crops, value addition, waste recycling, institutional support, preparedness for extreme events of climate. Gearing up the agriculture in tune with the rural livelihoods in a climate change scenario is not an option but an absolute necessity for survival of poor and developing nations and their civilizations.

During the Discussion, a number of interesting questions raised by the participants were discussed.

SECTION IV

OVERVIEW OF THE SYMPOSIUM

on

REFLECTIONS ON THE NEW EDUCATION POLICY -2019

By

Murzban Jal & Jyoti Bawane

Indian Social Science Academy, Bengaluru Central University and Indian Institute of Education organized a National Symposium on ‘**Reflections on New Education Policy Draft -2019**’. It was coordinated by Prof. Murzban Jal and Dr. Jyoti Bawane and was held on the 18th and 19th of January 2020 at the Bengaluru Central University under the 43rd Indian National Congress held from 17th to 21st January 2020. On the first day of the symposium, a brief introduction was made by Prof. Murzban Jal who highlighted the need to reflect on the New Education Policy draft and introspect on the different aspects of the policy and derive its implications on the complete educational system in India. Followed by the introduction was lectures given by eight eminent speakers representing different national organizations like the National University for Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA), Jawaharlal University (JNU), Azim Premji University, Homi Bhabha Centre for Science Education (HBCSE) and the Indian Institute of Education. These lectures were spread across two days during the congress. Most of these lectures deliberated on pertinent issues relating to the recent New Education policy and also suggested recommendations and issues that need to be further deliberated through dialogues and discussions in order to conceptualize and validate their relevance in today’s educational context.

During the symposium a general overview of the policy, especially highlighting the salient features of the New Education Policy especially under the section of elementary, secondary, higher education and financing education was done based on the specialization of each speaker. A few of the speakers went further ahead to even analyze the current policy with the past policies and made an attempt to examine how the two differed in their priorities and implications with time. It was interesting to recall and hear from the speakers on some of the educational achievements that India achieved in the area of school education and as well as realized those targets which are yet to be achieved. In general, both encouraging and challenging perspectives of the New Education Policy were discussed during this two day symposium.

Some of the positive insights on the New Education Policy draft was regarding the declaration it makes on treating ‘*Education as a Public Good*’ and as well as recommending the need to extend the scope of the Right To Education Act up to the secondary level. Recognizing this as a bold move by the Government and even considering the plan to increase the funding on education from 10 to 20 per cent was highlighted and appreciated in the forum. With regard to the policy’s emphasis towards ensuring quality and excellence in education, and ensuring teaching vacancies in full force and on priority basis was also underlined as a progressive step by the government. Some of the other progressive ideas that received attention was introducing inclusive curriculum practices and establishing support centres in Universities and colleges. In the area of teacher education, the idea and policy of introducing integrated teacher education programmes at a large scale was well appreciated along with the policy’s determination to abolish corruption by closing down sub-standard institutions that functioned merely for profit purpose. Attempts to integrate teacher education programmes within university systems and lay their entry in multidisciplinary college campus was felt enhance the quality of teacher education in India as it enabled to remove the isolation of teacher education colleges from the university system. This in fact was earlier recommended by the Kothari Commission and reconsidering this aspect showed certain level of openness in the current policy.

Apart from the above creditable features on the policy, there were even certain concerns and apprehensions that were deliberated during the symposium. According to a speaker, even if the policy expresses its intention to restructure the

educational system in the country, no clear evidence or plan is laid in the documents regarding the same. This implied that the developing team is still not clear on its vision and paths to achieve its goal. For instance, the idea of introducing semester system in school education and bringing out reforms in examination systems is not well elaborated and needed more clarity to the public at large to understand their intentions and objectives. Few concerns and contradictions were also raised regarding the move to introduce the concept of '*school complex system*', which was highlighted in the Kothari commission, to provide educational support services to a cluster of schools. In this current scenario wherein the Right to Education Act clearly articulates that basic facilities should be available in within the school premises, it is doubtful how the '*school complex system*' would stand as an appropriate recommendation by the Policy, and rather stand to violate the existing Right to Education Act. While the document boldly declares 'Education as a public good', it at the same time introduces the idea of inviting philanthropic organizations to take over the role of providing education on 'not-for-profit' basis. This is clearly a paradox situation since this venture of opening doors for philanthropic agencies may actually imply offering education for commercial or profit purposes. Even though, the initiative to encourage liberal arts among the students may seem as progressive, its approach do not establish terms for empowerment or academic enhancement rather is seen for personal satisfaction. Even with regards to autonomy, it is perceived that this concept has been dealt superficially and more inputs on the same should have been provided.

Most of the experts shared deep concerns about a total neglect on significant issues like 'reservation' in education, its reflections of caste and patriarchy and deliberate omissions on role and functioning of certain premiere institutions like the ICSSR, ICPR and the ICHR, including CAGE. None of these institutions were mentioned in the whole of the policy document, despite being significant contributors towards the growth of social sciences in India. Social studies subject in general also received less or no attention in this New Education Policy. On the other hand, the draft's emphasis on the ancient Indian culture received several remarks and speculations since most of them viewed 'ancient culture' to be dominated by upper caste Sanskrit traditions and being heterogeneous and plural in nature, it sparked several conflicts in the past and as well as suppressed the subaltern traditions. It was strongly felt that repeated reference to ancient culture seemed highly politicized in the current context and might be threatening to sustain the democratic and secular ethos of the society. In fact it was argued that during the medieval period the greatest contributions in education and culture were made and this was deliberately shelved by the educational planners. Moreover, celebration of an imagined culture which never existed and at the same time eliminating poverty and exploitation, implied that Ambedkar's vision of India was never considered.

Interestingly, during the deliberations it was revealed that scientists also reacted differently towards this draft policy by disagreeing to the initiative of merging the research institutions with university system. Concerns were also raised on the curriculum reforms to reduce emphasis on science and mathematics and replace them by human and constitutional values by so called 'Indian values'. In view of the teacher education programmes, it was viewed that the policy laid more emphasis on 'what to be taught' rather than 'how to be taught'. In other words, the focus was laid on the content and not on the process component of teacher preparation. Surprisingly, the policy did not sufficiently address on the growing tradition of tutoring system and measures to reduce competitiveness among young learners, since it was strongly felt that examinations like Olympiads should be discouraged till the class of eight. Furthermore, this glamour of international participation and competition only provided gate ways to commercial agencies to exploit the parents and school communities.

Some of the various other issues discussed in the symposium were related to school governance, introducing regulatory measures, orientation towards privatization of education, introducing multiple kinds of schooling and other financial aspects of higher education. Based on the number of regulatory committees and their hierarchies recommended in the document, It was observed that this gave scope for political interference, when one of the Apex bodies is headed by the Prime Minister. Over and above, establishment of numerous regulating bodies was likely to deprive the concerned Ministers to hold grip of their manifestos and institutions, leaving scope for more chaos. It was argued that 'education' was better conceived and understood by its immediate stakeholders rather than the remotely involved Ministers and leaders. The policy document's orientation towards centralization made evident the kind of power structure advocated and how it defied the democratic system by showing inclination towards authoritarian tendencies. Fearing that the driven force behind the making of the current policy is the Washington Consensus, the core of the New Education Policy may lead to commoditization of education driven by anarchic and reactionary culture.

The problem of privatization and commercialization was also not addressed sufficiently in this document. More concerns were expressed towards inequalities that are likely to sustain in the future and if the policy itself does not attempt to address the reservation policy then who else would we expect to address this aspect?

In general there was feeling that this draft Policy was a mixed package that offered both assets and liabilities to the educational system. Some say, this policy may not be the origin in itself, rather may be a testing ground which may further undergo changes as and when it is implemented. Despite the bold claims made by the policy it was felt that it lacked the basics of educational philosophy and human essence. Instead of democratizing and decolonizing education – that is freeing the education apparatus from the colonial and native elites- it feared that the Indian Policy makers took the same colonial apparatus as if it would serve the interest of the Indian people. To conclude, while the New Education Policy seemed to be bold in its claims, it was only an extension of the earlier colonially inherited educational apparatus. The fault lies with the Nehruvian elites who could not extend the principles of democracy and secularism in the educational system. It is because of this that Independent India could not achieve its goals of a free India, free from poverty, violence and illiteracy.

Hence, at this stage, it was felt important to go back to our basics and roots of the educational policy which lay in the Indian freedom movement. Also the need to retrace the recommendations of the report of the Educational Commission of 1964-66, which was an outstanding document and stands relevant even today, but was ignored. J.P. Naik who claimed that education cannot be seen by itself, but needs to be inexorably linked with the society, and highlighted ‘To begin a revolution with a revolution’, which quotes Jawaharlal Nehru who also said that all education had to be revolutionized needs to be reconsidered at this juncture.

Papers Presented were

1. Prof. Sugra Chunawall : *Perspectives on School Education in the Draft New Education Policy*
2. Dr. Amman Madan : *Inequality and Identity on Proposed New Education Policy 2019*
3. Prof. J.B.G. Tilak: *Promising but Perplexing Solutions: A Critique of the Draft National Education Policy 2019*
4. Prof. Sudhanshu Bhushan : *New Vistas to Higher Education in India: Reflections on DNEP 2019*
5. Prof. Saumen Chattopadhyay : *Faculty Autonomy and Accountability in the Context of DNEP 2019*
6. Prof. Murzban Jal : *Humanism and National Directions: Understanding the Draft New Educational Policy*
7. Dr. Jyoti Bawane : *Teacher Education at Crossroads: Reflections on the Proposed New Education Policy 2019*
8. Ms. Saloni Jacob : *Panderings of the Draft National Educational Policy 2019 : Comment on the Access to Public Space through Education*

SECTION V

CURRENT SCIENCE OF NATURE-HUMAN-SOCIETY IN INDIA: TREND TASK FORCE REPORT

By

Sabyasachi Chatterjee

Chairman

The discussions in the Congress opened the much raised question as to whether India should follow, “Curiosity driven science” or follow “Utility driven science”. This issue is to be elaborated with further question, as to what mix should it have? The answer though not clear, it was obvious that such a question must also address the way science has to be supported by generous funding and development of human resource. Comparison would often come up with that of the great progress that China has made in recent decades. As an example, it was noted that in the area of indigenous manufacture of medical diagnostic equipment China was far ahead of India. While the country needs, typically 3200 diagnostic equipment, in India only 100 are locally made. But those manufactured in the country show satisfactory performance and are also cost effective. This is also the case, with high tech industries like space science, where China had outpaced, India though they were on equal levels in the 1970's.

This also, thus brings the need to revisit the question of self-reliance in S&T and review the successes that were achieved between 1950 and 1970. For example, indigenous manufacture of electronic grade silicon or liquid crystal displays, but these projects were shelved in spite of considerable progress. From the point of view of history, the era from 1950- 1970 the country faced multiple challenges and overcame many of them. These have remained unrecorded and historical study needs a proper record of these events be made, by those who had participated in the process, many of whom participated in the Congress.

There was also a tacit demand that given the kind of audience that the ISSA and its Congress attracts, the ISSA must launch a journal for science -society discussions, more so with India and her people as focus.

The question of Global Warming and Climate Change being a recurrent theme in many a sessions, an important concern was raised in the physics section of the the Congress that it was not taught in the B.Sc. And M.Sc. level anywhere in India. Though studying the impact of Global Warming is a multidisciplinary subject, the starting point should be based on statistical and thermal physics, for students of physics. The basics for the above are already taught in the undergraduate level, but the extra step of introducing Global Warming and Climate Change in the syllabus, has to come from the UGC. In order to do that there should be a strong demand to the UGC to do that.

As a further step it has to be noted that the subject of Global Warming and Climate Change is an interdisciplinary one. The above suggestion that Global Warming and Climate Change be taught from the B.Sc. Level onwards in physics also applies to syllabus in other fields, e.g. chemistry, biology, environmental sciences etc. Further, though this is recognized as one of interdisciplinary works, there is no space or forum available for these broad based discussions on Global warming and Climate Change. How these impact people's lives should not be treated as separate subject but to be seen in the broad framework of Global Warming and Climate Change (GWCC) . While there are many researchers, who work on weather prediction and develop numerical codes etc. the fresh physics inputs that are needed to advance our understanding of GWCC are not adequately addressed and a group on that must be formed by the ISSA to address that issue.

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The part of the task, addressed above requires to draw in from inputs from physical and mathematical sciences. But lot more has to be done on developing a scientific task force involving environmental, biological and livelihood, migration issues. A question was raised as to how much of these issues are raised in the press itself to educate the citizen?

Since India leads in Hunger Index, food for all has to remain a continuing theme for a long time and since agriculture is in distress, the question of dry land farming needs to be revisited, with emphasis on low input cost and pest resistant methods, keeping in mind that pesticides not only degrade soil but also kill pollinators like bees. In studying this, complete ecology is to be kept in mind, e.g. of birds, insects, animals, and bacteria. This also has to be linked with the need to enrich our locally available food items with micronutrients and also educate the public on nutritive table.

In continuation of the above, a major social problem is that education in basic science is facing a challenge, as many colleges are closing their departments of physics, chemistry etc. This is a huge socio-political problem that needs urgent policy change by mitigating the heavy burden that rests on the teacher in the undergraduate and post graduate levels. This needs a discussion in detail and needs the removal of the "Point System" in accreditation that the college and university system puts. Ill-paid teachers, like Guest Faculty are forced to hop between different institutions to lecture and earn their subsistence, while the regular faculty in colleges have to complete their Ph.D. for further promotion and those in the universities have to publish papers. In all these, the criteria for sharing of credits is so lop sided that finally it is teaching that becomes the casualty.

This phenomenon is not limited to physics education alone but is a general phenomenon. As induction to courses in science courses fall, there is an adverse effect in school education too. As a consequence of the above, there is a dearth of science teachers with B.Sc. Degree. This gap in recruitment of teachers has left a deep breach in our school education system, from where future scientists, engineers and technologists have to receive their elementary education and the first spark of motivation has to be ignited in the school classrooms.

What is also observed is that the motivation of the students is much higher when they join the B.Sc. than when they enter the M.Sc. level. There are two major factors behind it: (A) At entry to B.Sc. they have a "romantic" idea about physics and dissipates while they study for their B.Sc. largely due to lack of contact between the student and teacher due to factors described in point 2, listed above, (B) though they are demotivated by their B.Sc. experience, they still come to M.Sc. since there is no counselling process to guide them to what else they could do. In addition the physics syllabus has to be revised from time to time. While this is agreed, there is resistance to change the laboratory syllabus, on the plea that the management does not have funds. A total budget to overhaul the physics labs in all the 40,000 colleges in the country is now being worked out to be placed to the UGC. It is believed that this requirement will be a miniscule fraction of the 5 trillion dollar economy to which we aspire to jump.

It is often said that we are living in an information age and modern industry is data driven. The large data driven industries, however, do not generate the data themselves but use the data of their clients. Sometimes, the industry know what it wants but more often than not it does not know that at all but wants to data scientist to explore the patterns and advise. This undefined chase, often leads one to dead end. Algorithmic approach that a computer engineer follows has not yielded the projected outcome, and hence there is a re-look now at the approach. It is here that a physicist's approach is being harked upon. This also has to do with the fact, that the field of data mining and deep learning were not discoveries of the computer scientist but of interdisciplinary work with inputs from biologists, psychologists and finally of physicists- who brought ideas from cooperative phenomena. Unfortunately, these are not taught in physics courses, though "synergetics" has for long been talked about. It is necessary this field be introduced in statistical physics course and also special papers can be introduced. Knowledge in this field can open employment opportunities for the physics student, in several industries.

One dire warning that came out was that in the field of medicine, we cannot have discovery research. This shows that we would be ever dependent on foreign drug industries. However, important point was that Indian medical equipment industry, though very low in meeting the demand is cost effective and have satisfactory performance. In addition, in certain fields like ophthalmology, collaboration between different institutions have mitigated people's problems considerably. Such collaborations have to be advanced. Further, public awareness has to be advanced on the the question of tuberculosis awareness.

Important questions remain still on the way to approach history, especially contemporary ones like post 1947 and much work is needed in the untrod areas of 1950's-1970s, which should also include India's position in the comity of nations and how world's perceptions about India are changing. This is often related in terms of relationship between India-China-US but one has to go beyond. Further, development is also being looked at only from the point of view of economics, i.e. looking at development only from the point of view of the industrial houses.

The XLIII ISSC noted that people's issues like "Food for All", "Jobs for All", "Housing for All", "Health for All" "Education for All" have all but vanished from the public discourse that the print and visual media control. A plea to make India a global hub for manufacture, without delving deep into the knowledge base in science and technology, cannot fructify. This needs that a special attention be given to science and technology (S&T) and education. The system needs to be overhauled but does not mean that everything that we had built since independence has to be dismantled. India certainly needs to create a human reserve of specialised expertise, but this does not mean that expertise should be narrow. This can be built only with long term planning and with the will to execute the plans. What is essential is that accessibility of education should become wider; it should be egalitarian and affordable with generous public funding. The state should, thus, spend not less than 6% of the GDP and recruit well-trained and well-paid teachers at all levels.

The aim of education is not mere skill development. Modern S&T cannot be grasped by tinkering. Skills should certainly be developed but the strong base cannot be achieved by neglecting "humanities". Since science is social, social component of science should not be obliterated by merely emphasizing the technical part. This interplay between science and society has to be explored in every phase of Indian history. Merely, glorifying India's ancient heritage and showcasing leap to the modern by embracing modern technology, actually robs history of its objectivity. In addition, history is now showcased, as an item of tourism, i.e. a tool by which the state or the tourism industry can earn money.

"WE THE PEOPLE" who constitute the population of India are now faced with the new dimensions that have got linked with the right to citizenship. The right to equality that pervades the basics of our constitution now faces a challenge. In addition, a social question arises as to how citizenship rights have to be linked with Human Rights, incorporating the basic right to equality.

Further, in view of the ISSA's common understanding that science is social, the interrelationship between languages has to be taken into account. Every Indian state is duty bound to promote science in the local language of the people and impart education in the local language. While Hindustani has been Sanskritised to give it a coating of Indian-ness, many languages are dying.

Translation of science-based material to Indian languages has to be pursued in a co-ordinated way. To what extent government funding will be available for this purpose, cannot be predicted but a social advocacy of this project is a must and has to be a duty of several social movements. This exercise has to be a duty of several social movements and they have to, in the process champion the UN's millennium goals which place equity in sharp focus, as much as the Indian constitution, declares to "secure to all its citizens", JUSTICE, LIBERTY, EQUALITY, FRATERNITY. An obstacle for this, is the science-deficit in the society, including such deficits in the institutions of science. The culture in the science community has to change in order to bring about equity within the profession along gender and other socio-cultural dimensions to make the scientific profession a true meritocracy, which in turn requires dialogue across disciplines to understand the social processes at play within the profession. In addition, mechanisms that ensure diversity of the student body must be accompanied by mechanisms for inclusion, so that there is a mitigation of societal exclusionary mechanisms at least within higher education spaces. We also have to remind ourselves that Article 51 A-h of the Indian constitution, directs its citizens to promote scientific temper, from which institutions cannot be exempted and public outreach programmes of these institutions must be made use of

SECTION VI
KEYNOTE ADDRESS AT INAUGURAL SESSION
Of
THE XLIII INDIAN SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS
CAN INDIA BECOME ONE OF THE LEADING NATIONS OF THE WORLD ?
By
Roddam Narasimha

It is a matter of great honour for me that I have been invited to give the Inaugural Address at this XLIII Indian Social Science Congress Bengaluru, in the presence of the Honourable Chief Minister of Karnataka, Sri B S Yediyurappa, President of the Congress, Prof B C Tripathy, and Prof S Japhet, Vice Chancellor of the Bengaluru Central University and host of this meeting.

I must admit that when I was invited to give this Address I was hesitant as I am basically an engineering scientist. I studied engineering at what today is called the University Visvesvaraya College of Engineering in this very neighbourhood. My father had been on the Physics faculty at the Central College till 1959. So I feel at home on this ground. I felt much better when I received the documents of XLIII ISSC on this Congress, and found that science played a great role in the issues listed in the programme; and there was a committee for Engineering, Science and Technology, so I felt at home as I consider myself a bit of all three. The focal theme of the present Congress is: Current Science of Nature-Human-Society in India. This subject is very timely and important, and it needs social science of course, but also natural science, engineering, technology and economics – all within the scope of ISSC.

Let me start with some of the questions that the President of ISSA raised in his letter to the participants. Where are we now in the world of science and technology? What is the quality of our S&T? Are we self-reliant in what the country needs? How good is our educational system? Why is it that our academic institutions do not rate very highly in international ranking, while our neighbour China is becoming a major force? Have we been effective in attempts to bring up the weaker sections of our society? I would like to consider some of these questions briefly, largely based on my experience in India and abroad.

Let me first ask: Do we have really good talent in our country? Many people would usually say ‘No’. After C V Raman no scientist working in India has won a Nobel Prize in the last 90 years. But then five Indian scientists who went West after graduating here have done it (Har Gobind Khorana, S Chandashekhar, Amartya Sen, ‘Venki’ Ramakrishnan and most recently Abhijit Banerjee). So have five non-scientists. The presence of Indians is often impressive in the famous universities in US and UK. What about technology in industry? Many Indians hold very important positions in Silicon Valley. American industry places high value on the Indians who work for them and become leaders in the US – as also in India where they found that plenty of talent is available; both good managers and acceptable work force in India cost much less than abroad. This ‘paradox’ is explained by India’s inability to manage its talent for the nation’s progress. In a recent survey of Indian millennials about where they would like to work after they graduate, 13 of the top 15 were foreign companies that have a presence in this country. What is surprising is that position No.5 went to the Indian Space Research Organisation and No.15 to Tata Consultancy Services. This shows that it is in fact possible to acquire much talent in India for both public and private institutions *if they are well managed*.

What the survey shows is that even in the public sector, if the management is inspiring, the best are ready to join even at the relatively low public salaries. So, what we call brain-drain in India is really brain-waste for the country, and brain-export abroad where it is welcome. India has to master talent management if we are looking for a position in the world that can be a challenge to the leading nations of today.

Education is perhaps the next most important factor. The central government has, after Independence, established or encouraged numerous institutes for education, especially in science and technology: IITs, NITs and IISERs, for example, as well as older centres like the Indian Institute of Science and the Indian Statistical Institute. Their standards are high, but the best go abroad, and in fact do very well. But in international assessments by various agencies even the IITs do not rank very high, in part because the ranking systems often attach considerable value to the number of international students and faculty in the Institutes. India does not now attract foreign talent in any big way, in part because of the relatively low investment in such S&T programmes.

Our educational system has been reviewed and reorganized by a large number of review committees set up by the Government over the decades – since Independence. While these reviews have made some impact on the educational system, the overall effect has not yet taken us to international standards. The Kasturirangan Committee has correctly emphasized the need for granting autonomy to universities– in curricula as well as pedagogical and resource-related matters. Defining standard curricula for all central universities or institutes is not a good idea, chiefly because they react slowly to the advances taking place either in the country or in the rest of the world. In fact, even students should have the freedom to change their options if they wish, during the years they spend at a university. Cambridge University tells its potential students, ‘You can arrive in Cambridge expecting to become a physicist ... and emerge three years later as a metallurgist ...’. The great physicist Richard Feynman entered MIT to study electrical engineering but switched two years later to do physics. This is just not possible in our educational system, with the result that the important virtue called passion for learning and discovering truth is often killed.

Is the quality of Indian science and education declining by the year compared to the advances and improvements taking place elsewhere? On my first visit to China in the early 1980s I met the Director of China’s National Aeronautical Laboratory, whom I had known during my own years at Caltech. He was kind enough to take me to the Laboratory, and as I completed the rounds and was leaving I could not help feeling that the Indian NAL in Bengaluru (I was its Director at the time) seemed actually much better equipped. But today the Chinese are well ahead of us across the scientific and technological spectrum as well as in the financial resources available. Such resources are the result of an advanced S&T education system and the encouragement of what is virtually private industry (still subject to political control in China) to create wealth through new technology in an international market. Self-reliance has often been the stated national objective in India; it is certainly necessary but, in my view, not sufficient if India has ambitions to be competitive with other powers in the world – in knowledge, economic strength and strategic position as well. ISRO is an excellent example of a public institution that has given us self-reliance in space technology, often with innovations that have relevance for India; and, as a well-known US aerospace magazine once said on its cover, ISRO makes ‘World class technology on a shoe-string budget’. So, the time has come when national objectives can and should go beyond self-reliance to make, export and sell our products abroad in a commercial way so that greater wealth can be created in India – in part for providing greater support to S and T. Successful designs, innovations and technologies are in appropriate cases best transferred to private agencies in India and elsewhere in the world. It is laudable that such arrangements are now being seriously considered in ISRO. And Indian aeronautics is picking up : the Light Combat Aircraft *Tejas*, a totally Indian effort, has now won universal praise. The pilots say that the LCA flies beautifully, and a US Air Marshal who flew the aircraft in one of the Air Shows in Bengaluru said it is one of the finest aircraft he had ever flown. And most of its new technologies (such as carbon-fibre composite wings, modern flight control systems) were made here. In a Committee of the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, which made a trip to South and East Asia in the 1990s to assess the status of the aerospace industry in this region, reported that, surprisingly, India seemed to be ahead of Japan and China in many advanced technologies. India has also produced the Advanced Light Helicopter and the ASWAC (Airborne Surveillance Warning and Control), and an advanced medium combat aircraft is now on the design boards. China is still ahead of us, perhaps, but it is clear that India is capable of making aerospace products for an international market.

XLIII Indian Social Science Congress

Such progress needs appropriate economic and social policies – which are within the scope of debate in the XLIII ISSC – but I shall not pursue that subject here. I would however like to request the Indian Social Science Academy to present the country with an analysis of how social, economic and S&T policies need to be changed for India to regain the place it had in the world as *recently* as four or five centuries ago (as only the two oldest civilizations China and India can claim!). Let me conclude by saying that the human potential of our country is huge, and if we make up our minds on new policies on education, S&T, economics and social science there can be great progress. Let us hope that that will begin within the next five years.

Thank you very much once again for the opportunity you have given me to present my views to this distinguished audience.

SECTION VII

IMPLICATIONS : A WAY OUT

The Indian Social Science Academy (ISSA) initiated a new process of assessment of current science of Nature-Human-Society in India with effect from the 43rd Session of Indian Social Science Congress and shall continue doing so for next 15-20 years as the task is stupendous. Question here is: What is the implication of the outcome of the deliberations of the 43rd Indian Social Science Congress?

The deliberations of the XLIII Indian Social Science Congress show that all is not well with Indian Science of Nature-Human-Society. There is no high correlation between quantity and quality which is contrary to all expectations. What does it mean? It means poor quality of research; it means repetitive, spurious and imitative research; it means poor empirical research without any theory; it means research for the sake of research; it means no discovery of new knowledge, new theory and new methods. Since there is till date no evidence contrary to such conclusions, even then it may not be correct to say that all is well with science of Nature-Human-Society in India. In fact the situation appears very alarming and calls for immediate remedial measures and honest self-introspection.

Presidential Address to the XLIII Indian Social Science Congress has suggested a remedy and a way out. India should increase atleast three times of China's expenditure on Science and Technology if it wishes to reach its S&T current level of S&T in China. Even if India does so tomorrow, it should know that it may take decades to reach Chinese level. One may ask a question here: Why?

Answer to question 'why' is simple, but difficult to comprehend. Answer is: Science does not follow dictate/order. The edifice of Science and Technology is not built in a day. The problem of growth of Science and Technology is systemic and calls for an altogether a new democratic system of education and research. Indian Education and Research System is in deep crisis and crisis is deepening everyday. Unless it is appropriately addressed, no non-systemic solutions. (E.g, creation of Universities of excellence, research universities, location of foreign universities, etc.) shall enable India to make Science creative and innovative. Neither privatization nor contractualisation of teaching can ever redeem it. Also, politics of science has to be stopped forthwith and the government of the day has to grant freedom and autonomy to all teachers, researchers and scientists. Fearlessness, freedom and congenial environment are necessary if India wishes its Science and Technology to flower in order to be self-reliant (Atmnirbhar). Realisation of the dream of **Atmnirbhar Bharat** depends upon good science. Here it ought to be remembered that good politics facilitates flowering of Science whereas bad politics destroys it. The Indian Social Science Academy can and shall try to make its positive contribution to it with whatever limited capacity and resources it has. But all depends upon Government of India. It can certainly contribute to formulation of the new democratic and scientific system needed for flowering of indigenous Science and Technology.

Problems of **brain-drain** that began in early 1970s and which has been deliberately promoted by the Government, has caused irreparable damage to Indian Science. It is not easy to recover from the loss caused by it. Germany has not yet recovered the loss that it suffered due to brain-drain during World War II, despite its all out effort. It is easy to destroy but difficult to create.

SECTION VIII

THE PROPOSALS FOR ACTION

One of the major problems of poor quality of science in India is continued education and research in English even after 73 years of India's Independence. The Indian Social Science Academy has been conscious of it since its birth on August 15, 1974 and, has been trying to address it with limited resources. It is now decided (a) to create state level Social Science Academy in all Indian states which will function in the language of the state, (b) to translate papers of the Indian Social Science Congress in all Indian languages with effect from the XLIII Indian Social Science Congress, (c) to promote publication of atleast one Science research journal in each Indian language and (d) to make National Science Translation Centre functional. ISSA doesn't have financial resources for such a gigantic task. It calls for collaborative involvement of all Indian Universities, colleges, Research Institutes, State and the Central Governments. Should this happen, character of science in India will start changing within 10-15 years. But it has to be pursued with vigour and rigour both, dispassionately, fearlessly and non-politically. All thinking Indians ought to realise that politics is the surest and greatest killer of science and that future of a country will be darker with no science or weaker science. No country can ever be self-reliant (**Atmnirbhar**) through imported Science and Technology or Foreign Direct Investment.

It is also proposed to continue focussing on preparation of research volumes on 'Current Research and Theory' in each of the 28 Research Committees and Interdisciplinary Thematic Panels during next 15-20 years. There can be 20-30 volumes in each subject. For example, 20-30 volumes in Current Research and Theory in Physics in All Indian languages. This will give us precise knowledge of, discovery of new theory and new method in Science by Indian Scientists and shall have a great multiplier effect on development of creativity in Indian Scientists.

At least one good research Journal in each subject in each Indian language shall have to be published. Indian Social Science Academy has started publishing one Journal in Hindi in 1989-91. It has, however, to be stopped as even Hindi speaking scientists were writing in good or bad English. ISSA didn't have enough financial resources then and not even now.

UGC ought to change its rules regarding publication of research papers in foreign Journal and accord value to Indian Journals in Indian languages. It would be good if UGC begins a programme of funding publication of Science Research Journals in all Indian languages.

Karnataka scientists presented 30 papers in Kannada at the XLIII Indian Social Science Congress. It would be of great value if Indian Social Science Congress is equipped with all Indian language communication Technology. This too is possible only when the UGC and DST extend their support.

There is a Young Social Scientists division within Indian Social Science Academy which organize All India Young Social Scientist Convention. What is needed is concretisation of 'Science Learning Programmes' by organizing series of local, regional and national workshops. This too calls for resources and deeper involvement of Universities, colleges and Research Institutions.

Government of India's role in success and failure of such mission is great.

The deliberations on 'Current Science of Nature-Human-Society in India: Current Research and Theory' show a way out of the present predicament. What is that way out? The way out is replacement of the present British colonial and American system by a new democratic scientific education and research system and abolition of the private education and research system. Such a new system has to be fully and highly funded by the Government and kept free from political control.

Hitherto Indian Scientists in particular, and the World scientists in general have not deliberated upon scientific necessity, relevance and validity of scientific foundation of Privatization of Natural resources-water- forest land-social wealth and Science and Technology including health and education. Sooner it is done better it would be.

ANNEXURE

- I. Programmes of XLIII Indian Social Science Congress
- II. List of Registered Delegates of XLIII Indian Social Science Congress

ANNEXURE-I

Programmes

Of

XLIII Indian Social Science Congress

(January 17-21, 2020, Bengaluru Central University,
Bengaluru (Karnataka))

Inaugural Programme
FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 2020
Venue: JnanaJyothi Auditorium

ANNEXURE-I

TIME	SESSION	
07:30 - 18:00	Registration	Outside Auditorium
08:30- 09:30	Reception Tea/ Breakfast	Dinning Hall
10:00 - 10:25	Delegates and Guests arrival	Auditorium
10:25- 10:30	Chief Guest's Arrival	
10:30	State Anthem:	
10:35	Lighting Lamp/ Felicitation	
10:40	Welcome Address:	S.Japhet
10:50	On XLIII ISSC:	D.M.Diwakar
11:00	Chief Guest's Speech:	B.S.Yediyurappa
11:10	Guest of Honour's Speech:	Roddam Narasimha
11:30	Speech of Guest of Honour's:	C.N.Ashwath Narayan
11:40	Release of Publication:	B.S.Yediyurappa
11:45	Award of Gold Medals to: i. Surya Prakash Vinjamuri and Samavedam Venkata Kameswari ii. S.G.Vombatkere iii. J.Ravindranath	B.C.Tripathy

	iv. E.Jaisal	
11:55	Presidential Address:	B.C.Tripathy
12:15	Vote of Thank:	V.Sivaram
12:30- 13:00	SPECIAL LECTURE	AUDITORIUM

Chairman: B.C.Tripathy

Speakers: Surya Prakash Vinjamuri and Samavedam Venkata Kameswari

Theme: A journey called Life by Life-HRG 1999-2019 and beyond

Chief Rapporteur: B.Chaudhury

14:30 pm- 15:45 pm	Parallel Sessions - Research Committees and Thematic Panels , Chairpersons Addresses Concurrently	
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14:30-15:45 RESEARCH COMMITTEE'S CHAIRPERSONS ADDRESSES

01 Agricultural Science Research Committee

Physics, Room No:

Chairperson: Shakuntala Sridhar

Title:An Overview of Agricultural Research in India

Convenor:

02 Anthropology Research Committee

Physics, Room No:

Chairperson: S. Sumathi

Title: EMERGING (PARAT) (THEORY) AND INTERRELATIONS WITH THE (WHOLE).

Convenor: A. ChellaPerumal

Chairman (Local):

Title:

Convenor:

03 Archaeology, History and Culture Research Committee

Physics, Room No:

Chairperson(Outstation):Vikas Gupta

Title:Juxtaposing the Historiographical Framework of National Education with the Educational Discourse of Freedom Struggle

Convenor:

Chairman (Local):

Title:

Convenor:

04 Biological or Life Science Research Committee

Bio-Chemistry, Room No:

Chairperson(Outstation): S Maniam
Title:Development of a Biopesticide for the Management of Foliar Fungal Diseases of tea: A case Study
Convenor:
Chairman (Local): H . P Puttaraju
Title:Wolbachia Based Control of insect pests and diseases vectors
Convenor:

06 Chemical Science Research Committee

Chemistry, Room no:

Chairperson(Local): Pandurangappa
Title:
Convenor:G. Krishnamurthy

07 Commerce Research Committee

Commerce, Room no:

Chairperson(Outstation): A Elangovan
Title:Nature, Human and Society
Convenor: Anil Kumar
Chairman (Local):M.Muniraju
Title:Artificial Intelligence and the future of Accountancy, Transtion and Trend
Convenor:Sarvamangala

08 Communication and Journalism Research Committee

Commerce, Room no:

Chairperson(Outstation): Arul Aram
Title: Trends of Depicting Global: Warming in Media
Convenor:
Chairman (Local):D.M.Bhargavi
Title:
Convenor:

11 Ecological and Environmental Science Research Committee

Physics, Room no:

Chairman (Local): NandiniNatarajan
Title: Water Resources, Issues and its Sustainable Management in Bengaluru, Karnataka
Convenor: B.C Nagaraju

12 Economic Research Committee

Commerce, Room no:

Chairperson(Outstation): NMP Verma
Title: Macro Economics knowledge Growth : Why it could not contain emerging Indian Problems fully
Convenor:AlpanaSrivastava
Chairman (Local): Prof S R Keshava
Title: A study of the Economic Conditions of Farmers in North Zone and South Agro Climatic Zones in Karnataka

13 Education Research Committee

Physics, Room no:

Chairperson(Outstation): SudhanashuBhushan
Title:
Convenor: NeeruSnehi
Chairperson (Local): Haseen Taj
Title:

14 Engineering Science and Technology Research Committee

Mathematics, Room no:

Chairperson(Outstation): J S Chauhan
Title:Waste Utilization and Management
Convenor:
Chairman (Local):M.Inayathulla
Title:
Convenor:

15 Geography Research Committee

Physics, Room no:

Chairperson(Outstation): G K Panda
Title: Climate change, Coastal vulnerability and livelihood adapting : some observations from east coast of India
Convenor:Krishna Chandra Rath
Chairman (Local): Ashok D.Hanjagi
Title:
Convenor:

16 Home Science Research Committee

Chairperson(Outstation): Sr. Betsy
Title:Effective Learning Technique: Its Effects on the Learning Skills Apparel Technology
Convenor:

17 International Relation Studies ,Defense &Strategic Studies

Administration Block, Room no:

Chairperson(Outstation): YeshiChoodan
Title: Populism and globalisation impact on International relations.
Convenor:

18 Juridical Science Research Committee

Administration Block, Room no:

Chairperson(Outstation):M.Vishwanath
Title: A Decade and A Half of the Right to Information Act and Its Jig-Saw Puzzle
Convenor:
Chairman (Local): V Sudesh
Title:Current Research and Theory in Juridical Science
Convenor:H.T.Arvind

19 Linguistics Research Committee

Administration Block, Room no:

Chairperson(Outstation): D.G.Rao
Title:
Convenor:
Chairman (Local): K Y Narayanaswamy
Title: Bhootha: Devil or Deity? How to overcome intolerance?
Convenor:

20 Management Science Research Committee

Administration Block, Room no:

Chairperson(Outstation):AnandTeltumade
Title:
Convenor:R.Jyothi
Chairman (Local): Chetan Bajaj
Title:Management Science Research: New Vistas for a Sustainable Development
Convenor:SubhashreeKar

21 Mathematical and Statistical Science Research Committee

Mathematics, Room no:

Chairperson(Outstation): T C Panda
Title: Mathematical digital technology in protection of numerical weather prediction
Convenor:Yera Shankar Rao
Chairman (Local): G.Siddheswar
Title:
Convenor:

22 Medical and Health Science Research Committee

Bio-Chemistry, Room no:

Chairperson (Local): S Saraswathi
Title: Social Determinants of Health
Convenor: Sri.S.Navya

23 Philosophy Research Committee

Administration Block, Room no:

Chairman (Local): Sundar Surukkai
Title:
Convenor: MeeraBaindur
Title: Science, Nature and the Ethical Pursuit of Happiness

24 Physics Research Committee

Physics, Room no:

Chairperson(Outstation): Ashoke Kumar Sen
Title: Teaching and Research in India: How do they contribute to Indian Science ?
Convenor (Local):
Chairman (Local) : Sabyasachi Chatterjee
Title: The Journey in Teaching-Learning Exercise: From Foundation to Research
Convenor:

25 Political Science Research Committee

Administration Block, Room no:

Chairperson(Outstation): Ajay Gudavarthy
Title:
Convenor: Akriti Bhatia
Chairman (Local): J.S.Sadananda
Title:
Convenor:

26 Psychology Research Committee

Natural Science, Room no:

Chairman (Local): M.Sreenivas
Title:
Convenor:

27 Social Work Research Committee

CBSMS, Room no:

Chairman (Local): L.S.Chandi Ghandi Doss
Title:
Convenor: Paul Newman

XLIII Indian Social Science Congress

28 Sociology Research Committee

CBSMS, Room no:

Chairman (Local):Samata B.Deshmane

Title:The Problems and Challenges of Unorganized Labours in India: A Sociological Study

Convenor:

14:30 -15:45 THEMATIC PANEL CHAIRPERSONS ADDRESSES

01 Conflicts, War, Peace and Social Security

CBSME, Room no:

Chairperson(Outstation):A.K.Ramakrishnan

Title:

Convenor:SimaBaidya

Chairman (Local):DomminicDavidappa

Title: War, Conflict, Peace and Social Security

Convenor: C.G.Laxmipathi

02 Democracy and Human Rights

CBSME, Room no:

Chairperson(Outstation):G.Palanithurai

Title:

Convenor:

Chairman (Local):Raja Ram Tolpadi

Title:

Convenor:

03 Ecological and Environment Protection Movements

Chairperson(Outstation): C.P Muthanna

Title: The Himaek: An Alliance Initiative to Save the Water Fountain of Asia from Climate Change Impacts

Convenor:

Chairman (Local): Helen Roselene

Title: Air Quality on the Urban Road side of Bengaluru

Convenor:Soumya Mahesh

04 Ethics of Science and Society

Natural Science, Room no:

Chairperson(Outstation): AshaMukarjee

Title:

Convenor:Gopal Krishna

Chairman (Local): Amitabh Joshi

Title:

Convenor:ManjulikaVaz

05 Global Warming and Climate Change

Natural Science, Room no:

Chairman (Local): S.K. Satheesh

Title:

Convenor:

07 Information Technology, Mass Media and Culture

Natural Science, Room no:

Chairperson(Outstation): Balaswamy

Title: Information technology, mass media and culture.

Convenor:

Chairman (Local): B.S. Balasubramanya

Title:

Convenor: Rajeshwari

08 Labour in Organized and Unorganized Sector

CBSMS, Room no:

Chairperson(Outstation): Jeet Singh Mann

Title: Reforms in protection of the workforce in organised and unorganised sector in India

Convenor:

Chairman (Local):

Title:

Convenor:

09 Nation-States and Emerging Challenges

Administration Block, Room no:

Chairperson(Outstation): Muzzafar Assadi

Title: Crisis of Nation-States: Demise or Resurgence?

Convenor:

10 Natural Resources, Biodiversity and Geographic Information System

Natural Science, Room no:

Chairperson(Outstation): P.A. Azeez

Title:

Convenor: P.N. Nikhil Raj

Chairman (Local): Sunil Nautiyal

Title:

Convenor: Himangsu Dutta

11 Patent Laws and Intellectual Property Rights

Natural Science, Room no:

Chairman (Local): T. Ramakrishna
Title: Patents Protection in India: Balance with Nature and Social Interest
Convenor:

12 Peoples (Dalits, Tribes, Women, Peasants, etc) Struggle and Movements for Equitable Democratic Society

Physics, Room no:

Chairman (Local): Meenakshi
Title:
Convenor:

13 Peoples Health and Quality of Life

Physics, Room no:

Chairperson (Outstation):
Title:
Convenor:
Chairman (Local): Diwakar Goli
Title:
Convenor:

14 Peasants, Land-use and Livelihood

Commerce Room no:

Chairperson (Outstation): Parikala Alex
Title: Indian Peasants : To be or not to be
Convenor:
Chairman (Local):
Title:
Convenor:

15 Political Economy of India

Physics Room no:

Chairperson (Outstation): R.V Raman Murthy
Title: Political economy of India: A capitalist growth and its perilous passage.
Convenor:
Chairman (Local):
Title:
Convenor:

16 Population, Poverty and Migration

Physics Room no:

Chairperson(Outstation):

Title:

Convenor:

Chairman (Local): Krishna Gowda

Title:

Convenor:

15:45 pm- 16:00 pm	Tea Break	To be served outside every room
16:00 pm- 17:00 pm	PARALLEL SESSIONS	

Research Committee

01 Agricultural Science Research Committee

Chairperson: Prof.Shakuntala Sridhar

Keynote Speaker I: Rajinder Chaudhury

Title: Organic Farming

Keynote Speaker II: Rana Pratap Singh

Title: National Security

02 Anthropology Research Committee

Chairperson: S. Sumathi

Convenor: A. ChellaPerumal

Keynote Speaker I: Gautam Banerjee

Title: Sabka Sath Sabka Vikash

03 Archaeology, History and Culture Research Committee

Chairperson(Outstation):Vikas Gupta

Convenor:

Keynote Speaker I: Bratati Hore

Title: Secondary Teacher's Movement in 1953

Keynote Speaker II: Rakesh Kumar

Title: THE Deep time investigation of Polychronic Indigenous Knowledge of Healing and Polythetic cucty

04 Biological or Life Science Research Committee And Biotechnology

Chairperson(Outstation): Prof. S Maniam
Convenor: H.Ravikumar, TPN Prasad, J.Angayar Kannan
Chairman (Local): Dr. H . P Puttaraju
Keynote Speaker: K.S.Sampathy
Title: Comparative Account of Various parallel Strategies for Management of Mosquito Vectors
Keynote Speaker II: Madhushree M.V.Rao etc,
Title: In-Silicoanti-Diabetic Activity of Erythrin

06 Chemical Science Research Committee

Chairperson(Local): Pandurangappa
Convenor:G. Krishnamurthy
Keynote Speaker I: A.C.Jayshree
Title: Electrochemical Applications of Green Synthesized based Complex

07 Commerce Research Committee

Chairperson(Outstation): A Elangovan/ M.Muniraju
Convenor: Anil Kumar
Keynote Speaker I: Kushala
Title: Is water still a Human Right?
Speaker II: N.Rakshita
Title: Corporate Social Responsibility

08 Communication and Journalism Research Committee

Chairperson(Outstation): I.Arul Aram/ D.H.Bhargavi
Convenor: H.Hemamalini
Keynote Speaker I: Ankita Chattopadhyaya
Title: Science Communication
Speaker II: Leena Gurg
Title: Hyperlocal Monitoring of Cyberbullying using Machine Learning

11 Ecological and Environmental Science Research Committee

Chairman (Local): NandiniNatarajan
Convenor: B.C.Nagaraju
Keynote Speaker I: M.K.Amrutha
Title: A Walk through the sacred Grove of Kerela
Keynote Speaker II: Himanshu Rastogi
Title: India's Road to Economic Growth

12 Economic Research Committee

Chairperson(Outstation): NMP Verma/ S.R.Keshava
 Convenor:AlpanaSrivastava
 Keynote Speaker I: Saumya Chakravarti
 Title: A Dark Side of Globalization: The Formal-Informal Conflict

13 Education Research Committee

Chairperson(Outstation): SudhanashuBhushan
 Convenor: NeeruSnehi
 Keynote Speaker I: Veera Gupta
 Title: Capacity, Building Organization in Education

15 Geography Research Committee

Chairperson(Outstation): G K Panda/ Ashok D.Hanjagi
 Convenor:Krishna Chandra Rath
 Keynote Speaker I: Mohammad Izhar Hassan
 Title: Age Transtion and Youth Bulge in India
 Keynote Speaker II: Krishna Chandra Rath
 Title: Development Dynamics and Threats to Urban Wetlands

16 Home Science Research Committee

Chairperson(Outstation): Sr. Betsy
 Convenor:
 Keynote Speaker I: Kirti and Geetha Santosh
 Title: Bubble Tea

17 International Relation Studies &Defense Strategic Studies

Chairperson(Outstation): YeshiChoodan
 Convenor:
 Keynote Speaker I: Hemsagar Barik
 Title: Construction Engagement of Quarilateral powers in Chinese Expansinoism in South Asia
 Keynote Speaker II: Pravasini Barik
 Title: Liberation Movement for Decolonisation of Kenya

18 Juridical Science Research Committee

Chairperson(Outstation):M. Vishwanath
 Convenor: Rakesh Kumar Kumble/ H.T.Ravindra
 Keynote Speaker I: Navjeet Sidhu Kundal
 Title: Stateless in One's Own land
 Speaker II: Vidhi Madan Chadda
 Title: The Muddled Pitch

19 Linguistics Research Committee

Chairperson(Outstation): D.G.Rao/ K Y Narayanswamy
Convenor: Tariq Khan
Keynote Speaker I:
Title:

20 Management Science Research Committee

Chairperson(Outstation): Anand Teltumade/ Chetan Bajaj
Convenor: Subhasree Kar/ R.Narayan Reddy
Keynote Speaker I: Hema Harsha
Title: Leaders as Talent Stewards in Scientific Research Organization
Keynote Speaker II: N.S.Vishwanath
Title: Social Science Research and Management of Society

21 Mathematical and Statistical Science Research Committee

Chairperson(Outstation): T C Panda/ G.Siddheswar
Convenor: Yera Shankar Rao
Keynote Speaker I: Rashmi Bhardwaj
Title: Fractal: Unfold Mathematics of Complex System
Keynote Speaker II: S.Kumar Pani
Title: Predictive Modelling for Health Data Analysis Through Data Mining Technology

22 Medical and Health Science Research Committee

Chairman (Local): S Saraswathi
Convenor: Sri.S.Navya
Keynote Speaker I: Santosh K.Kar
Title: Evolving New Primary Health Care system

23 Philosophy Research Committee

Chairman (Local): Sundar Sarukkai
Convenor: Meera Baindur
Keynote Speaker I: Sarita Kar
Title: Rethinking: Indian Virtues
Keynote Speaker II: Ankita Kushwaha
Title: The concept of Value-Based Secularism in Gandhi

24 Physics Research Committee

Chairperson(Outstation): Ashoke Kumar Sen/ SabyasacchiChatterjee
Convenor : Anuj Kumar Dubey
Keynote Speaker I: S.Chatterjee
Title: Innovation and Physical Science in the realm of Shifting polices
Keynote Speaker II: Rukshan ul Haq
Title: Interface of Artificial Intelligence and Theoretical Physics

25 Political Science Research Committee

Chairperson(Outstation): Ajay Gudavarthy/ J.S.Sadananda
Convenor:Akriti Bhatia
Keynote Speaker I: Tahir Bhat
Title: Changing Dynamics of Power
Keynote Speaker II: Prasanta Chakravorty
Title: The Interstices of Civil War

26 Psychology Research Committee

Chairman (Local): M.Sreenivas
Convenor: R.Rasmi
Keynote Speaker I: Rajat Garg
Title: Social Media and Indian Social Psychology

27 Social Work Research Committee

Chairman (Local):L.S.Chandi Ghandi Doss
Convenor:Paul Newman
Keynote Speaker I: S.Venkatesh Murthy
Title: Labour Welfare Measures in Selected Public and Private Sector Industrial units in Bangalore

28 Sociology Research Committee

Chairman (Local):SamataB.Deshmane
Convenor:
Keynote Speaker I: Akash Bhattacharya
Title: Anxiety of Colonial Education
Keynote Speaker II: Gargi Gyan
Title: School of Society

14:30 pm-17:00 pm

SEMINARS/SMPOSIA

SYMPOSIUM ON FRONTIERS OF SCIENCE AND FUTURE OF SOCIETIEIS

Chairman: Prashant Goswami

XLIII Indian Social Science Congress

Title: Science and Society: A Dynamically Interactive System

Convernor:

Speaker I: Jayant Murthy

Title: What it Would mean to Talk to Extra Terrestrials

Speaker II:

Title:

Speaker III:

Title:

17:00 pm-18:00 pm	PUBLIC LECTUE I	AUDITORIUM
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Chairman: S.Japhet
Speaker I: R.S.Deshpande
Title: Trends in Social Science Research
Rapporteru: G.Shankar

18:00 pm-19:00 pm	FREETIME/ INTERACTIVE MEETING/MEETING OF KARNATAKA MEMBER FOR KARNATAKA SOCIAL SCIENCE ACADEMY/OFFICIAL MEETING	Auditroium
19:00 pm-20:00 pm	Cultural Meeting	Auditorium
20:00 pm-21:00 pm	Reception Dinner By Vice-Chancellor, BCU	
21:00 pm-22:30 pm	Task Force Meeting	Board Room
Chairman: Sabyasachi Chatterjee		
Convernor:		
(All Chairperson of Research Committee, Thematic Panels and Seminar/Symposia to attend)		

XLIII Indian Social Science Congress

Programmes

SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 2020

09:00 am- 11:00 am	Plenary I: Current Science	Auditorium
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Chairman: Ashok Jain

Speaker I: Vinod.K.Gaur

Title: Social Imperatives of Science in India

Speaker II: Shailesh Nayak

Title: Advances in Earth Systems Science in India and their Societal Benefits

Speaker III: I.Chandraiah

Title: New methods of Teaching Mathematics

Open Discussion:

Chief Rapporteur: B.Chaudhury

11:00 am- 11:15 am	TEA BREAK	Outside Auditorium
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11:15 am- 13:15 pm	PLENARY II	Auditorium
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Chairman: Vinod K.Gaur

Speaker I: V.S.Ramanmurthy

Title: Managing Public Perception and Public acceptance of Public Risk (An Emerging Challenge of S&T Dominated 21st Century)

Speaker II: Ashok Jain

Title: Science & Technology Policy in Socio-Economic Context

Speaker III: Muzaffar Assadi

Title: Crisis of Nation-States: Demise or Resurgence

XLIII Indian Social Science Congress

Discussants:

- i. Shailesh Nayak
- ii. V.N.Bhoraskar

Chief Rapporteur: B.Chaudhury

13:15 pm- 14:00 pm

LUNCH BREAK

14:00 pm- 14:30 pm

FREE TIME

14:30 pm- 17:00 pm

Parallel Sessions of the Research
Committees (Concurrently)
Committees/Thematic Panels/
Seminars/Symposia

01 Agricultural Science Research Committee

Chairperson: Prof. ShakunthalaSridhara

Convenor:

Speakers:

- i. G S Chandana and C P Gray
- ii. Shailaala Dei and A K Sinha
- iii. Latha Devi
- iv. S K Dhanush and M MMurty
- v. M S Kanwar
- vi. S C Kiran and M Murty

02 Anthropology Research Committee

Chairperson: S Sumathi

Convenor: A.Chellaperumal

Speakers:

- i. Gautam
- ii. MaishaGhitaakre
- iii. SrinivasLakshmimaaata
- iv. K R Suresh and V S Subhash

03 Archaeology, History and Culture Research Committee

Chairperson: A Vikas Gupta

Convenor:

Speakers:

- i. M Aydhika
- ii. KanhaiyaLal
- iii. P MusthafaFarook
- iv. ShriyaGautam
- v. E C Haskerali

04 Biological or Life Science Research Committee

Chairperson: S Manian/ H P Puttaraju

Convenor: H Ravikumar

T P N Hariprasad

Speakers:

- i. K S Devaraju
- ii. B Dinesh and Munirappa
- iii. R Divya
- iv. D S Gayathri etc,
- v. H Ravikumar etc,

06 Chemical Science Research Committee

Chairperson: PanduRangappa

Convenor: G Krishnamurthy

Speakers:

- (i) P R Chetana
- (ii) A S JeevanChakravarthy
- (iii) A C Jayasree
- (iv) Mohammad Imran Khan and Shivashankar
- (v) Kale Gowda
- (vi) B M Omkaramurthy and G Krishnamurthy

07 Commerce Research Committee

Chairperson: A Elangovan/ M Muniraju

Convenor: Anil Kumar/Sarvmangala

Speakers:

- (i) Fatin and M Muninarayanappa
- (ii) S Komal and S R Madhavi
- (iii) Naveen I H Kumar
- (iv) D B Pavan Kumar and K R Jalaja
- (v) Kushala

08 Communication and Journalism Research Committee

Chairperson: I Arul Aram/ Bhargavi

Convenor: S Hemamalini

Speakers:

(i) J H Akash and I Arul Aram

(ii) Amalahakokiaraj and I Arul Aram

(iii) Ankita Chattopadhyay

(iv) Parama Gupta and I Arul Aram

(v) Shaista NasReem

(vi) K Periyakamman and A Sriram

11 Ecological and Environmental Science Research Committee

Chairperson: Nandini Natarajan

Convenor: B C Nagaraja

Speakers:

(i) Rajat B Hubballi

(ii) V Jagannatha

(iii) K R Lakshmi and V Jagannatha

(iv) J Mahadev

(v) K S Matachar

12 Economics Research Committee

Chairperson: N M P Verma/ Prof S R Keshava

Convenor: Alpana Srivastava

Speakers:

(i) Mohd Abdullah

(ii) Ahamika Choudhary

(iii) Kamti Devi

(iv) Monika Gaur and Ravi Kant

(v) Debasish Guha

(vi) Pavan Kumar Gupta and Deepanjali Das

13 Education Research Committee

Chairperson: Sudhanshu Bhushan

Convenor: Neeru Snehi

Speakers:

(i) Anu Radha Bose

(ii) Sandip Kumar Ghatak

(iii) Jagdeesh Hulltal

(iv) Ramandeep Kaur

(v) Monika Maini

(vi) Sphoorti Mardi

14 Engineering Science and Technology Research Committee

Chairperson: J S Chauhan

Convenor:

Speakers:

- (i) Manoranjan Saini and Pramod Sharma
- (ii) Rukshanul Haq

15 Geography Research Committee

Chairperson: G K Panda/ Ashok D.Hanjagi

Convenor: Krishna Chandra Rath

Speakers:

- (i) Balal Adhikary and Krishna Chandra Rath
- (ii) Babul Ansary and Krishna Chandra Rath
- (iii) Kishor Dandaparty
- (iv) Rima Das and B Mondal

16 Home Science Research Committee

Chairperson: S.Betsy

Convenor:

Speakers:

- (i) S.Jabeeh and Geetha Santhosh
- (ii) Kriti and Geetha Santhosh
- (iii) Krithika Raj and Geetha Santhosh

17 International Relation Studies & Defense Strategic Studies

Chairperson: Yeshi Choedon

Convenor:

Speakers:

- (i) Hemsagar Barik
- (ii) Abhishek Choudhary
- (iii) Bhaskar Jyoti Deka
- (iv) Ramakant Dubey
- (v) Sankalpa Guha
- (vi) Madhan Mohan Jaganathan

18 Juridical Science Research Committee

Chairperson: V Sudhesh / M Vishwanath
Convenor: Aravinda H T / Rajesh Kumar Kamble
Speakers:
(i) Vidhi Mohan Chadha
(ii) Gauri Gupta
(iii) V Sudhesh and M Kavya
(iv) Anita Patil
(v) Ashok R Patil

19 Linguistics Research Committee

Chairperson: Prof. K Y Narayanaswamy
Convenor:
Speakers:
(i) Priya Maji
(ii) Kumar Pritesh
(iii) Jyothi Venkatesh
(iv) V.K.Bhanumathy
(v) Sujatha Swam
(vi) N.Pushpalatha
(vii) Shravya Mouli
(viii) P.N.Umesh
(ix) T.Avinash

20 Management Science Research Committee

Chairperson: Chethan Bajaj
Convenor: SubjashreeKar
Speakers:
(i) N Bhavya
(ii) S Likitha
(iii) Bhargavi M
(iv) M Muninarayana and K B Varna
(v) A Nataraj
(vi) IrshadNazeer

21 Mathematical and Statistical Science Research Committee

Chairperson: T C Panda / G Siddheswar
Convenor: Yerra Shankar Rao
Speakers:
(i) Ayeesha Banu and Achala L Nargund
(ii) Chandra K Jaggi
(iii) B N Lakshmi and C S Asha
(iv) Ashish and Sujatha Das
(v) G R Megha Shree and Achala L Nargund

22 Medical and Health Science Research Committee

Chairperson: S Saraswathi

Convenor: Navya Sri S

Speakers:

(i) MukutBhawmik

(ii) P Gauthami

(iii) Vidhee L Gujarati

(iv) N KarjKalan

(v) AmitaMukhopadhyay

23 Philosophy Research Committee

Chairperson:Sundhar Sarukai

Convenor: MeeraBaindur

Speakers:

(i)TanaviBeheka

(ii)ManjariChakrabarty

(iii)Rajnee Devi

(iv) SaritaKar

(v) AnkitaKushwaha

24 Physics Research Committee

Chairperson: AshokeSen / SabyasachiChatterjee

Convenor: Anuj Kumar Dubey

Speakers:

(i)Ravinder K Banyal

(ii)Sarbari Bhattacharya

(iii) S Chatterjee

(iv) AnujDubey

25 Political Science Research Committee

Chairperson: Ajay Gudavarthi / J S Sadanadh

Convenor: Akriti Bhatia

Speakers:

(i)MeenakshiBansal

(ii)Tahir Rashid

(iii)PrashantaChakravarthy

(iv) Anita Das

(v) Atam Das and DebjitGoswami

(vi) Rajashri Das Gupta

26 Psychology Research Committee

Chairperson: M Sreenivas

Convenor: R Rashmi

Speakers:

(i) Lijiya Chacko and P Athira

(ii) RajatGarg

(iii) SakshiKaushal

(iv) Jitendra Kumar

(v) Akansha Singh

27 Social Work Research Committee

Chairperson: L S Gandhi Doss

Convenor: Paul Newman

Speakers:

(i) H Ananda and S V Murthy

(ii) V S murthy and H K Chandra Shekar

(iii) S V Murthy

28 Sociology Research Committee

Chairperson: Samata B Deshmane

Convenor:

Speaker:

(i) IlitoAchumi

(ii) P Ambedkar and A B Reddy

(iii) Supurna Banerjee

(iv) SurujBeri

(v) RashiBhargava

(vi) Akash Bhattacharya

14:30 pm-17:00 pm B-THEMATIC PANELS

01 Conflicts, War, Peace and Social Security

Chairperson: A K Ramakrishnan / Dominic Davidaapa

Convenor: SimaBaidya / C G Laxmipathi

Speakers:

(i) AminaBibi

(ii) BhaskarJyoti

(iii) K SenDhruv

(iv) M Jayarama and E Shibina

(v) Premanand Mishra

02 Democracy and Human Rights

Chairperson: G Palanithurai / RajaramTolpadi

Convenor:

Speaker:

(i) MadhumithaChatterjee

(ii) ArushiKaushik

(iii) Bheemabai S Mulage

(iv) JyotirajPathak and JumiKalita

(v) Vishwanath , Jyothi

03 Ecological and Environment Protection Movements

Chairperson: C P Muthanna / Helen Roselene

Convenor: Soumya Mahesh

Speaker:

(i) Shravan Kumar

(ii) Chitra Lakhera

04 Ethics of Science and Society

Chairperson: Asha Mukherjee

Convenor: ManjulikaVaz

Speaker :

(i) Prasanna Warriar

05 Global Warming and Climate Change

Chairperson: S K Satheesh

Convenor:

Speaker:

(i) RamadeepKaur

(ii) Ranjith Kumar

(iii) Josephine

07 Information Technology, Mass Media and Culture

Chairperson: B.Balaswamy / A S Balasubramanya

Convenor: Rajeswari

Speaker:

(i) KaluvoyaAnitha

(ii) MuthuvelDeivehdrah and M R Ehiya

(iii) Saurav Gupta

08 Labour in Organized and Unorganized Sector

Chairperson: Jeet Singh Mann

Convenor: Sathish Gowda

Speakers:

(i) Antara Bhattacharya and De Shelly

(ii) M K Charles

(iii) Karan Singh Chauhan

(iv) SikhaGautham

(v) Sanjeev G S Gowda

(vi) N SathishGowda

10 Natural Resources, Biodiversity and Geographic Information System

Chairperson: Sunil Nautiyal

Convenor: HimangshuDutta

Speakers:

(i) Mir KhursheedAlam

(ii) M G Chandrakanth

(iii) AmitaGhatak and JharnaPathak

(iv) Michael Islary

(v) M A KatakTalware

11 Patent Laws and Intellectual Property Rights

Chairperson: T Ramakrishna

Convenor:

Speakers:

(i) R Jyothi Lakshmi

12 Peoples (Dalits, Tribes, Women, Peasants, etc) Struggles and Movements for Equitable Democratic Society

Chairperson: Meena Deshpande

Convenor:

Speakers:

(i) Ashok Kumar

(ii) SaptakMondal and SoumyaJyoti Roy

(iii) Krishna

13 Peoples Health and Quality of Life

Chairperson: DivakarGoli
Convenor:
Speakers:
 (i) ArnabChatterjee and Sandip Kumar
 (ii) Gupta K
 (iii) ShaliniGarg and Punam A G Rawal

14 Peasants, Land-use and Livelihood

Chairperson: Parikala Alex
Convenor: Letha Devi
Speakers:
 (i) S Anirudhan
 (ii) Joice K Joseph and K R Baijy
 (iii)
 (iv) SaikatMajumdar
 (v) FalakNaaz

15 Political Economy of India

Chairperson: Raman Murthy / R K Panda
Convenor:
Speaker:
 (i) SmritiSaurabh Singh

17:00 pm-18:00 pm	4 th B.V.Rangarao Memorial Lecture	Auditorium
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Chairman: BaishnabC.Tripathy

Guest Speaker: Amit Bhadhuri

Title: Economic Growth and Aspects of Inequality in Indian Democracy

Chief Rapporteur: B Chaudhary

18:00 pm-19:30	45 th Annual General House Meeting of ISSA	Auditorium
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Chairman: Baishnab.C.Tripathy

Vice-Chairman:

XLIII Indian Social Science Congress

- i. Asha Mukerjee
- ii. Sambasiva Rao

President-Elect: Ashok Jain

General Secretary: D.M. Diwakar

All Members

19:30 pm-20:00 pm	Free Time	
20:00 pm- 21:00 pm	Dinner	
21:00 pm-23:00 pm	Task Force Meeting	

XLIII Indian Social Science Congress

Programmes

SUNDAY, JANUARY 19, 2020

09:00 am- 11:00 am	PLENARY III	Auditorium
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Chairman: Ashok Jain

Speaker I: Santosh.K.Kar

Title: Doing Science of Nature in India Today

Speaker II: V.N.Bhoraskar

Title: Recent Development in Nuclear Technology and Its Benefits to Society

Speaker II: Binda Paranjape

Title: Language and Culture: Shifting Paradigms

Discussants : Chief Rapporteur: B.Chaudhury

11:00 am- 11:15 am	TEA BREAK	
11:15 am- 13:15	PLENARY IV	Auditorium

Chairman: PrakashBurte

Speaker I : Debabrata Dutta

Title: Impact of 'Brain-Drain' on Growth of Indigenous Science and Technology

Speaker II: Asha Mukerjee

Title: Religious Studies as Religion Lived: Current Science of Nature-Society in India

Discussants:

- i. G.Parthasarathy
- ii. Ashoke Kumar Sen

XLIII Indian Social Science Congress

Open Discussion

Chief Rapporteur: B Chaudhury

13:15 pm-14:00 pm	LUNCH BREAK	
14:00 pm-14:30 pm	FREE TIME	

14:30 pm-17:00 pm	PARALLEL SESSIONS OF ALL RESEARCH COMMITTEE, THEMATIC PANEL AND SEMINARS/SYMPOSIA	
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PARALLEL SESSIONS

14:30 pm-17:00 pm	RESEARCH COMMITTEES
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01 Agricultural Science Research Committee

Chairperson: Shakunthala Sridhara

Convenor:

Speaker I: G.S.Chandana and C.P.Gracy

Speaker II: S.C.Kiran and C.Nagaraj Aiah

Speaker III: S.Kiruthika and Kumar Suresh

Speaker IV: Anil Kumar, Archana Kumari, Anirban Kundu and Sayani Mukhopadhyay

Speaker V: Abhishek Kokare, etc,

Speaker VI: G.S. Mahadevaiah

Speaker VII: Brajesh Kumar Uikey

Speaker VIII: Narayan V.Swamy

Speaker IX: C.S.Venkatesh etc,

02 Anthropology Research Committee

Chairperson: S.Sumathi

Convenor: A.Chella Perumal

No Paper

03 Archaeology, History and Culture Research Committee

Chairperson: Vikas Gupta

Convenor:

Speaker I: Mahesh Kumar Jakhad

Speaker II: V.Kantharaju

Speaker III: Rakesh Kumar
 Speaker IV: Santosh Kumar
 Speaker V: M.Malini
 Speaker VI: Vivek Ranjan

04 Biological or Life Science Research Committee

Chairperson: S.Manian/ H.P.Pattaraju
Convenor: H.Ravikumar/T.P.N.Hariprasad
 Speaker I: Raja Babu Kushwah et.al.
 Speaker II: C.G.Kusuma et.al.
 Speaker III: Mahesh Pattabhiramaiah et.al.
 Speaker IV: S.Rajashekara et.al.
 Speaker V: H.R.Ranjitha et.al.
 Speaker VI: M.V.Madhushree Rao et.al.
 Speaker VII: N.R.Alexander and Shobha Jaganaatha
 Speaker VIII: N.Sarojani Devi

06 Chemical Science Research Committee

Chairperson: Pandurangappa
Convenor: G.Krishnamurthy
 Speaker I: R.Rakshith etc
 Speaker II: S.Sangeetha etc.
 Speaker III: K.Shyam Prasad and S.L.M.Shamshuddih
 Speaker IV: K.M.Supritha and M.Pandurangappa
 Speaker V: S.Alexander R, et.al
 Speaker VI: Shasiya Rizwan et.al
 Speaker VII: K.U.Nayana et.al
 Speaker VIII: M.J.Madhura

07 Commerce Research Committee

Chairperson: A.L.Elangovan/ M.Muniraju
Convenor: Anil Kumar
 Speaker I: D.V.Lokeshwari and R.Paravathi
 Speaker II: K.M.Mahesh and K.Manjunath
 Speaker III: Uday Krishna Mittra
 Speaker IV: N.Rakshitha
 Speaker V: H.B.Siddaraju and M.Muninarayanappa
 Speaker VI: Yelsoju Somachary
 Speaker VII: K.R.Vittala
 Speaker VIII: Begum M.Sana
 Speaker IX: H.R.Padmanabha
 Speaker X: Narebdrs Kumar

08 Communication and Journalism Research Committee

Chairperson: I.Arul Aram/D.H Bhargavi
Convenor: S.Hemamalini
Speaker I: Ankita Chattopadhyay
Speaker II: K.Pradeep
Speaker III: Santosh Kumar Putta
Speaker IV: M.Ramaraj and B.Radha
Speaker V: K.Sathuya etc.
Speaker VI: Mohammad Shameer Shaik
Speaker VII: Karishma Laxmichany Gurung and Kumari K.P.Divya
Speaker VIII: Ashtha Sharma and Shjmali Banerjee
Speaker IX: Padmanair Pooja and Kumari K.P.Divya
Speaker X: Akshat Bhat and D.H.Bhargavi

11 Ecological and Environmental Science Research Committee

Chairperson: Nalini Natarajan
Convenor: B.C.Nayarga
Speaker I: K.L.Prakash et.al
Speaker II: M.M.Raghavendra et.al
Speaker III: Savinaya Malve Sathish et.al
Speaker IV: Gopal Susheel Shalini
Speaker V: J.Narayan
Speaker VI: M.R.Nagaraju

12 Economics Research Committee

Chairperson: NMP Verma/ S.R.Keshava
Convenor: Alpana Srivastava
Speaker I: Nimish Gupta
Speaker II: Sahirul Hassan and B.Mishra
Speaker III: Priti Jha
Speaker IV: R.Priyanka Joshi
Speaker V: Shivangi Kaushik
Speaker VI: Asma Kouser

13 Education Research Committee

Chairperson: Shudanshu Bhushan
Convenor: Neeru Snehi
Speaker I: S.Arokia Mary
Speaker II: Neha and K.S.Roop
Speaker III: Shabina Nishat Omar
Speaker IV: Twinkle Panda
Speaker V: A.P.Fleix Raj

Speaker VI: A.C.Yogesh
Speaker VII: Suvarnlata
Speaker VIII: R.B.Kavya Kishore
Speaker IX: Jagdeesh Hullyal
Speaker X: C.K.Awasthy

15 Geography Research Committee

Chairperson: G.K.Panda
Convenor: Krishna Chandra Rath
Speaker I: P.Das Pattanayak
Speaker II: Sanat Kumar Guchhait
Speaker III: Monalisha Mishra and G.K.Panda
Speaker IV: Saptparna Mishra and K.C.Rath
Speaker V: K.C.Rath and Manas Ranjan Das

16 Home Science

Chairperson: S.Betsy
Convenor:
Speaker I: Preeti Srivastava and V.Padma
Speaker II: Zainab Begum and Shubhi Agarwal

17 International Relation Studies & Defense Strategic Studies

Chairperson: Yeshi Choedon
Convenor:
Speaker I: Shruthi A.Kalyani
Speaker II: Jitendra Kumar
Speaker III: Kurisravan Kumar
Speaker IV: Munmum Majumdar and R.H.Shimray
Speaker V: Rajeev Kumar Ranjan
Speaker VI: Shifa Sadiqe

18 Juridical Science Research Committee

Chairperson: M.Vishwanath/ V.Sudesh
Convenor: H.T.Aravinda/ Rakesh Kumar Kamesh
Speaker I: D.Rangaswamy
Speaker II: Ravneet Sandhu
Speaker III: Amendra Tarenia
Speaker IV: Akshay Yadav
Speaker V: R.M.Kamble

19 Linguistics Research Committee

Chairperson: K.V.Narathanswamy

Convenor:

Speaker I: Swamy Sujatha

Speaker II: N.Pushpalatha

Speaker III: Shraya Mouli

Speaker IV: Meti Mallikaju

Speaker V: Narandra Govindappa

Speaker VI: P.N.Umesh

Speaker VII: Avinash

Speaker VIII: B.C.Nagendra Kumar

Speaker IX: Nityandra Shetty

20 Management Science Research Committee

Chairperson: Chetan Bajaj

Convenor: Subashree Kar

Speaker I: Irshad Najeer

Speaker II: E.Prasarthi and P.Narayana Reddy

Speaker III: B.V.Pushpa

Speaker IV: S.Ramagopal

Speaker V: Sandhya S.Rani

Speaker VI: M.Sow

21 Mathematical and Statistical Science Research Committee

Chairperson: T.C.Panda/ G.Siddheswar

Convenor: Yerra Shankar Rao

Speaker I: Gopabandhu Mishra and Archana

Speaker II: Panigrahi

Speaker III: Achal. L. Nargund

Speaker IV: Madhumita Panda and Sujata Dash

Speaker V: B.Patra and Sujata Dash

Speaker VI: Yerra Shankar Rao and T.C.Panda

Speaker VII: Ashish Arora

Speaker VIII: M.C.Bharathi et.al

Speaker IX: R.Sumitra and M.A.Archarya

Speaker X: R.Sumithra

Speaker XI: R.Sumitra and Deepa.R.Aharya

Speaker XII: Sumitra and Shyanala Venkataraman

Speaker XIII: Sumitra and J.M.Shivrathi

Speaker XIV: Sumitra and T.Arul Selvamay

22 Medical and Health Science Research Committee

Chairperson: S.Saraswathi
Convenor: Sri.S.Navya
 Speaker I: Sri.S.Navya
 Speaker II: Hari Priya
 Speaker III: Sahand Qutab
 Speaker IV: Karun Ramesh Kumar
 Speaker V: C.R.Rao
 Speaker VI: Nivedita Roy
 Speaker VII: Syeda Sumaiya
 Speaker VIII: Praneeth
 Speaker IX: Ashoojit Kuar, Anand and P.S.Sawant

23 Philosophy Research Committee

Chairperson: Sundar Sarukkai
Convenor: Meera Baindur
 Speaker I: Purnima Lenka and Sarita Kar
 Title: Speaker II: Pawas Marwah
 Speaker III: S.Maya
 Speaker IV: Gopal Paul
 Speaker V: Priya Prabhat
 Speaker VI: Meera Baindur

24 Physics Research Committee

Chairperson: Ashok Sen/ Sabyasachi Chatterjee
Convenor: Anuj Kumar Dubey
 Speaker I: Ranjan Gupta
 Speaker II: Y.C.Kamala
 Speaker III: Bindu Madampilly etc.
 Speaker IV: Prodeep Mallik
 Speaker V: Ajith Sahasranaman
 Speaker VI: Prajval Shastri

25 Political Science Research Committee

Chairperson: Ajay Gudavarthi/ J.S.Sadhananda
Convenor: Akriti Bhatia
 Speaker I: Rajshree Dutta
 Speaker II: Hafsa Fathima
 Speaker III: Qazi Mohd. Jamshed
 Speaker IV: K.Kumar
 Speaker V: Nafisa Khatoon and Anubhav Bishen

28 Sociology Research Committee

Chairperson: Samta B.Despande

Convenor:

Speaker I: Simashree Bora

Speaker II: Pratishta Derborah

Speaker III: Debarathi Chakraborty

Speaker IV: Anasua Chatterjee

Speaker V: Nilamber Cheetri

Speaker VI: M.Kowaslya

Speaker VII: Jayeeta Basu

14:30 pm-17:00 pm THEMATIC PANELS

01 Conflicts, War, Peace and Social Security

Chairperson: Dominic Davidappa

Convenor: Sima Vaidaya, C.G.Laxmipathi

Speaker I: Meghna Muralidharan

Speaker II: Kayanee Richhariya

Speaker III: Shyam Somawanshi

Speaker IV: Neha Sukhija

Speaker V: I.Yalphalemba

08 Labour in Organized and Unorganized Sector

Chairperson: Jeet Singh Maan

Convenor: Sathish Gowda

Speaker I: S.S.Janhavi

Speaker II: C.R.Jilova

Speaker III: Balwinder Kaur

Speaker IV: Salauddin Khan

Speaker V: Gireesh.J.Kumar

Speaker VI: Devidas G.Maley

Speaker VII: Kali Chittibabu

10 Natural Resources, Biodiversity and Geographic Information System

Chairperson: Sunil Natiyal

Convenor: Himanshu Dutta

Speaker I: Charan Kumar and Shrikant Gunaga

Speaker II: G.Sathis Kumar and S.Ramswamy

Speaker III: M.Lavanya and H.Muthu Kumar

Speaker IV: M.M.Mohan and M.Muthukumar
 Speaker V: Namasvayan
 Speaker VI: S.Pasupathui and M.Muthukumar

13 Peoples Health and Quality of Life

Chairperson: Divakar Goli
Convenor:
 Speaker I: T.S.Nisargapriya etc.
 Speaker II: Shahana Qutab
 Speaker III: K.C.Rath and Rabiul Ansary
 Speaker IV: Motika S.Rymbai and T.Darishisha
 Speaker V: E.S.Sabna
 Speaker VI: Smita Sahu
 Speaker VII: K.Sarvand etc.
 Speaker VIII: Bhavini Soorha etc.
 Speaker IX: K.Shruthi

14:30-17:00	Symposia/Seminars	
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New Education Policy, 2019

Chairman: Murzban Jal
Title: New Education Policy, 2019
Speaker I:
Title:
Speaker II:
Title:

17:00 pm- 18:00 pm	PUBLIC LECTURE III	Auditorium
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Chairman: Santosh K.Kar

Speaker I: P.Ganesham

Title: Role of Traditional and Modern Science in Health of People

Speaker II: K.S Sharma

Title: Seven Decades of Decaying Republic India democracy crisis

Chief Rapporteur: B.Chaudhury

18:00 pm-19:00 pm	FREE TIME FOR STATE-WISE MEETINGS AND OFFICAL MEETINGS	
19:00 pm-20:00 pm	CULTURAL PROGRAMME	
20:00 pm-21:00 pm	DINNER	
21:00 pm-22:30 pm	TASK FORCE MEETING	

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Programmes

MONDAY, JANUARY 20, 2020

09:00 am- 11:00 am	PLENARY V	Auditorium
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Chairman: Baishnab C.Tripathy

Speaker I: Vidyanand Nanjundiah

Title: Cooperative Behaviour in Microorganisms as a Consequence of 'Sociology', not just genes

Speaker II: S.ChandrashekarShetty

Title: Research in Medical Education and Health Care Current Status and Future Perspectives

Speaker III: Shazla Anjum

Title: Tuberculosis: Current Research And Theory

Discussants:

i. **S.Saraswathi**

ii. **Jacob Vadakkahchery**

Open Discussion:

Chief Rapporteur: B.Chaudhury

11:05 am- 13:15 pm	PLENARY VI	Auditorium
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Chairman: Sabyasachi Chatterjee

Speaker I: V.Ramanatha Rao

Title: Understanding Biodiversity for human & societal wellbeing

Speaker II: S.V.R Shetty

Title: Rainfed Agriculture: Resource base, Technologies and Societal Imperatives

Speaker III: G.Parthasarthy

Title: Mineral Science-For Societal Applications and sustainable Development

Chief Rapporteur: B.Chaudhury

13:15 pm-14:00 pm	LUNCH BREAK	
14:00 pm-14:30 pm	FREE TIME	
14:30 pm-17:00 pm	PARALLEL SESSIONS OF ALL RESEARCH COMMITTEE, THEMATIC PANEL AND SEMINARS/SMPOSIA	

14:30 -17:00	RESEARCH COMMITTEES
--------------	---------------------

01 Agricultural Science Research Committee

Chairperson: Shukuntala Shridhar

Convenor:

Speaker I: Sujit Maji and Sayani Mukhopadhyay

Speaker II: Y.Nagaraju etc.

Speaker III: Y.Nagaraju. etc,

Speaker IV: Sumit Panja and Sayani Mukhopadhyay

Speaker V: Roopa B. Patil etc,

Speaker VI: V.Rajendra Prasad. etc,

Speaker VII: Prayag

Speaker VIII: Usha Ravindra

Speaker IX: K.Reddy, etc,

Speaker X: Arnab Roy

Speaker XI: Narayan V.Swamy

Speaker XII: M.L.Thejaswini, etc,

Speaker XIII: C.S.Venkathesh etc,

Speaker XIV: Aiswarya Sabu and Rani.S.Padma

Speaker XV: Rothith L.Shankar and R.Anitha

Speaker XVI: M.H.Shankara etc,

Speaker XVII: Akansha Singh and Darshan Punia

Speaker XVIII: Rana Pratap Singh

Speaker XIX: Sarabjeet Singh, etc,

Speaker XX: Sarabjeet Singh, etc

Speaker XXI: K.N.Spandana and C.P.Gracy

03 Archaeology, History and Culture Research Committee

Chairperson: Vikas Gupta

Convenor:

Speaker I: Terence Mathew

Speaker II: S.Purushothana

Speaker III: Harlal Singh

Speaker IV: M.Suresh Singh

Speaker V: R.R.Yadav

04 Biological or Life Science Research Committee

Chairperson: S.Manian/ H.P.Puttaraju
Convenor: H.Ravikumar/TPN Hariprasad
Speaker I: Shweta J.Sabannayar
Speaker II: M.Shanthala ,etc,
Speaker III: C.K.Sumachirayu
Speaker IV: Viod Gubbiveerann

08 Communication and Journalism Research Committee

Chairperson: I.Arul Aram/ Bhargavi
Convenor: S.Hemamanni
Speaker I: Shweta Singh
Speaker II: Bollam Tirupathi
Speaker III: Kavitha Vamanan
Speaker IV: K.Venkatlakshmi
Speaker V: R.Yadhunandah and P.Lalmohan
Speaker VI:K.Akshaya and Dikila Bhutia
Speaker VII: Kuslum Mish and D.H.Bhargavi
Speaker VIII: E.K. Seemon and Shyamali
Speaker IX: Banerjee
Speaker X: Gaurish Rao and Dikila Bhutia
Speaker XI: Arfath Pasho and D.H. Bhargavi
Speaker XII: Megha Singh and D.H.Bhargavi
Speaker XIII: Nikita Hebsur and Kumari K.P.Divya
Speaker XIV: Sasisharan Shalini and A.M.Joshi
Speaker XV: H.K.Renuka and D.H.Bhargavi
Speaker XVI: Sayani Sarkar and Alan Mario Jose
Speaker XVII: P.S.Reddy and K.R.Divya Kumar
Speaker XVIII: Sneha Mukerjee
Speaker XIX: Vedika Jain
Speaker XX: V M Varrier and P.G.Krishnan
Speaker XXI: Ansha Prasad
Speaker XXII: Navy Satya Garikapati
Speaker XXIII: Twinkle and D.H.Bhargavi
Speaker XXIV: Sreedevi
Speaker XXV: Devisha Atum Kar et.al
Speaker XXVI: Oindrila Chakrabarti
Speaker XXVII: E.Samuel Oluwaseun

12 Economics Research Committee

Chairperson: NMP Verma/ S.R.Keshava
Convenor: Alpana Srivastava
Speaker I: Dinesh Kumar
Speaker II: Shanu Kumar

Speaker III: B.Mishra and Samaul Hassan
Speaker IV: M.K.Padhy
Speaker V: Sayanthi Poddar
Speaker VI: Pratinidhi Verma
Speaker VII: Himanshu Rastogi
Speaker VIII: Baiijayanti Rout
Speaker IX: Motika.S.Rymbal etc,
Speaker X: J.Shashi Dhar
Speaker XI: Jaya Srivastava
Speaker XII: Upendranath Shukla
Speaker XIII: Vandana Singh and M.S.Khan
Speaker XIV: P.K.Sinha
Speaker XV: N.Sqwmaya
Speaker XVI: Alpana Srivastava
Speaker XVII: Veena Thaware
Speaker XVIII: D.Vanathi
Speaker XIX: N.S.Viswanath

13 Education Research Committee

Chairperson: Sudhanshu Bhushan
Convenor: Neeru Snehi
Speaker I: Shruti Kirti Rastogi
Speaker II: J.R.Sahoo
Speaker III: Anshul Saluja
Speaker IV: Jinny Sharma and Anjali Mehera
Speaker V: Renu Yadav

15 Geography Research Committee

Chairperson: G.K.Panda
Convenor: Krishna Chandra Rath
Speaker I: S.T.Rehman
Speaker II: Koyel Sarkar and S.K.Guchhait
Speaker III: Swatilekha Sen and S.K.Guchhait
Speaker IV: Shekar Sulochana

17 International Relation Studies ,Defense and Strategic Studies

Chairperson: Yeschi Choedon
Convenor:
Speaker I: Riddhi Sanyal
Speaker II: Pawan Kumar Sharma
Speaker III: M.P.Shibu
Speaker IV: Annb Sunmbul
Speaker V: Arundhati Wamorkar

19 Linguistics Research Committee

Chairman: D.R.Rao/K.V.Narayanaswamy

Convenor: Tariq khan

Speaker I: Sabita Banerjee

Speaker II: Manjunath Addr

Speaker III: S.Shankar Halinath

Speaker IV: K.Vidyakumar

Speaker V: Bharti Devi

Spekaer VI: N.Venkatesh

Spekaer VII:R. Chalapathy

Speaker VIII: Anjana Murthy

Speaker IX:R.Devaraj

Speaker X: Puneeth Kumar

Speaker XI: S.Shivangi

Speaker XII: S.G.Chaith

20 Management Science Research Committee

Chairperson: Chetan Bajaj

Convenor: Subhashree Kar

Speaker I: Sumit Saha and Prity Kumar

Speaker II: Menedhar Shankrappa

Speaker III: Shyam Kumar Sinha

Speaker IV: Shree Vamshi and Subhashree Kar

Speaker V: Arvind Singh Vijaya

Speaker VI: N.S.Vishwanath

21 Mathematical and Statistical Science Research Committee

Chairperson: T.C.Panda/G.Siddheswar

Convenor: Yerra Shankar Rao

Speaker I: K.Rekha, etc,

Speaker II: P.Sreenivasulu, etc,

Speaker III: M.S.Suguna and L.Achala

Speaker IV: P.Sangeetha Swapna

Speaker V: Indu Tyagi etc.

23 Philosophy Research Committee

Chairperson: Prof. SundarSarukkai

Convenor:MeeraBaindur

Speaker I: Uday Ratna Arul

Speaker II: Sumit Rout

Speaker III: Debirupa Basu Roy

Speaker IV: M.P.Terrence Samuel

24 Physics Research Committee

Chairperson: Prof. Ashoke Sen / Sabyasachi Chatterjee

Convenor: Dr. Anuj Kumar Dubey

Speaker I: Arun V. Thampan

Speaker II: Leena Wadia

25 Political Science Research Committee

Chairperson: Prof. Ajay Gudavarthi / J S Sadanandh

Convenor: Ms. Akriti Bhatiya

Speaker I: Dharmendra Kumar

Speaker II: Ranjit Kumar

Speaker III: Vikash Kumar

Speaker IV: Munmum Majumdar and R.H. Shimray

Speaker V: R.K. Pandey

Speaker VI: B.A.P. Pani

Speaker VII: Sanchmitra Parida

Speaker VIII: Nazir Hussain Paswal

Speaker IX: Saheli Roychowdhary

Speaker X: Suresh Prasad

Speaker XI: S.P. Shahi

Speaker XII: Priya Sharma

Speaker XIII: Aasima Banu Sheikh

Speaker XIV: Vijay Shankar Vikash

Speaker XV: Manohar Singh Warjai

28 Sociology Research Committee

Chairperson: Samata B Deshmane

Convenor:

Speaker I: Supriya Chotani

Speaker II: Pravati Dalua

Speaker III: Mittoo Das

Speaker IV: R.R. Dash

Speaker V: N. Somila Devi

Speaker VI: Vinod Kumar

Speaker VII: P. Majumdal

Speaker VIII: Shalini Mishra

Speaker IX: Rahul Mohanty

Speaker X: Sudhesna Devi

Speaker II: D.A. Dungdung

Speaker XI: Gurav Shushant

Speaker XII: Meenakshi Gautam

Speaker XIII: Garchi Gyan

Speaker XIV: Bharat Hun

Speaker XV: Niharika Jaiswal

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Speaker XVI: Jesna Jaya Chandra
Speaker XVII: Moureen Kali
Speaker XVIII: T.T.Kharsynthiew
Speaker XIX: D.Khuntia
Speaker XX: Rekha Konasam

16:00 pm-17:00 pm THEMATIC PANELS

08 Labour in Organized and Unorganized Sector

Chairperson: Jeet Singh Mann
Convenor: Sathish Gowda
Speaker I: Anamika Moktan and Saumya Chakrabarty
Speaker II: Anupuma Nair
Speaker III: Priyanka Neog
Speaker IV: Aneeshv Pillai
Speaker V: Praveen
Speaker VI: Alok Roy
Speaker VII: R.S.Rohini
Speaker VIII: B.Rout and B.Meher
Speaker IX: Uday Shankar
Speaker X: M.I Shilpa
Speaker XI: Ranjit Sil
Speaker XII: S.Singh and Charan Tej
Speaker XIII: Ruchi Singh

10 Natural Resources, Biodiversity and Geographic Information System

Chairperson: Dr. Sunil Nautiyal
Convenor: Himangshu Dutta
Speaker I: P.Periyasamy
Speaker II: Puneeth
Speaker III: Himashu Shekhar Sahu and M.Muthukuma
Speaker IV: K.Sanyal and S.Dasgupta
Speaker V: R.Seenivasan
Speaker VI: Amitabh Shukla
Speaker VII: A.Mary Varkey

14:30-17:00	Symposia/Seminars	
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Current Space Science, Technology and Society

Chairman: V.Jagannatha

Theme:

Theme: Space Technology and Social Implication

Speaker I: K Ganesh Raj

Title: Study of Changes in Bengaluru Lakes using Geospatial Technology Case of Bengaluru Urban

Speaker II: K.M Jagadish

Title: Remote Sensing Self-Reliance in India

17:00 pm – 18:00 pm

PUBLIC LECTURE IV

Auditorium

Chairman : Vinod K Gaur

Speaker : Vikas Gupta

Title: : Zaka Ullah: Language and Knowledge

Chief Rapporteur : B N Chaudhary

18:00 pm-19:00 pm	FREE TIME FOR STATE-WISE MEETINGS AND OFFICIAL MEETINGS	
19:00 pm-20:00 pm	CULTURAL PROGRAMME	
20:00 pm-21:00 pm	DINNER	
21:00 pm-22:30 pm	TASK FORCE MEETING	

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Programmes

TUESDAY, JANUARY 21, 2020

09:00 am- 11:00 am	PLENARY VII	Auditorium
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Chairman: P Ganesham

Speaker I: Prakash Burte

Title: GDP Fetishism Strangulates Democracy, Sustainability and Human Development

Speaker II: S.G.Vombatkere

Title: Energy, Economics and Climate Change

Discussants: D.M.Diwakar

Open Discussion:

Chief Rapporteur: B.Chaudhury

11:15 am- 13:00 am	PLENARY VIII	Auditorium
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Chairman: T C Panda

Speaker I: Rana Pratap Singh

Title: Management of Cancer through chemo prevention

Speaker II: MuzzafarAssadi

Title: Crisis of Nation –States: Demise or Resurgence?

Discussants: Prakash Burte

Murzban Jal

Open Discussion:

Chief Rapporteur: B.Chaudhury

Proceedings

13:15 pm-14:00 pm	LUNCH BREAK	
14:00 pm-14:30 pm	FREE TIME	
14:00 pm-15:30 pm Chairman: Sabyasachi Chatterjee	Discussion on Task Force Report Assembly of All Delegates	
15:30 pm-17:30 pm	Valedictory	Auditorium
15:30-15:40	Welcome Speech:	S.Japhet
15:40-16:00	Chief Rapporteur:	Binay Chaudhury
16:00-16:20	Our Impressions and Thought:	V.Sivaram and M.Muniraju
16:20-16:50	Valedictory Address: Chief Guest:	A.S.Kiran Kumar
16:50-17:00	What Next ?	Ashok Jain
17:00-17:15	Presidential Observation	B.C.Tripathy
17:15-17:30	Vote of Thanks	D.M.Diwakar
17:30-18:00	Farewell/Tea	
18:00-19:00	Free time	
19:00-20:00	Farewell Dinner	

ANNEXURE – II
REGISTERED DELEGATES

OF

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(I) REGISTERED DELEGATES (ISSA)

SL. No.	Address	
1.	Abhyankar ,Kalyani Student National University of Advanced Legal Studies, Nas Road, HMT Colony North Kalamassary Kochi 683503 (Kerala)	8. Akhtar, S. Bengaluru Central University, , Bengaluru-560001
2.	Adde ,Manjunatha M Journalist, Bangalore	9. Amrutha, M. K. Research Associate National Institute of Adanced Studies (NIAS), IISC Campus, Bangalore 560012
3.	Adhikary ,Balai Research Scholar P. G. Department of Geography Utkal University, Vani Vihar Bhubaneswar 751004	10. Anandharaj ,N. Deptament of Media Sciences Anna University, Guindy,Chennai 600025 (Tamil Nadu)
4.	Adur ,Alaknanda J. Assistant Professor No. 7, 5 th Main Road, Industrial Sub-urb Near Esic Hospital, Peenya, Bangalaore 560022	11. Angom ,Sangeeta National Institute of Educational, Planning and Administration, 17-B, Aurobindo Marg, New Delhi 110016
5.	Aemmage ,Sriram D. c/o Dr. Bhargavi D.H Jain University Bengaluru 560069	12. Anitha ,K. V. Govt. Arts College & Research Center, Bengaluru Central University, Bengaluru 560001
6.	Agrawal ,Palak C/o, Yogesh Agrawal 29/3B, Chetla Central Road 3 rd Floor, Siddhi Sadan Kolkata 700027	13. Aram ,I. Arul (Prof.) Department of Media Sciences Anna University CEG, Campus, Guindy Chennai 600025 (T.N.)
7.	Akash ,J. H. Research Scholar Department of Media Sciences Anna University CEG, Campus, Guindy Chennai 600025 (Tamil Nadu)	14. Arjune ,Vairaj Research Scholar Jawaharlal Nehru University New Mehrauli Road, Near Munirka New Delhi 110067
		15. Arul ,M. Department of Commerce, Periyar University, Periyar Palkalai Nagar, Salem 636011

16. Assadi ,Muzaffar (Prof.)
c/o Raichur University (P)
Special Officer, Raichur University, Raichur
574113
17. Baidya ,Sima (Dr.)
Assistant Professor
Centre for West Asian Studies, School of
International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru
University, New Delhi 110067
18. Baindur ,Meera (Prof.)
Bengaluru Central University, Ambedkar
Veedhi, Bangalore 560001
19. Baleswari ,M. Ponnamm
P.G. Det. R.V. Teachers college, Jayanagar,
Bangalore 560011
20. Bandi, Jnana Teja
Research Assistant
National Law School of India University,
Bangalore 530100
21. Bannadi ,Sabitha
Associate Professor
GFGC,TARIKERE
No.-L-345, Brigade Court Yard, HMT Main,
Bangalore 560040
22. Bansal ,Sakshat
Assistant Professor
Jindal Global Law School, B1-501, Tulip
Grand,
Sonipat 131001
23. Banu ,Arjuman
Research Scholar
Department of Agricultural Marketing, Co-
operation and Buisness Management
GKVK Campus,
Bengaluru 560065
24. Bawane ,Jyoti
Associate Professor
Indian Institute of Education
CES, 128/2, J.P. Nayak Path,
Kothned, Pune 411038
25. Beemabai ,K.
Dept. of commerce, Periyar Palkalai Nagar,
Periyar University, Salem-636011
26. Begum ,Wajeeha
Department of OBG,
National Institute of Unani Medicine,
Kottige Palya, Magadi Main Road
Bengaluru 560091
27. Begum, Jainab
Mount Carmel College
58, Palace Road,
Bengaluru 560052
28. Betsy ,S. R. (Dr.)
Retired Principal
BCM College, Kottayam
St. Anne's Visitation Convent
Payyavoor, P.O.
Kannur 670633 (Kerala)
29. Bhaduri ,Amit (Prof.)
Professor Emeritus,
Jawaharlal Nehru University
Visting Professor,
Council for Social Development
3, Lodhi Gardens, Lodhi Estate, New Delhi
110003
30. Bhardwaj ,Rashmi (Prof.)
Department of Mathematics
Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University
Sector-16C, Dwarka,
Delhi-110078
31. Bhargav, S.
Dept. of Psychology, Bangalore University,
Bangalore 560056
32. Bhat ,Sunayana
Assistant Professor
Christ University, Bangalore
211, Kajinamane, Old Bank Colony, Coconut
Garden
Konanakunte,
Bangalore 560029
33. Bhattacharjee, Jhimli
Associate Professor
Assam University
Silchar 788011 , (Assam)
34. Bhavya,N.
Research Scholar
Manipal Academy for Higher Education,
Manipal 576104 (Karnataka)

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35. Bhoraskar V. N. (Prof.)
Department of Physics, Sungkyunkwan
University Suwan, Republic of Korea
36. Bhushan ,Sudhanshu (Prof.)
National Institute of Educational, Planning
and Administration, 17-B, Aurbindo Marg,
(NCERT Campus) NewDelhi 110016
37. Bhutia, Bibila
c/o Dr. Bhargavi
Jain University
Bengaluru 560069
38. Bibi, Amina
Research Scholar
Tapti Hostel, Room No- 221
Jawaharlal Nehru University
New Delhi 110067
39. Bidasaria, Rishika
c/o Dr. Bhargavi
Jain University
Bengaluru 560069
40. Brig.(Retd.) Ganesham ,P.
102, Vayupuri,
Post-Sainikpuri
Secunderabad 500094 (Telengana)
41. Burte ,Prakash
Retired Scientist, Babha Atomic Research
Centre
Flat No. 02, Rahulnagar
Kokan Express Hotel Lane
Kothrud, Pune 411038
42. Chadda ,Vidhi Madaan
VIPS,
B55, LIC Colony
Paschim Vihar
Delhi 110087
43. Chakrabarti ,Ondraila
c/o Dr. Bhargavi
Jain University
Bengaluru 560069
44. Chakraborty ,Amlan
National Law School of India University,
Bangalore 560072
45. Chalapathy, R.
CESCK
Central Institute of Indian Languages,
Mysore-570006
46. Chandraiah, I.
Director
Quest Smart Learning
H. No.-1-7-178/G, Church Compound,
Suryapet,
Dist.-Suryapet-508213 (Telengana)
47. Charles ,Mwirigi K.
Christ Deemed to-be-University, Hosur Road,
Bangalore 560029
48. Chatterjee ,Arnab
Assistant Professor
Department of Nutrition,
Asdansol Girls's College
Asansol 713304 (West Bengal)
49. Chatterjee ,Madhumita
Maulana Azad College
C-8/1, Chirantani Park
Bansdroni
Kolkata 700070
50. Chattopadhyay ,Saumen (Prof.)
Zakir Hussain Centre for Educational Studies,
Jawaharlal Nehru University,
ZHCES/SSS-II, Room No.-217,
J.N.U., New Delhi 110067
51. Chaubey ,N. P. (Dr.)
Member-Secretary
Indian Social Science Academy
Iswar Saran Degree College Campus,
Allahabad 2111004
52. Chittibabu ,Kali (Dr.)
Assistant Professor
Centre for Informal Sector and Labour
Studies,
School of Social Sciences,
Jawaharlal Nehru University,
New Delhi 110067
53. Choedon ,Yeshi (Prof.)
Centre for International Politics, Organization
and Disarmament, School of International
Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University,
New Delhi 110067
54. Choudhary ,Kanhaiya Lal
Research Scholar
Bhagwant University, Ajmer
Vill- Parmanpur, Post- Gulabbary, via- Samod
Jaipur 303006

55. Choudhury ,Binayak (Prof.)
School of Planning & Architecture, Bhopal,
Neelbad Road, Bhauri,
Bhopal 462030
56. Chouhan, Karan Singh
Assistant Professor
Christ University
(Deemed to-be-University)
School of Law
Hasur Road,
Bangalore 560029
57. Dalavayi ,Rajappa (Prof.)
Professor
Mysore Road, Jnana Bharathi,
Bengaluru 560056 (Karnataka)
58. Das ,Ayan
Department of Political Science,
University of Gaur Banga,
NH-34, P.O: Mokdumpur
Malda – 732103 (W.B.)
Res: Somdeep Apartment 1st
Floor, 35/D, Bagmari Road
Kankurgachi
Kolkata – 700054 (W.B.)
59. Das ,Rima
Guest Lecturer
Bhangar Mahavidyalaya
University of Culcutta
2, Aftab Mosque Lane, Alipore
Kolkata – 700027 (W.B.)
60. Datta ,Debabrata (Dr.)
Senior Scientist-H, Radiological Physics &
Advisory Division, Bhaba Atomic Research
Centre, CT&ORS Building,Anushakti Nagar,
Mumbai 400085
61. Deepa ,A.
Department of Commerce, , Periyar
University, Periyar Palkalai Nagar,
Salem 636011
62. Deka ,Bhaskar Jyoti
Room No. 157 (Old), Brahmaputra Hostel,
Jawahar Lal Nehru University,
New Delhi 110067
63. Deshmane ,Samata B. (Prof.)
Department of Sociology,
Mysore Road, Jnana Bharathi,
Bengaluru 560056 (Karnataka)
64. Devaraja, R.
Ph.D Research Scholar
Government Arts College, Bangaluru 560001
65. Devi ,N. Sarojini
MES College of Arts, Commerce & Science,
15th Cross, Malleshwarm, Bangalore 560003
66. Divya, R.
Department of Life Science, Bangalore
University, Janana Bharathi Campus,
Bangalore 560056
67. Diwakar ,D. M. (Prof.)
A N. Sinha Institute of Social Studies
Patna 800001 (Bihar)
68. Dominic D. (Dr.)
Professor
Department of Kannada Studies,
Jnana Bharathi, Bangalore University,
Bengaluru 560056
69. Dowara ,Mregangka
Department of Life Science, Jnana Bharathi
Bangalore University, Bangalore 560056
70. Dutta ,Himangshu
18/E/C, Institute for Social & Economic
Change,
Dr. VKRV Rao Road, Nagarbhavi,
Bangalore 560072
71. Elangovan, A. (Dr.)
Prof. & Head, Dept. of Commerce,
Periyar University, Salem 636011
72. Ezhilvani ,C. M.
Department of Commerce, Periyar Palkalai
Nagar, Periyar University, Salem 636011
73. Falak
B-104, Rail Vihar, Sector 4
Mansa Devi Complex,
Panchkula 134114 (Haryana)
74. Fatin
Bangalore University, Central College
Campus, Ambedkar Veedhi,
Bengaluru 560001
75. Firdose ,Kouser Fathima
Assistant Professor
National Institute of Unani Medicine, Kottige
Palya,
Magadi Main Road,
Bengaluru – 560091

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76. Garg ,Shalini (Dr.)
Professor, USMS
A 302, Type 4, Staff House,
Guru Govind Singh Indraprastha University,
Sec 16C, Dwarka,
New Delhi 110078
77. Gavikapi ,Navya Satya
c/o Dr. Bhargavi
Jain University
Bengaluru 560069
78. Geetha S.
Bengaluru Central University, Govt. Arts
College,
Bengaluru 560001
79. Ghatak ,Sandip Kumar (Dr.)
Associate Professor
Asansol Girls'College,
Dr. Anjali Roy Sarani,
P.O. – Asansol, Dist: Paschim
Bardhaman 713304
(West Bengal)
80. Goswami ,Debajit
Department of Public Administration,
Netaji Subhas Open University
10B, Seven Tanks Lane
Kolkata 700030 (West Bengal)
81. Gowda ,N. Sathish
Assistant Professor
University Law College
P G Department of Studies &
Research in Law,
Bangalore University
Bangalore 560056
82. Grover ,Pragnya Singh
G.K.V.K., IIInd Year B.Sc Student, Agricultural
University,
G.K.V.K., Bangalore 560056
83. Gupta ,Abhinav
NLSIU, Bengaluru, Nagarbhavi,
Bengaluru 560078
84. Gupta ,Anushruti (Dr.)
Jr. Resident
Chacha Nehru Bal Chikitsalaya
New Delhi 110031
85. Gupta ,Gauri
Vivekananda Institute of Professional Studies
AU Block, Outer Ring Road
Pitampura,
New Delhi – 110095
86. Gupta ,Parama
Research Scholar
Department of Media Sciences
Anna University
CEG, Campus, Guindy
Chennai 600025 (Tamil Nadu)
87. Gupta ,Veera
Department of Training and Capacity
National Institute of Educational Planning and
Administration
17-B, Sri Aurobindo Marg,
New Delhi 110015
88. Gupta ,Vikas (Dr.)
Assistant Professor
Department of History, Faculty of Social
Sciences, University of Delhi,
New Delhi 110007
89. Gururaj, B.
Assistant Professor, UAS, G.K.V.K.,
Bangalore 560065
90. Harsha ,Hema
Research Scholar
Manipal Academy of Higher Education,
Manipal
C/o BHAVAN's Management and Research
Centre,
#43, Race Course Road, Bangalore 560001
91. Hassan ,Mohammad Izhar
Department of Geography
M. D. University
Rohtak 124001 (Haryana)
92. Hemamalini ,S.
Assistant Professor
Thiru Vi Ka Govt. College,
Thiruvavur, Tamil Nadu 610003
93. Hore ,Bhatati
Associate Professor
Surendranath College for Women
24, M. G. Road
Kolkata 700009 (W. B.)

94. Indira ,T. (Dr.)
Principal
Devanga Sangha First Grade College, # 11/3,
10th main, Devanga Hostel Road,
Seempengirama Nagar, Bengaluru 560027
95. Jabeen ,Fatima (Ms)
Research Scholar
Department of OBG,
National Institute of Unani Medicine,
Kottige Palya, Magadi Main Road
Bengaluru 560091
96. Jabeen ,Shahistha
Mount Carmel College
58, Palace Road, Bengaluru 560052
97. Jacob, Salomi
Department of Sociology,
Jyoti-nivas College, Kolamangala,
Bangalore 560095
98. Jaggi ,Chandra K.
Department of Operational Research, Faculty
of Mathematical Sciences, New Academic
Block,
University of Delhi
New Delhi 110007
99. Jain ,Ashok (Dr.)
Former Director, NISTADS
527, Pocket- B, Sarita Vihar
New Delhi 110076
100. Jain Vedika
c/o Dr. Bhargavi
Jain University
Bengaluru 560069
101. Jal ,Murzban (Prof.)
Indian Institute of Education,
128/2, J.P.Naik Path,
Kothrud, Pune 411038 (Maharashtra)
102. Jane ,Ashwini
Assistant Professor
Tumkur University, Tumkur 572103
(Karnataka)
103. Janhavi, S. S.
Assistant Professor
Karnataka State Open University,
Mukthagangotry
Mysore 570006 (Karnataka)
104. Jayanthi, M.
Department of Commerce, Periyar Palkalai
Nagar, Periyar University, Salem-636011
105. Jena ,Sasmita
Post Doctoral Research Fellow
Salt Lake Campus, DD/D-1, Sector-1,
Salt Lake, Kolkata 700091 (West Bengal)
106. Jena ,Sudhira Chandra
Tapashya Neelayam
Balipokhari, Akhuapada (po),
Bhadrak 756122 (Odisha)
107. Joshi ,Devna
Senior Research Fellow,
Department of Economics,
University of Lucknow,
Lucknow 226007 (Uttar Pradesh)
108. Joshi, Priyanka R
Maharani Women's Arts Commerce &
Management College,
644, 5th Main, 5th Cross Road, Godavari Nadi
Pipeline Road, Bengaluru 560050
109. Kamala ,Y. C.
Associate Professor
The National College, Basavanagudi,
Bangalore 560004
110. Kar ,Santosh K. (Dr.)
Professor
School of Biotechnology,
Jawaharlal Nehru University,
New Delhi 110067
111. Kaur ,Balwinder
Assistant Professor
Hidayatullah National Law University
Nava Raipur, Upparwara
Chhatisgarh 492002
112. Kaushal ,Sakshi
H. No- 1043, Sector – 2
Panchkula 134112 (Haryana)
113. Kaushik ,Manohar Lal
Superannuated Prof. & Director
Indira Gandhi National Open University
New Delhi 110068
114. Kavya, M.
University Law College & Dept. of Studies in
Law
Jnanabharathi Campus, Bangalore University,
Bangalore 560056

XLIII Indian Social Science Congress

- 115.** Kavyakishore ,P. B.
Assistant Professor
104, B-Block,Alpine Apartment, IInd Main,
IIIrd Cross, KIA Road, Ganganagar,
Bangaluru 560032
- 116.** Keshava ,S. R.
Professor
Department of Economics
Bangalore University, Bangalore 560056
- 117.** Kiruthika ,S.
Student
Department of Agricultural Economics,
Tamil Nadu Agriculture University.
Coimbatore 641003 (Tamil Nadu)
- 118.** Kowsalya ,M.
Department of Sociology
Queen Mary's College,
Chennai 600004
- 119.** Kumar ,Dhananjay
School of Economics
University of Hyderabad,
, UOH, Gachibowli, Hyderabad 500046
- 120.** Kumar ,Dinesh (Prof.)
Department of Economics, Chaudhary Charan
Singh University,
Meerut 250004 (Uttar Pradesh)
- 121.** Kumar ,Jeetendra
Assistant Professor
Shaheed Bhagat Singh College
Seikh Sarai Triveni Seikh Sarai, Pushap Vihar,
New Delhi 110017
- 122.** Kumar ,Karuna Ramesh
Pathologist,
ST. John's Medical College
Bengaluru 560034
- 123.** Kumar ,Puneeth
Ph.D Research Scholar
Government Arts College, Bengaluru 560001
- 124.** Kumar ,Raju
Research Scholar
Department of Political Science,
Jai Prakash University,
Chapara Saran 841301 (Bihar)
- 125.** Kumar ,Sanat
Department of Geography,
University of Burdwan
Flat-K-3, Tarabag,
P.O.-Rajbati,
Burdwan 713104
- 126.** Kumar ,Vikash
Research Scholar
Department of Political Science,
Jai Prakash University,
Chapara Saran 841301 (Bihar)
- 127.** Kumar ,Jitendra
ICSSR Doctoral Fellow
A. N. Sinha Institute of Social Studies, Hostel
Cum Guest House, Room No. 104, North West
Gandhi Maidan
Patna 800001 (Bihar)
- 128.** Kumar, Sanjeev
Assistant Professor
Department of Economics,
University of Lucknow,
Lucknow 226007 (Uttar Pradesh)
- 129.** Kumari ,Archana
Student
Central University of Bihar
Dr. Alok Kumar, Old Bye Pass Road, Kankar
bagh
Patna 800020 (Bihar)
- 130.** Kumari ,Divya
c/o Dr. Bhargavi D.H
Jain University
Bengaluru-560069
- 131.** Kundu ,Anirban
Junior Research Fellow
Asutosh College,
University of Culcutta
13, Beniatola Street
Kolkata 700005 (West Bengal)
- 132.** Letha Devi, G.
Senior Scientist
ICAR-NIANP, Adugodi,
Bangalore 560030
- 133.** Maheshwari ,Varsha (Ms.)
A.N. Sinha Institute of Social Studies,
Patna 800001 (Bihar)

134. Majumdar ,Munmun
Department of Political Science,
North Eastern Hill University, East Khasi Hills
Shillong 793022 (Meghalaya)
135. Maley ,Devidas G.
Assistant Professor
Department of Post Graduate Studies and
Research in Law
Gulbarga University
Kalaburagi
Gulabarga 585106 (Karnataka)
136. Malini, M.
Department of History,
Bengaluru Central University,
Central College Campus,
Dr.Ambedkar Veedhi
Bengaluru 560001
137. Mallick ,Priyanka
Bangaluru Central University,
Central College Campus,
Dr.Ambedkar Veedhi
Bengaluru 560001
138. Manjul, S. V.
Govtment First Grade College, Varthur,
Bangalore 560087
139. Manjunatha, P.
Assistant Professor
Department of Studies and Research in
Psychology, Karnataka State Open
University ,
Mysore 570006
140. Mann ,Jeet Singh (Dr.)
Professor of Law
National Law University,
Sector – 14, Dwarka,
New Delhi 110078
141. Manvi
c/o Dr. Bhargavi D.H
Jain University
Bengaluru 560069
142. Maraiah ,Vishwanath
P. G. Dept. of Studies in Law,
Ku's SSK Law College Campus,
College Road, Dharwad 580001
143. Mathew ,Terrance
Bengaluru Central University,
Central College Campus,
Dr.Ambedkar Veedhi
Bengaluru 560001
144. Maya, S.
Assistant Professor
Department of Philosophy
Sree Kerala Verma College
Kanattukera P.O.,
Thrissur 680011 (Kerala)
145. Menedhal, Manjunath Shankrappa
Research Scholar
Manipal Academy for Higher Education, Tiger
Circle Road, Madhav Nagar,
Manipal 576104 (Karnataka)
146. Menon ,Suchithra C.
Assistant Professor
National Law School of India,
Bangalore University
Naganbhavi, Bangalore 560056
147. Mishra ,Biswambhara
North-Eastern Hill University,
Department of Economics, Nehu Campus,
Umshing, Mawkynroh, Shillong 793022
148. Mishra ,Santeshwar Kumar
T.D.P.G. College, Jaunpur
Bunchi, Rajpur
Varanasi 221202
149. Mishra ,Saptaparna
P. G. Department of Geography,
Utkal University, Vani Vihar,
Bhubaneswar 751004 (Odisha)
150. Mittra ,Uday Krishna
Associate Professor
Department of Commerce
Khalisani Mahavidyalaya
Khalisani, Chandannagar,
Hooghly 712138 (West Bengal)
151. Mohanty ,Gopabandhu
Varanasi
152. Mondal ,Saptak
Jadavpur University
Sarsuna Sonamukhi Road,
Nasharpara, Lane-1
Kolkata-700061

XLIII Indian Social Science Congress

- 153.** Moulesh ,H. K. (Dr.)
Department of P.G. Studies in Sociology,
The National College, Bangalore 560004
- 154.** Mukherjee ,Asha (Prof.)
Department of Philosophy & Comparative
Religion
Visva-Bharati, Birbhum
Santiniketan 731235 (West Bengal)
- 155.** Mukherjee ,Gargi
Research Scholar
Department of Philosophy and Comparative
Religion,
Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan
Santiniketan – 731235 (W.B.)
- 156.** Mukherjee ,Sneha
c/o Dr. Bhargavi D.H
Jain University
Bengaluru-560069
- 157.** Mukhopadhyay ,Amita
Former Associate Professor
AIMS&RC Pevanahalli, Bengaluru
- 158.** Murthy ,Anjina
Ph.D Research Scholar
Government Arts College,
Bengaluru 560001
- 159.** Murthy ,R.V.R. (Prof.)
School of Economics,
University of Hyderabad
Hyderabad 500025 (Telangana)
- 160.** Musarrath, Banu K
Department of Studies & Research in
Sociology,
Tumkur University ,Tumkur 572103
(Karnataka)
- 161.** Nadeem ,Mohammed
Assistant Professor
RPA First Grade College,
Rajajinagar, Bengaluru 560010
- 162.** Nagaraju, Y.
Assistant Professor
Dairy Science College, Hebbal,
Bangalore 560024
- 163.** Nair ,Anupama
Divecha Centre for Climate Change, I. I. S. C.,
Bangalore 560094 (Karnataka)
- 164.** Nanaware ,Rajkumar Baburao
Assistant Professor, Department of P. G., RVT
College,
IInd Block, Bangalore 560011
- 165.** Narayana, J.
Department of P.G. Studies & Research in
Environmental Science, Kuvempu University
Shankarghatta 577451
- 166.** Narayanaswamy ,K. Y. (Dr.)
Prof. of Kannada
Maharani Cluster University,
Sheshadri Road, Bangalore 560001
- 167.** Narayanaswamy K.
Dept. of Kannada,
Bengaluru Central University,
Central College Campus,
Dr.Ambedkar Veedhi
Bengaluru 560001
- 168.** Nargund ,Achala L
MES College of Arts, Commerce and Science,
Malleshwaram, Bengaluru 560003
- 169.** Natraj ,Anu A.
Research Scholar
Manipal Academy of Higher Education, Circle
Road, Madhav Nagar,
Manipal 576104 (Karnataka)
- 170.** Nautiyal ,Sunil (Dr.)
Institute for Social & Economic Change,
Dr. VkrV Road, Nagarbhavi,
Bangalore 560072
- 171.** Navya, Sri S.
Bangalore Medical College and Research
Institute, K.R. Road,
Fort, Bangalore 560002
- 172.** Neha
Research Scholar
Department of Human Development &
Research Centre, SMT. V.H.D. Central Institute
of Home Science
Seshadri Road
Bangalore 560001
- 173.** Neog ,Priyanka
Room No. 102, Koyna Hostel, Jawaharlal
Nehru University, New Delhi 110067

174. Obed ,Nazia
Assistant Professor
Government Arts College,
Ambedkar Beedhi,
Bengaluru 560001
175. Olekar ,Jagannath
Assistant Professor, UAS, G.K.V.K.,
Bangalore 560065
176. Oluwasewn ,E. Samuel
c/o Dr. Bhargavi D.H
Jain University
Bengaluru-560069
177. Padmanabha ,H. R.
Principal
ASC Silver Valley Degree College,
145, 7th Cross, Sri BGS Road, Coconut Avenue
Road,
Malleshwaram, Bangalore 560012
178. Pamwar ,Yasshwant Dev
TIFAC, A wing,
Vishwakarma Bhawan, Shaheed Jeet Singh
Marg, New Delhi 110016
179. Panda ,Gopal Krishna (Prof.)
Department of Geography,
Utkal University, Vani Vihar,
Bhubaneswar 751004
180. Panda ,T. C. (Prof.)
Ravenshaw University,
Cuttack 753003
181. Panja ,Sumit
Junior Research Fellow
Asutosh College,
University of Culcutta
Vill: Sanpukar,
Chattakalikapur, Maheshtala
Kolkata 700141
182. Panse ,Raju Kumar
Research Scholar
College of Agriculture (JNKVV)
Murjhad Farm, Lalburra Road, Waraseoni
Balaghat 481331 (M. P.)
183. Paranjape ,Binda D.
Department of History, FSS
Banaras Hindu University
Varanasi 221005 (Uttar Pradesh)
184. Parthasarathy, G.
National Institute of Advanced Studies, School
of Natural Sciences Engineering, Indian
Institute of Science Campus,
Bengaluru 560012
185. Parveen
Assistant Professor
Law Centre – I, Faculty of Law, University of
Delhi,
North campus
Delhi 110007
186. Pasha ,Arfath
c/o Dr. Bhargavi D.H
Jain University
Bengaluru 560069
187. Patil ,Anita A.
Assistant Professor
Flat No. 101, 1st Floor, Achuth Pearl
Apartment, No-2, Survey, 28/2, 15th main
cross
Bangalore 560091
188. Patil ,Ashok R.
National Law School of India University,
Bangalore
Nagarbhavi, Opp to NAAC
Bangalore 560072
189. Paul ,Gopal
Research Scholar
Department of Philosophy and Comparative
Religion,
Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan
Santiniketan 731235 (West Bengal)
190. Pde ,Abhishek
c/o Dr. Bhargavi D.H
Jain University
Bengaluru 560069
191. Prabhat ,Priya
Research Scholar
Room No- 119, Ganga Hostel
Jawaharlal Nehru University
New Campus
New Delhi 110067
192. Prabhavathi ,Y.
Research Scholar
Department of Agricultural Marketing, Co-
operation and Buisness Management
GKVK Campus,
Bengaluru 560065

XLIII Indian Social Science Congress

- 193.** Pradeep ,K.
Assistant Professor & Head,
Narayanaru College of Engineering
Kanyakumari 629153 (Tamilnadu)
- 194.** Prakash ,K. K.
Assistant Professor
Department of Environmental Science
Bangalore University,
Bangalore 560056
- 195.** Pratap ,Divyesh
National Law School of India University,
Nagarbhawi, Bangalore 560072
- 196.** Puneeth, S.
Institute for Social and Economic Change,
112, 2nd main, 2nd Block,
9th Cross, Nandini Layout, Bengaluru 560096
- 197.** Pushpa, BV (Ms.)
Research Scholar
Manipal Academy of Higher Education,
Circle Road, Madhav Nagar,
Manipal 576104 (Karnataka)
- 198.** Puthiran ,T. Rabbi (Dr.)
Principal
United Mission Degree College
Mission Road, Next to Bangalore City
Corporaation,
Bangalore-560027
- 199.** Raghu M.
Assistant Professor
ASC Silver Valley Degree College, # 145, 7th
Cross, Sri BGS Road, Coconut Avenue Road,
Malleshwaram, Bangalore 5600012
- 200.** Raj ,Krithika
Mount Carmel College
58, Palace Road, Bengaluru 560052
- 201.** Rajagopal ,Sudha
No. 194, 24th 'B'Cross
Third Block, Jayanagar
Bangalore 560011
- 202.** Ramakrishna, T. (Dr.)
Professor of Law,
National Law School of India University,
Nagarbhawi, Bangalore 560072
- 203.** Ranjan ,Alka
Indian Institute of Psychology & Research,
16, 1st Cross, 5th main, 25 Domlur 2nd Stage,
Bangalore 560071
- 204.** Ranjan ,Vivek
Doctoral Research Scholar
Dept. of History, Faculty of Social Science,
University of Delhi 110007
- 205.** Ranjitha, H. R.
Janana Bharathi Campus,
Bangalore University,
Mysore Road, Jnana Bharathi,
Bengaluru 560056
- 206.** Ranjitha, P.
Department of Commerce,
Periyar University, Periyar Palkalai Nagar,
Salem-636011
- 207.** Rao ,N.Sambasiva (Prof.)
Department of Commerce & Management
Studies
Andhra University
Visakhapatnam 530003 (Andhra Pradesh)
- 208.** Rao ,Ramanatha V. (Dr.)
No. 08, Eagle Ridge Resort
Begur – Koppa Road
Bengaluru 560068
- 209.** Rao ,Yerra Shankar
Assistant Professor
Gandhi Institute of Excellent Technocrats,
Ghangapatana, Bhubaneswar 752054
(Odisha)
- 210.** Rasika K.
Department of Commerce, Periyar University,
Salem 636011 (Tamil Nadu)
- 211.** Rath ,Krishna Chandra
Associate Professor
P.G. Dept. of Geography, Utkal University, Vani
Vihar,
Bhubaneswar 751004
- 212.** Ravi Kumar B.G.
Assistant Professor
National College Basavanagudi,
Bangalore 560062
- 213.** Ravindra ,Usha
Associate Professor
University of Agricultural Sciences, G.K.V.K.,
Bangalore 560065
- 214.** Ravindranath, J. (Dr.)
Professor & Head
Plot No.-104, DRK Township
Madhurawada, Visakhapatnam,
Andhra Pradesh 530048

215. Ray ,Soumen
Soci Cultural Activist and National
Coordination,
National Platform for Small Scales Fish
Workers
757/10 "MAITREE"
Raghunathpur, Jhargram 721507
(West Bengal)
216. Reddy ,Shreya
c/o Dr. Bhargavi
Jain University
Bengaluru 560069
217. Regis, D
56 A/4, STC Road, CSI Church South Street,
Perumalpuram, Tirunelveli 627007
(Tamil Nadu)
218. Rout ,Baijayanti
Research Scholar
Central University of Gujarat
Room No – 308, Block – 3,
Infocity Township,
Near Gwalia Sweets,
Gandhinagar 382009 (Gujarat)
219. Rout ,Sumit
Research Scholar
Room No- 225, Annexe Hostel,
North Campus,
University of Hyderabad
Hyderabad 500064 (Telangana)
220. S. Surma
Assistant Professor
Department of Studies and Research in
Psychology, Karnataka State Open University,
Mysore-570006
221. Sabu ,Aswarya
Tamil Nadu Agricultural University,
Coimbatore 641003 (Tamil Nadu)
222. Sah ,Ayushi
124 Ashirwad Apartment, Palace Cross Road,
Military Compound, Jayamahal,
Bengaluru 560020
223. Saha ,Sumit
CMR, University, Bangalore
1A 802, Suncity Gloria,
Sarjapur Road, Carmelaram
Opposite to Decathlon
Bangalore 560035
224. Saikia ,Jogamaya K. K. (Dr.)
Retd. From NIT, Silchar
"Saikia Bhawan"
R. K. Road, Itachali Nagaon
Nagaon 782001 (Assam)
225. Salpekar ,Rashmi
B-7/62/1, DDA Flats
Safdarjung Enclave
New Delhi 110029
226. Samuel ,M. P. Terence (Dr.)
Assistant Professor
Department of Philosophy and Comparative
Religion
Visva-Bharati University
Santiniketan,
Birbhum 731235 (West Bengal)
227. Sana, Begum M.
Assistant Professor
St. Joseph's College
Bangalore 560027
228. Sandhu ,Ravneet
Vivekananda Institute of Professional Studies
B-12, Vivek Vihar, Phase-I
New Delhi 110095
229. Sandhya, Rani S. R.
A-208, K.T.B. Apartments,
Opp. ISKON, Indus Superb
Yeshwantpur,
Bangalore 560022
230. Sanjeeve Gowda G. S.
Assistant Professor
V. V. Pura College of Law
K. R. Road, V. V. Puram
Bengaluru 560004
231. Sarangi ,Suresh Prasad
Lecturer in Political Science
Panchayat Samiti Degree Mahavidyalaya,
Deogaon
Bolangir 767029 (Odisha)
232. Saraswathi, S. (Dr.)
Assistant Professor
Bangalore Medical College and Research
Institute, K.R. Road,
Fort, Bangalore 560002
233. Sathya ,K.
Research Scholar
Department of Visual Comm.
Thiru VI KA, Govt. Arts College,
Thiruvavur 610003 (Kerala)

XLIII Indian Social Science Congress

- 234.** Shameer ,S. Mohammad
Visiting Fellow,
Potti Sreeramula Telugu University,
H. No. 9-4-131/70/1, Akbarbagh, Qutub Shahi
Raod, Tolichowki
Hyderabad 500008
- 235.** Shankar ,Rohith L. (Dr.)
Associate Professor
Yuvaraja's College,
University of Mysore
J.L.B. Road
Mysuru 570005 (Karnataka)
- 236.** Shankar, G. (Dr.)
West of G. D. College
Pipra Road, Dumari Via- BRTS
Begusarai 851117 (Bihar)
- 237.** Shankaramma, E
B.U.B. University
Department of Sociology,
Bangalore 560056
- 238.** Shilpa, M L
Assistant Professor
Christ University,
School of Law, Central Block
Dharmaram Campus
Bangalore – 560029
- 239.** Shilpa, N
Bengaluru Central University
Central College Campus,
Dr.Ambedkar Veedhi
Bengaluru 560001
- 240.** Shilpashree, Mayachar K
Dept. of Environmental Science,
Bangalore University, J B Campus
Bangalore 560056
- 241.** Shimray ,Rinreichon H.
Research Scholar
North Eastern Hill University, East Khasi Hills
C/O Shimtilin Kharkrang, Near Holy Child
School, Demthring, East Khasi Hills
Shillong 793021
- 242.** Shinde ,Pradeep Kumar (Dr.)
Principal
Presidency College, # 33/2C and 33/2D,
Kempapura Hebbal, Bangalore-560024
- 243.** Singh ,Akancha Benayak
D/o Benay Benayak,
Sushila Sadan, Chireya Ghat Road,
Giridih 815301 (Jharkhand)
- 244.** Singh ,Maheshwar
Sr. Scientist
Krishi Vigyan Kendra,
Nyoma,
Ladakh 194404
- 245.** Singh ,Mani Ram (Dr.)
Reader
Department of Niswana Qabalat (obs &
gynae)
State Takmeel Uttib (Unani Medical), College
& Hospital
Abdul Aziz Road, Chaupatiya
Lucknow 226003
- 246.** Singh ,Mudit Kumar
Guest Faculty
Motilal Nehru Institute of Technology,
Allahabad University,
Allahabad 211001
- 247.** Singh ,Rana Pratap (Dr.)
Professor
104, School of Life Sciences,
Jawaharlal Nehru University,
New Delhi 110067
- 248.** Singh ,Smriti Saurabh
J.L. College,
Hajipur 844001 (Bihar)
- 249.** Snehi ,Neeru (Dr.)
National Institute of Educational, Planning
and Administration,
17-B, Sri Aurobindo Marg, NCERT Campus,
New Delhi 110016
- 250.** Somachary ,Yelsoju
Research Scholar
Department of Economics
Kakatiya University,
Warangal 506009
- 251.** Soorma ,Bhavini
A – 1685, Ground Floor,
Green Field Colony
Faridabad 121003 (Haryana)
- 252.** Soumya, D.
Govt. Arts College,
Bengaluru-560001

253. Sreedevi, V. K.
c/o Dr. Bhargavi D.H
Jain University
Bengaluru 560069
254. Sreenivas, M. (Dr.)
Associate Professor
Department of Psychology,
Bangalore University
Bangalore 560056
255. Sridhar ,Meenakshi
Assistant Professor
Rajdhani College
University of Delhi,
Delhi 110007
256. Srivastava ,Alpana (Dr.)
Amity Business School,
Amity University,
Gomati Nagar,
Lucknow 226032 (Uttar Pradesh)
257. Srivastava ,Preeti
Mount Carmel College,
124 Ashirwad Apartment Palace Cross Road,
Military Compound Jayamahar,
Bengaluru 560020
258. Sudesh, V. (Prof.)
Principal
Dean & Faculty of Law
University Law College & Department of
Studies in Law,
Bangalore 560056, (Karnataka)
259. Sujatha, J. R.
MF-38/5 P.W.D.
Nandini Layout, Bangalore 560096
260. Sumaiya ,Syeda
Research Scholar
Department of OBG,
National Institute of Unani Medicine,
Kottige Palya, Magadi Main Road
Bengaluru 560091
261. Sumanth Kashyap R.
Assistant Professor
ASC Silver Valley Degree College, # 145, 7th
Cross, Sri BGS Road, Coconut Avenue Road,
Malleshwaram, Bangalore 560012
262. Sumathi ,S.
Chennai
263. Sumithra, R
Associate Professor
Government Science College
Department. of U.G. & P.G. Studies and
Research, Bengaluru-560001
264. Sunil, K
Assistant Professor
Government College for Women, Kolar,
Bangalore North University,
Kolar 563101
265. Supriya ,Binita
Government Sanskrit College
Patana,
K.S.D.S. University,
Darbhanga
Patna 800001 (Bihar)
266. Tejaswini ,M. L.
Assistant Professor
Dairy Science College, Hebbal,
Bangalore 560024
267. Thomas ,Alex M.
Assistant Professor
Azim Prem Ji University,
Bengaluru 560100
268. Tilak ,Jandhyala B. G. (Prof.)
Council for Social Development
102 Indraprastha Apta,
Pkt.-3, Sec.-12, Dwaraka,
New Delhi 110078
269. Tripathi ,Hariom
T.D.P.G. College Jaunpur
Judge Colony, Miyapur
Jaunpur 222002
270. Tripathy ,Baishnab Charan (Prof.)
School of Life Science,
Jawahar Lal Nehru University
New Delhi 110067
271. Tryphena, R.
Research Scholar
Department of Media Sciences
Anna University
CEG, Campus, Guindy
Chennai 600025 (Tamil Nadu)
272. Twinkle
c/o Dr. Bhargavi D.H
Jain University
Bengaluru 560069

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- 273.** Tyagi ,Indu (Dr.)
Associate Professor
Galgotia College of Engineering & Technology
Greater Noida,
Greater Noida 201301 (Uttar Pradesh)
- 274.** Umamaheswari
Department of Commerce, , Periyar
University, Periyar Palkalai Nagar,
Salem 636011 (Tamil Nadu)
- 275.** Upadhyay ,Sanjay Kumar
Senior Research Fellow,
Department of Economics,
University of Lucknow,
Lucknow 226007 (Uttar Pradesh)
- 276.** Vadakkanchery ,Jacob
Nature Life International Chambakkara,
Cochin 682036 (Kerala)
- 277.** Vaz ,Manjulika (Dr.)
St. John's National Academy of Health
Sciences, Sarjapur Road,
Bangaluru 560034
- 278.** Verghese ,Sneha
Research Scholar
Osmania University
H. No. 2-1-31/4, Saraswathi Colony
Hyderabad – 500039
- 279.** Verma ,NMP (Prof.)
Babasaheb Bhim Rao Ambedkar University,
Lucknow 226025 (Uttar Pradesh)
- 280.** Verma ,Rinku
University of Agricultural Sciences, G.K.V.K.,
Bangalore 560065
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Dept. of History,
University of Delhi,
New Delhi 110007
- 282.** Vidyakumari, K.
(KAS) ARC
Govt. of Karnataka,
Bangalore Regional Commissiondate,
Shanti Nagar, Bangalore 560027
- 283.** Vijay ,Arvind Singh
Research Scholar
School of Management Studies
Dr. B. R. Ambedkar University of Social
Sciences
Dr. Ambedkar Nagar (Mhow)
Indore 453441 (Madhya Pradesh)
- 284.** Viswanath ,N. S.
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M. P. Birla Institute of Management
No. 43, Race Course Road
Bangalore – 560001
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Principal
Presidency College, No.-32,
Kempapura, Hebbala, Bangalore 560024
- 286.** Vombatkere ,S. G.
410, "ASPEN"
Sankalp Central Park
Yadavagiri
Mysuru 570020 (Karnataka)
- 287.** Yadav ,Akshay Baburao
Teaching Associate
National Law School of India University,
Bangalore
Nagarbhavi, Opp to NAAC
Bangalore 560072
- 288.** Yerukala ,Venkateswarlu
University of Hyderabad,
School of Economics, UOH, Gachibowli,
Hyderabad 500046
- 289.** Yogeisha, C.
Associate Professor
Rajajinagar College of Education, 5th Main
Block,
10th main ,Rajajinagar, Bangalore 560010

(II) ONLINE REGISTERED DELEGATES (BCU)

SL. No.	Name	
290.	Adinarayanappa, (Dr.) Bengaluru Central Univeristy Central College Campus, Dr.Ambedkar Veedhi Bengaluru 560001	299. Chatterjee ,Sabyasachi (Prof.) Retired Scientist Indian Institute of Astrophysics II Block, Koramangala, Bengaluru 560034
291.	Ananda.H Bengaluru Central Univeristy Central College Campus, Dr.Ambedkar Veedhi Bengaluru 560001	300. Chauhan ,J. S. (Prof.) Director, S.A.T.I (Engineering College) Vidisha 460 001 (Madhya Pradesh)
292.	Anuparna ,S. K. Bengaluru Central Univeristy Central College Campus, Dr.Ambedkar Veedhi Bengaluru 560001	301. Dowara Mregandka Bengaluru Central Univeristy Central College Campus, Dr.Ambedkar Veedhi Bengaluru 560001
293.	Arora ,Ashish I.K.Gujral Punjab Technical University, Jalandhar-Kapurthala Highway, Kapurthala 144603 (Punjab)	302. Dubey ,Anuj Kumar Assistant Professor Department of Physics, Sri Radhey Krishna M.D. College, Kanpur 209402 (Uttar Pradesh)
294.	Astekar ,Deepa Laxman Student, M.Com 2nd year, Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), Hauz Khas South, New Delhi 110068	303. Elankumaran ,K. Bengaluru Central Univeristy Central College Campus, Dr.Ambedkar Veedhi Bengaluru 560001
295.	Banyal, Ravinder Kumar Indian Institute of Astrophysics Koramangala, Bengaluru 560034	304. Gayathri, D. S Bengaluru Central Univeristy Bengaluru 56001
296.	Basha ,D Anwar Division of Public Health Nutrition, ICMR-National Institute of Nutrition, Jamai-Osmania Post, Hyderabad 500007, (Telangana)	305. Haq, Rukhsana Ul Data Scientists Skoruz Technologies Bengaluru 560078
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Department of Civil Engineering,
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Vidisha 460001
(Madhya Pradesh)
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Samrat Ashok Technological Institute,
Vidisha 460001
(Madhya Pradesh)
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Department of Physics,
Bangalore University
Bangalore 560056
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Dr.Ambedkar Veedhi
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Department of Life Science
Bangalore University
Bangalore 560056
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P.C Jabin Science College
Hubli 580031
- 324.** Sahasranman, Ajith
CEO
Ongil Private Limited
Chennai 600113
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Department of Humanities & management
& Civil Engineering respectively at Samrat
Ashok Technological Institute,
Vidisha 460001 (Madhya Pradesh)
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Department of Physics,
Assam University
Silchar 788011 (Assam)
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Samrat Ashok Technological Institute,
Vidisha 460001
(Madhya Pradesh)
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International Centre for therotical Science
Bengaluru 560089
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St. Joseph's College
Bengaluru 560025

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Central College Campus,
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Bengaluru 560001
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Bengaluru 560001
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Department of Apparel Technology &
Management,
Bangalore University
Bangalore 560056
334. Vishwakarna, Devendra
Vikramaditya College
RDVV University
Jabalpur 482001
335. Warriar ,Prasanna
Bengaluru Central Univeristy
Central College Campus,
Dr.Ambedkar Veedhi
Bengaluru 560001

(III) BENGALURU CENTRAL UNIVERSITY REGISTERED

DELEGATES

Sl. No.	Address		
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338.	Alapatt ,Mary Ann Mount Carmel College, No.58, Palace Road, Vasanth Nagar, Bengaluru 560052	348.	Bharathi, M.C Bengaluru Central University, Central College Campus, Bengaluru 560001
339.	Alexander ,S. Department of studies in Chemistry, Bengaluru Central University, Central College Campus, Bengaluru 560001	349.	Bhat ,Akshat Research Scholar Jain University, Basavanagudi, Bengaluru 560 069
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344.	Ayeesha, Banu W Bengaluru Central University, Central College Campus, Bengaluru 560001	354.	Devaraju, K.G Bengaluru Central University, Central College Campus, Bengaluru 560001
345.	Balasubramnya ,A.S. ICSSR Fellow Department of Electronic Media Bangalore University Jnanabharathi Campus, Bangalore 560056		

- 355.** Devisha, Atul kumar
IVth Semester,
B. A. Journalism and Mass
Communications,
Centre for Management Studies,
Jain University
Bengaluru 560069
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Bengaluru Central University,
Central College Campus,
Bengaluru 560001
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Mount Carmel College, Autonomous,
Bengaluru 560 052
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Former Student
IIPR,
Bengaluru 560095
- 359.** Gowda, Krishna
Associate Professor
Head
Department of Sociology
The National College
Basavanagudi,
Bengaluru 560004
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Bengaluru Central University,
Central College Campus,
Bengaluru 560001
- 361.** Gurung ,Karishma Lamichany
Research student,
Department of Media Studies,
Jain (deemed-to-be University) CMS,
Lalbagh Road,
Bangalore 560069
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Professor & Chairman
Geography & Geoinformatics
Bangalore University,
Jnanabharathi Campus,
Bangalore 560056
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Assistant Professor & faculty respectively,
Vijaya Teachers' College,
Bengaluru 560011
- 364.** Hebsur ,Nikitha
Research student,
Department of Media Studies,
Jain (deemed-to-be University) CMS,
Lalbagh Road,
Bangalore 560069
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Bengaluru Central University,
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Bengaluru Central University,
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Professor
Department of Civil Engineering
Bangalore University
Jnanabharathi Campus,
Bangalore 560056
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Mount Carmel College,
No 58, Palace Road, Vasanth Nagar,
Bengaluru 560052
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Department of Studies in Chemistry,
Central College Campus,
Bengaluru Central University,
Bengaluru 560001
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R.V.Institute of Management,
Bengaluru 560 011
- 371.** Kalyan ,Shilpa
Head of the Department,
Centre for Media Studies,
Presidency College,
Kempapura, Hebbal,
Bangalore 560024
- 372.** Kantharaju ,V.
Central College Campus,
Bengaluru Central University,
Bengaluru 560001
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Department of Biotechnology,
Dayanada Sagar College of Engineering,
Bengaluru – 560078

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Director, Lakshmi Nursing Home,
Bengaluru & Student,
Siddhartha Medical College,
Tumkur 520008
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Bengaluru Central University,
Central College Campus,
Bengaluru 560001
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Bengaluru Central University,
Central College Campus,
Bengaluru 560001
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Bengaluru Central University,
Central College Campus,
Bengaluru 560001
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Bengaluru Central University,
Central College Campus,
Bengaluru 560001
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Department of Biotechnology,
Dayanada Sagar College of Engineering,
Bengaluru 560078
- 380.** Madhavi, S.R
Bengaluru Central University,
Central College Campus,
Bengaluru 560001
- 381.** Madhu, T
PG Department of Commerce,
Mount Carmel College, Autonomous,
Bengaluru 560052
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Bengaluru Central University,
Central College Campus,
Bengaluru 560001
- 383.** Mahadevaiah, K.
Faculty Mababodi Society,
Samskruta University
Bengaluru
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Bengaluru Central University,
Central College Campus,
Bengaluru 560001
- 385.** Mali ,Sumankumari C
2nd year M.com,
Department of commerce,
Surana College,
Bengaluru Central University,
Bengaluru 560001
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Bengaluru Central University,
Central College Campus,
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- 387.** Manasa, K
Faculty,
Mount Carmel College,
Bengaluru 560 052
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Bengaluru Central University,
Central College Campus,
Bengaluru 560001
- 389.** Manjunatha, P
Bengaluru Central University,
Central College Campus,
Bengaluru 560001
- 390.** Martina ,Pearl
P. G. Commerce,
Mount Carmel College
Bengaluru 560052
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Principal and Research Scholar,
Vijaya Teachers' College
Bengaluru 560004
- 392.** Meghashree, G.K
Bengaluru Central University,
Central College Campus,
Bengaluru 560001
- 393.** Misbah ,Noor-E
Bengaluru Central University,
Central College Campus,
Bengaluru 560001
- 394.** Misha ,Kulsum
Kulsum Misha S, 6th semester BAJ,
Department of Media Studies,
Jain University
Bangalore 560069
- 395.** Mouli ,Shravya
Research scholar,
Center for global languages,
Bengaluru Central University (BCU),
Bengaluru 560 001

- 396.** Muninarayanappa
Professor,
Department of Commerce,
Bengaluru Central Univeristy
Bengaluru 560001
- 397.** Muniraju ,M.
Dean Faculty of Commerce,
Bengaluru Central University
Central College Campus
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Bengaluru 560001
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Bengaluru Central University
Central College Campus
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Bengaluru 560001
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Dean Faculty of Arts,
Central College Campus
Dr. Ambedkar Veedhi ,Benguluru
Bengaluru 560001
- 400.** Nair ,Pooja Padma
Research student,
Dept. of Media Studies,
Jain (deemed-to-be University) CMS,
Lalbagh Road, Bangalore 560069
- 401.** Nayana, K O
Department of Studies in Chemistry,
Bangalore University,
Bengaluru 560 001
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Assistant Professor
Department of Commerce,
Bangalore University,
Bengaluru 560 056
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Bengaluru Central University,
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Central College Campus,
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Bengaluru Central University
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Bengaluru 560001
- 407.** Prasad ,Sahana
Research Scholar
Bangalore University,
Under the Guidance of Dr. S. Ramesh,
Dean, International Programmes, Mount
Carmel College,
Bangaluru 560052
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Bengaluru Central University,
Central College Campus,
Bengaluru 560001
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Bengaluru Central University,
Central College Campus,
Bengaluru 560001
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Bengaluru Central University,
Central College Campus,
Bengaluru 560001
- 411.** Puttaraju ,H.P. (Prof.)
Professor
Department of Life Science & Biological
Science,
Bangalore University
Jnana Bharathi Campus,
Mysore Road, Mutharayana Nagar,
Bengaluru 560056 (Karnataka)
- 412.** Rakesh ,V.S
Bengaluru Central University,
Central College Campus,
Bengaluru 560001
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Bengaluru Central University,
Central College Campus,
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Associate Professor and PG Co-ordinator,
Maharani Cluster University
Bengaluru 560001

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415. Ramesh ,S.
Prof & Dean,
Department of Commerce & Management
(PG),
Mount Carmel College, Autonomous,
Vasanthanagar, Bengaluru 560001
416. Rao ,Gaurish
MAJ, Department of Media studies,
Jain (Deemed-to-be University)
Bangalore 560069
417. Rekha, K
Bengaluru Central University,
Central College Campus,
Bengaluru 560001
418. Renuka, H K
Student, Jain University
Bangalore 560069
419. Rizwana ,Shamshiya
Department of Chemistry,
M.E.S. Degree College of Arts,
Commerce and Sciences,
Bengaluru 560003
420. Rohini, V.S
Bengaluru Central University,
Central College Campus,
Bengaluru 560001
421. Roselene ,Helen (Prof.)
Head
Department of Environment of Science
Mount Carmel College,
Bangalore
Fatima Block, 58,
Palace Rd, Abshot Layout,
Vasanth Nagar,
Bengaluru, Karnataka 560052
422. Saravana, K
Bengaluru Central University,
Central College Campus,
Bengaluru 560001
423. Savitha, B.C
Bengaluru Central University,
Central College Campus,
Bengaluru 560001
424. Seemon ,Leslin K
PG Scholar
Jain University
Bangalore 560069
425. Selvamary ,T.Arul
Bengaluru Central University,
Central College Campus,
Bengaluru 560001
426. Shalini ,M.
Drosophila Culture Laboratory,
Department of Zoology,
JnanaBharathi Campus,
Bangalore University,
Bangalore 560 056
427. Shanthraja,D.M
Bengaluru Central University,
Central College Campus,
Bengaluru 560001
428. Shashidhar, J
Bengaluru Central University,
Central College Campus,
Bengaluru 560001
429. Shashikala, C.S.
Research Scholar & Research Guide,
Tumkur University
Tumkur 572103
430. Shastri ,Prajval
Indian Institute of Astrophysics(Retd),
Bengaluru 560034
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Bengaluru Central University,
Central College Campus,
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Bengaluru Central University,
Central College Campus,
Bengaluru 560001
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Bengaluru Central University,
Central College Campus,
Bengaluru 560001
434. Siddaraju, C
Assistant Professor
Department of Political Science,
Govt. First Grade College, Hesaraghatta
Bengaluru -560088

- 435.** Siddheswar ,G.(Prof.)
Department of Mathematics
Bangalore University
Jnana Bharathi Campus,
Mysore Road, Mutharayana Nagar,
Bengaluru,
Karnataka – 560056, India
- 436.** Singhi ,Megha
6th semester BAJ,
Department of Media Studies
Jain University
Bangalore 560069
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Bengaluru Central University,
Central College Campus,
Bengaluru 560001
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Bengaluru Central University,
Central College Campus,
Bengaluru 560001
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Department of Chemistry,
Central College Campus,
Bengaluru Central University,
Bengaluru 560 001
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Devara Beesana Halli Neighbourhood
Lake Improvement Trust (DBHNLIT),
Bengaluru 560103
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Student,
Mount Carmel College,
Bengaluru 560052
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Bengaluru Central University,
Central College Campus,
Bengaluru 560001
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Professor of Education
Bangalore University
Jnana Bharathi Campus,
Mysore Road, Mutharayana Nagar,
Bengaluru,
Karnataka 560056, India
- 444.** Talkad ,Keerthi Lakshmi
Bengaluru Central University,
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Coordinator,
Centre for Global Languages,
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Central College Campus,
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Bengaluru Central University,
Central College Campus,
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MSc student,
Indian Institute of Psychology and
Research, affiliated to Bengaluru Central
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Mount Carmel College,
Bengaluru 560001



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Today the Indian Social Science Academy, the only national Science Academy of Democratic Republic of India, is 46 year old, established by then young scientists of India opposed to brain-drain and committed to promoting development of creative indigenous science and technology of Nature-Human-Society for making India self-reliant (*Atmnirbhar*) so as to be able to free peoples of India from centuries old poverty, hunger, disease, ignorance, illiteracy, unemployment, discrimination, exploitation, oppression, etc. and blessed by then eminent scientists like Prof.V. K. R. V Rao, Prof. R. L. Singh, Prof. S. P. Dasgupta, Prof. B. K. Roy Burman, Prof. R. P. Dhokalia, Prof. B.V Ranga Rao, Prof.Yogendra Singh, Prof. M. S. Gore, Prof. B. M. Udgaorkar, Prof. P.V.Sukhatame, Prof.Ravinder Kumar, Prof. Ramkrishna Mukerjee, Prof. D. P. Pattanayak, Prof. B. L. Amla, Prof. P. M. Bhargava, Prof. Krishna Bhardwaj, Prof. Debabar Banerjee, Prof. S. N. Ghosh, Prof. A. Rahman. Prof. Safiq Naquvi, Prof. Suresh Kumar Singh, Prof.N.Markadan, Prof.B.M.Hegde, Prof.Rajmal Devdas, Prof. Basant Sarkar, Prof.Guari Shankar , Prof. Mahesh Chand, Prof. A. D. Pant, Prof. D. Panda, Prof. D. D. Khanna, Prof. Raghavendra K. Rao, Prof. Ashok Maili, Prof. K. S. Sharma, Prof. K. H. Chelva Raju, Dr. A. K. Tharien, Prof. Meher H. Engineer, Sri.S. P. Shukla, Prof. T .Karunakaran, Prof. P. K. Sarkar, Prof. Santosh K. Kar, Prof. B. L. Mungekar, Prof. Vinod. K. Gaur and Prof. R. P. Singh and thousands of such scientists, is engaged in pursuit of science without politics in India. Hitherto it awards following memorial gold medals:

1. P.V.Sukhatame Silver Jubilee Gold Medal
2. B.V.Ranga Rao Memorial Lecture and Gold Medal
3. A.K.Tharien Gold Medal
4. R.R.Kaithan Gold Medal
5. Basant Sarkar Gold Medal
6. Ashok Maiti Gold Medal
7. Gauri Shankar Gold Medal

Indian Social Science Academy appeals to all well-meaning individuals/families/institutions to join ISSA in creating many more memorial funds in names of their beloved by donating liberally. Donations can be given for creating chair in the name of the great Indians and one's near and dear. All donations are exempted under 80(G) Income Tax Act. Donation can be sent by an account payee DD/multicity cheque in favour of Indian Social Science Academy payable at Allahabad.

Please correspond with and mail your cheque to the following:

Prof. D. M. Diwakar
General Secretary
Indian Social Science Academy
Iswar Saran Ashram Campus
Allahabad-211004
Email: issaald@gmail.com, gsissa1974@gmail.com
M: 9472973336, 6389225222
Website: www.issaindia.org

भारतीय समाज विज्ञान अकादमी

INDIAN SOCIAL SCIENCE ACADEMY

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General Secretary
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INDIAN SOCIAL SCIENCE ACADEMY

Indian Social Science Academy (ISSA, formerly Indian Academy of Social Sciences) is a National Science Academy with a difference. It is first National Science Academy in today's world (a) to conceive science as **Social**, (b) to bring all subjects of Science under one umbrella of Science of Nature-Human-Society by advocating **indivisibility of Science**, (c) to draw attention of all towards the need for **freeing science from politics and market forces** for preserving and promoting **the liberating potentially of it**, (d) to emphasize on need for development of indigenous science and Technology for **self-reliant national development**, resulting in solution of centuries old perennial problems of poverty, hunger, disease, illiteracy, violence, oppression, discrimination, etc and effecting qualitative and quantitative change in material, social and cultural life of peoples of India in particular, and world in general and (e) to emphasize the need for **pursuing science in all Indian Languages** in order to be creative and enabling the people of India to learn Science in order to live as a better human being. Full freedom, congenial environment and bonds of friendship between Science, Society and people are necessary conditions for development of indigenous science of Nature-Human-Society. **Brain-drain is a killer of indigenous S&T.**

The Indian Social Science Academy was established on August 15, 1974 and registered on December 26, 1974 with its headquarters at Allahabad by then unknown young patriotic scientists of India. Since then it has created following instruments for achieving its objectives:

- I. Indian Social Science Congress
- II. Research and Training Centres
 - (a) Rural Development Study Centre
 - (b) Survey Research Centre
 - (c) Silver Jubilee Peoples Centre for Theoretical and Policy Research for Sustainable Development
- III. Publication of Research Journals and Books/ Monographs
 - (a) Bhartiya Samajik Chintan
 - (b) Samayik Samajik Chintan
 - (c) Social Science Abstracts
 - (d) Monographs and Books (over 60 books have been published)
- IV. State Science Academies (e.g, Bihar Social Science Academy, U.P. Social Science Academy, A.P. Social Science Academy, Karnataka Social Science Academy, etc.)
- V. State Social Science Congress in state Language (Bihar Social Science Congress, U.P Social Science Congress , Karnataka Social Science Congress)
- VI. Young Scientists Division
- VII. All India Young Scientists Convention
- VIII. National Science Translation Centre

Membership of the Indian Social Science Academy is wide open. All those who are pursuing science in any subject and those who wish to pursue science are welcome to it.

Visit Website: www.issaindia.org for details and write to the following:

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