PROCEEDINGS

OF

XLIV INDIAN SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS

FOCAL THEME

NEW GLOBAL TECHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY

HOSTED BY

SAMRAT ASHOK TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE VIDISHA

MADHYA PRADESH

MARCH 15-19, 2021

ORGANIZED BY

भारतीय समाज विज्ञान अकादमी

INDIAN SOCIAL SCIENCEACADEMY

INDIA

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Executive Council of the Indian Social Science Academy resolved to thank Samrat Ashok Technological Institute, its Management and its Director, Prof. J.S. Chauhan and the National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration for supporting organisation of the 44th Indian Social Science Congress in March 15-19, 2021 at Vidisha financially. Refusal to give grant by DST/SERB, UGC, CSIR, ICSSR, ICMR, ICPR and ICHR to the Indian Social Science Academy for organisation of 44th Indian Social Science Congress on the pretext of Corona Pandemic had created crisis. First, Prof. J.S. Chauhan, the Director of Samrat Ashok Technological Institute extended helping hand to the Indian Social Science Academy by offering to take care of all the financial requirements. Dr. Laxmikant Markhedkar, the Secretary of Management Committee of Samrat Ashok Technological Institute also assured the undersigned in a meeting on February 20, 2021 of all the necessary financial support. Later he supervised organisation of the 44th Indian Social Science Congress and took personal care of everything since morning to late evening all the five-days. The undersigned wishes to thank him and Prof. J.S. Chauhan and the Management of Samrat Ashok Technological Institute profusely. The undersigned hopes to see cordial and friendly bonds of friendship between ISSA and Samrat Ashok Technological Institute growing and deepening. Together the two can do wonders in the realisation of the mission for India's self-reliance on its own Science and Technology.

Communication of the grant from National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration was received much later. But it was a great relief to the Indian Social Science Academy, which is still struggling for meeting the financial liabilities. The undersigned, on behalf of the Indian Social Science Academy, and also on his behalf wishes to thank National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration, its Vice-Chancellor and Committee members for providing the financial support to the Indian Social Science Academy for XLIV Indian Social Science Congress. It is hoped that NIEPA shall continue its support for the Indian Social Science Congress in future as well.

The undersigned wishes to thank the Executive Council, the President, Prof. G. Palanithurai and the General Secretary, Prof. N. Sambasiva Rao for entrusting the task of editing the proceedings of the XLIV Indian Social Science Congress. Sri Abhishek Kumar, the Assistant Secretary and Sri Suhel Ahamad helped in preparing and editing the

proceeding by making available necessary information and typing. The undersigned is grateful to them and thanks them.

None except the undersigned is responsible for omission and commission. The undersigned alone is responsible for it and requests the members to pinpoint the errors, which will be corrected.

June 03, 2022 **N.P. Chaubey**
Prayagraj (Allahabad) **Editor**

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SUMMARY

The Indian Social Science Academy (ISSA) organises Indian Social Science Congress having 28 subjects Research Committees and 21 interdisciplinary Thematic Panels with a view to discovering, developing and dissemination indigenous Science of Nature-Human-Society through critical appraisal and integration of current research and theories in Indian Universities, IITs, IIITs, IIMs, Research Institutes, AIIMS, Medical Colleges, Agricultural Universities, ISERS, NISERS, ICSSR, ICAR and ICMR Institutes, etc. every year. Assumption is that such process shall enable Democratic Republic of India and its peoples to become **Atmanirbhar** (self-reliant) in modern Science and Technology, which in turn enable India and its peoples to become true democratic republic having no poverty, no ignorance, no disease, no unemployment, no rich-poor divide, no violence, rapes and murders, no social and communal disharmony, etc.

The 44th Indian Social Science Congress focused its deliberations on **'New Global Technological Society'.** Its choice was guided by the deliberations on **'Human Future in Digital Era'** during the XLII Indian Social Science Congress, December 27-31, 2018, Kalinga Institute of Industrial Technology, Bhubaneswar. Now a book on **'Human Future in Digital Era'** is available.

Emergence of Corona Pandemic in 2020-21 made the task of organising XLIV Indian Social Science Congress very, very difficult, if not impossible. However, it offered better insights into the **'New Global Technological Society'.** What was visible to naked eyes was breakdown of family, community, society, social/public institutions, public health care systems, democratic institutions, on the one hand, and domination of Digital Technology everywhere, on the other. Over 90% of the people lost all sources of income whereas less than 1% of the population who owned Digital Technology-led production and market system had 36%-38% increase in their wealth. How to interpret it became a serious question. The 44th Indian Social Science Congress was held from March 15-19, 2021 at Samrat Ashok Technological Institute, Vidisha, M.P. during the Corona Pandemic with such serious questions. A brief proceeding of the XLIV Indian Social Science Congress is given in this volume.

What do the proceedings show? The proceedings of the XLIV Indian Social Science Congress show (a) a very high order of social alienation among peoples of all sections/classes, (b) very high order of

social conflicts, violence, rapes and murders taking place everywhere everyday, (c) Breakdown of family, community and society, (d) Breakdown of education system-schools, colleges, universities, research institutes, (e) intensification of the process of enrichment of the few and impoverishment of the majority, (f) acceleration of the process of tribalisation/ primitivisation, on the one hand, and privatisation and monetisation of natural and social wealth, on the other and (g) rapidly growing domination of Digital Technology created **virtual world** over existing **real world** causing high order of mental disorders. Pursuit of Science of Nature-Human-Society is becoming almost difficult, if not impossible.

What is encouraging is Samrat Ashok Technological Institute's message of love, care and mutual respect through packet of foods to all the outstation delegates of the XLIV Indian Social Science Congress.

N. P. Chaubey
Editor

I

A Brief Proceedings of XLIV Indian Social Science Congress

The Indian Social Science Academy in association with Samrat Ashok Technological Institute organised the 44th Indian Social Science Congress from March 15-19, 2021 at Vidisha, M.P. **New Global Technological Society** was its focal theme. Professor B.C. Chaparwal delivered the inaugural speech as its Chief Guest. Prof. Ashok Jain, the President of the Indian Social Science Academy delivered Presidential Address. Prof. L.V. Markhalkar, Prof. P.B. Sharma and Dr. Rajendra Singh delivered keynote addresses as the Guest of Honours during the Inauguration of the 44th Indian Social Science Congress. Prof. J. S. Chauahn, the Director of Samrat Ashok Technological Institute and the chairman of the Organising Committee welcomed the Guests and the delegates of the XLIV Indian Social Science Congress. Prof. D. M. Diwakar, the General Secretary of the Indian Social Science Academy, spoke on objectives and issues of the 44th Indian Social Science Congress. Prof. Pramod Sharma, the Local Organising Secretary, proposed a warm vote of thanks to the Chief Guest, President, Guest of Honours, the chairman of the Organising Committee and all the members, the delegates and the faculty and students of Samrat Ashok Technological Institute. Prof. N. Sambasiva Rao, the Vice-President of the Indian Social Science Academy presided over the inaugural session because of absence of the President, Prof. Ashok Jain, who delivered his presidential address through online from his residence in New Delhi.

Following chairpersons of Research Committees delivered their addresses as the chairpersons between 02:00 – 03:15 p.m. in parallel/concurrent sessions:

RESEARCH COMMITTEE

1. Archaeology, History and Culture
Chairman: Dr. Vikas Gupta
Title: Transformative Impact of Modern Printing: Competing Historographical Perspectives

2. Biological or Life Science
Chairman: Prof. Bhaskar Saha

Title: Biology in India: In Quest of the Crest, Rising into the Abyss

3. Biotechnology
Chairperson: Prof. Puneet Gandhi
Title: Y-10 Marker Research is Lost in Translation: Problems and Solutions

4. Chemical Science
Chairman: Prof. R.N. Shukla
Title: Indian Paper Industry and its Challenges of Dealing with the Pollution and Scarcity of Raw Material

5. Communication and Journalism
Chairman: Dr. I. Arul Aram
Title: Trends in Mass Communication Research

6. Earth Science (Oceanic Science, Marine Science, Atmospheric Science etc.) and Planetary Science
Chairman: Prof. G. Parthasarathy
Title: Review of the Current Status of Critical Minerals in the Context of Atmanirbhar Bharat

7. Economics
Chairman: Prof. Biswambhara Mishra
Title: Economic Research and Crisis in Economic Theories

8. Engineering Science and Technology
Chairman: Prof. Manish Mudgal
Title: Advanced Cement – Free Fly-ash Based Geo-Polymer

9. Home Science
Chairman: Prof. Geeta Shukla
Title: Nutritional Security in India

10. International Relations, Defence and Strategic Studies
Chairman: Prof. Anuma Acharya
Title: Negotiations With Foreign Vendors

11. Juridical Science
Chairman: Prof. Rashmi Salpekar
Title: Analysis of Smart Grid Regulation Including Data Primacy

12. Linguistics
Chairman: Prof. Aejaz Mohammed
Title: Impact of Technological Revolution and Globalization on Survival and Growth of Peoples Languages

13. Management Science
Chairman: Prof. N. Sambasiva Rao
Title: Emerging Trends in Management Education in the Globalised Economy

14. Mathematical and Statistical
Chairman: Prof. Chandra K. Jaggi
Title: Analysing the Impact of Lead Time on Stochastic Inventory System

15. Medical and Health Science
Chairman: Prof. Ashok Kumar
Title: Role of Sphingolaid Singalling in Cancer

16. Philosophy
Chairman: Prof. M.P. Terence Samuel
Title: Culture Industry: How Technology and the Mass Culture Coalesce into Majoritariana and the Fascism

17. Psychology
Chairman: Prof. Jyoti Verma
Title: Discipline of Psychology, Multidisciplinary Approach and Issues Related to the Global Technology Societies Observation on Efforts and Possibilities

18. Physics
Chairman: Prof. R.R. Yadav
Title: Ultrasonic in Nano-Science and Technology

19. Political Science
Chairman: Prof. Muzaffar Assadi
Title: Technology, Politics and the State: State Affter Green Revolution

20. Sociology
Chairman: Prof. Samata B. Desmane
Title: Technology and Society

Delegates visited Sanchi and other historical places around Vidisha between 03:15 p.m. and 08:00 p.m. The Director of Samrat Ashok Technological Institute held Reception Dinner in honour of the delegates of XLIV Indian Social Science Congress. Task Force held its first meeting on March 15, 2022 at 09:00 p.m. after dinner.

Eight Plenaries on the focal theme were held on March 16, 17, 18 and 19, 2021. All Plenaries were held between 09:00 a.m.-01:00 p.m. every day. First Plenary began on March 16, 2021 at 09:00 a.m. The Details of the plenaries are as follows:

PLENAERY I

Chairman	Rajendra Singh
Speaker	D.P. Pattanayak
Theme	New Global Technological Society: A Developmental Approach
Speaker	Santosk K. Kar
Theme	A Technologically Advanced Society Without Balance with Nature is not sustainable
Discussants	G. Parathasarthy N. P. Chaubey
Rapporteurs	Binayak Chaudhary G. Shankar

PLENAERY II

Indigenous Bio-Medical Health Science and Technology for Corona Virus

Chairman	Santosh K. Kar
Theme	Origin of COVID 19 In China and Our Efforts to contain it in India
Speaker	Bhaskar Saha
Theme	Vaccines against SARS-COV2
Speaker	Puneet Gandhi
Theme	Molecular Pathology of COVID19 (SARS- COV2): What We need to analyze for better clinical outcome
Speaker	Dinkar Saha
Theme	Problem of emergent infections where diseases come faster than drugs to treat them
Discussants	1. Ashok Kumar 2. Sitabja Mukherjee
Rapporteurs	Binayak Chaudhary Yamal Gupta

PLENARY III

Chairman	Syed Nasir Ali
Speaker-I	S.G. Vombatkere
Theme	Transforming the World engineering Humanity : A Soft Science view of Hard Science

Speaker-II	S. Chnadrashekar
Theme	Advances in information Communication Technology, impact on society.
Discussants	1. R.R. Yadava
	2. Manohar Lal
Rapporteurs	1. Binayak Chaudhary
	2. G. Shankar

PLENARY IV

Chairman	Puneet Gandhi
Speaker	V.S.Ramamurthy
Theme	Living with Public Risks
Speaker-II	Manohar Lal & Sreedhar Meenakshi
Theme	Disruptive Technologies and Evolving Global Society
Discussants	1. Bhaskar Saha
	2. R.N. Shukla
	3. C.D. Naik
Rapporteurs	1. Binayak Chaudhary
	2. G. Shankar

PLENAERY V

Chairman	P. Ganesham
Speaker -I	Vikas Gupta
Theme	National Education Policy 2020: Critical Assessment through Historical and Contemporary Perspectives
Speaker-II	Furqan Qamar
Theme	The Technological Society and the Digital World.
Discussants	1. N. Sambashiva Rao
	2. D.M. Diwakar
	3. R.R. Yadav
	4. Manorama Saini
Rapporteurs	1. Binayak Chaudhary
	2. G. Shankar

PLENAERY VI

Chairman	J.S. Chauhan
Speaker-I	I Arul Aram
Theme	Trends in Mass Communication Research
Speaker-II	A.R. Fatihi
Theme	The High Tech Advancements Computer Mediated Communication and its Corresponding Effect of Human Language
Speaker-III	Aejaz Mohammad Aejaz
Theme	Impact of Technological Revolution and Globalization on Survival and Growth of Peoples Languages.
Discussants	1. C.D. Naik
	2. Santosh K. Kar
Rapporteurs	1. Binayak Chaudhary
	2. G. Shakar

	PLENARY VII
Chairman	Manish Mudgal
Speaker-I	J.S. Chauhan
Theme	Energy Efficient, Environment Friendly And Cost Effective Roofing System For Building.
Speaker-II	Alok Bansal
Theme	Building Sustainable Organization Through Cutting Edge Technologies.
Speaker-III	Shabana Farheen
Theme	Developing Leadership Skill In Digital Era
Speaker-IV	Sachine Kamley and Sushil Kumar Varma
Theme	Role Of Science And Technology To Self-Reliant India
Discussants	1. Manish Mudgal 2. P. Ganeshan 3. R.R.Yadav 4. Pramod Sharma
Rapporteurs	1. Binayak Chaudhary 2. G. Shankar
	PLENARY -VIII
Chairman	N. Sambashiva Rao
Speaker	All young scientists
Theme	Our Vision of our future :New Philosophy of New Global Society Main speakers : C. D. Naik and M.P. Terence Samuel
Rapporteurs	1. Binayak Chaudhary 2. G. Shankar

All the Research Committees and Thematic Panels, Seminars/Symposia were held between 02:00-05:00 p.m. Public Lectures were held between 05:00-06:00 p.m.

The 45th Annual General Body meeting of ISSA was held on March 16, 2021 at 06:00 p.m. The Task Force held its meeting during post dinner session every day. It presented its Report, 'Trend Report' at the assembly of the delegates on March 19, 2021 at 02:00 p.m.

Cultural Programmes were held between 0700-0830 p.m. on March 17 and 18, 2021.

Summary of the papers received and presented at the XLIV Indian Social Science Congress is given in following Tables:

Table I
Summary of Papers

S.No.	Committee	Number
1.	Plenary/Public	11
2.	Chairpersons Address	26
3.	Research Committees	166
4.	Thematic Panels	46
5.	Seminar/Symposia	9
6.	IX All India Young Scientist Convention	1
	Total	**259**

Table II
Papers received and presented in subject Research Committees.

Research Committees	Number
1. Agricultural Science	**3**
2. Anthropology	**0**
3. Archaeology, History and Culture	**7**
4. Biological or Life Science	**0**
5. Biotechnology	**7**
6. Chemical Science	**6**
7. Commerce	**0**
8. Communication And Journalism	**3**
9. Computer Science	**9**
10. Earth Science (Oceanic Sc, Marine Sc. , Atmospheric Science etc) And Planetary Science	**11**
11. Ecological And Environmental Science	**3**
12. Economics	**10**
13. Education	**7**
14. Engineering Science	**22**
15. Geography	**3**
16. Home Science	**1**
17. International Relations Studies & Defence Strategic Studies	**2**
18. Juridical Science	**4**
19. Linguistics	**2**
20. Management Science	**4**
21. Mathematical and Statistical Science	**7**
22. Medical and Health Science	**20**
23. Philosophy	**5**
24. Physics	**9**
25. Political Science	**10**
26. Psychology	**6**
27. Social Work	**1**
28. Sociology	**4**
Total	**166**

Table III
Papers received and presented in interdisciplinary Thematic Panels

Thematic Panels	Number
1. Conflicts, War, Peace and Social Security	**5**
2. Democracy and Human Rights	**9**
3. Ecological And Environmental Protection Movements	**1**
4. Ethics of Science And Society	**0**
5. Global Warming and Climate Change	**1**
6. History And Philosophy of Science	**0**
7. Information Technology, Mass Media and Culture	**2**
8. Labour in Organised and Unorganised Sectors	**1**
9. Nation, States And Emerging Challenges	**0**
10. Natural Resources, Bio-Diversity and Geographic Information System	**1**
11. Patent Laws and Intellecutal Property Rights	**2**
12. Peasants, Livelihood and Land-use	**0**
13. Peoples (Dalits, Tribes, Women, Peasants, Etc.) Struggles and Movements for Equitable Democratic Society	**4**
14. Peoples Health and Quality of Life	**3**
15. Political Economy of India	**11**
16. Population, Poverty and Migration	**1**
17. Rural Technology, Social Organisations And Rural Development	**2**
18. Science Communication And Science Popoularization	**2**
19. Science, Technology And Social Development	**1**
20. Social Processes, Social Structures And Social Alienation	**0**
21. Unity Of Science/Science Of Nature-Humans-Society	**0**
Total	**46**

The deliberations of the XLIV Indian Social Science Congress concluded with valedictory on March 19, 2022 at 05:30 p.m. Prof. N. Sambasiva Rao, the Vice-President of the Indian Social Science Academy presided and delivered presidential observations. Prof. J.S. Chauhan, the Director of Samrat Technological Institute delivered farewell speech. Dr. Binayak Chaudhary, the Chief Rapporteur presented brief report on the proceedings of XLIV Indian Social Science Congress. Brig. P. Ganesham, the Chairman of the Task Force presented Task Force Report. Prof. Pramod Sharma, Prof. Rajeev Jain, Prof. Manorama Saini and Dr. S.S. Goliya spoke on 'Our Impression and Our Thoughts'. Prof. D. M. Diwakar, the General

Secretary, proposed a vote of thanks to Samrat Ashok Technological Institute, its Director, Prof. J.S. Chauhan and the Managing Committee, Prof. Pramod Sharma, Prof. Rajeev Jain, Prof. Manoarama Saini, Dr. S.S. Goliya, its faculty, students and staff and all the members of the Executive Council, delegates and staff of ISSA for their contributions to the successful organisation of XLIV Indian Social Science Congress during Corona Pandemic.

II

Proceedings of XLIV Indian Social Science Congress

Chief Rapporteur's Report by Binayak Choudhury

The XLIV of Indian Social Science Academy (ISSA) got underway on the auspicious morning of February 15, 2021 in the picturesque and serene campus of Samrat Ashok Technological Institute, (SATI) Vidisha. The divine constellation of many factors made this Congress a hugely stimulating one across disciplines, all culminating to the single agenda of New Global Technological Society. These factors are: (i) The host ,SATI is global by default since Samrat Ashok himself was the first documented king in history who sent his son Mahendra to the then Srilanka to preach Buddhism. Prince Mahendra made the country's first ever technology transfer when he took along with him the water pulley to show the Srilankans the drawal of water from a well. What could be more global than these historical endeavours? (ii) The venue of the Congress is Hall of SATI , named after its alumnus Nobel Laureate Kailash Satyarthi, the person who made child rights a global issue and got recognized the world over and (iii) the vision and mission of SATI itself being global and dedicated to the service to mankind.

The 5-Day Congress was devoted to the theme, New Global Technological Society, a theme so topical for the contemporary global order. Globalisation of technology, its fast diffusion across geographies and the relentless effort towards innovation have triggered all kind of utopian and dystopian perceptions about humankind and its life on Planet Earth. Since any major technological change creates its own mythology and since it gets adopted by humanity before its endorsement by the scientific community, there is always a gap between social change and its understanding. Globalisation and technology share a causal relationship, one mutually benefitting the other. Globalisation of technology brings forth a transformation in material culture and initiates a movement of ideas , lifestyles, product and services, all leading to a series of consequences mediated by choices adopted by the society.

With this backdrop behind, the 5 – Day ISSA Congress has had 28 research committees and 21 Thematic Panels across various disciplines of knowledge. The Congress has had eight plenaries and two public lectures.

The Congress took off with the opening remarks by Prof. D.M. Diwakar, Secretary, ISSA, who gave a pen picture of ISSA and explained the idea behind the Congress Theme. The Welcome Address was delivered by the Director, SATI, Prof. J.S. Chauhan whose hospitable demeanor was

oozing out as he was welcoming the Guests and Delegates. Prof. Chauhan narrated the purpose of the Congress through 3 Ds, - discovery, development and dissemination. Sri Rajendra Singh, Guest of Honour expressed his deepest gratitude to social science for creating and disseminating the dream of a just society and thanked the scientific community to get the dreams realized. He emphasized on indigenous knowledge system (the Sanatan Gyana) and advocated for its protection and promotion. He called upon the scientists and social scientists to be more fearless to establish the truth behind the trinity of nature, society and humanity. Prof. P.B. Sharma, Guest of Honour drew the attention of the audience to the madness of humanity towards material wellbeing and advised the scientific community to harness the spiritual strength of science for a blissful and purposeful social order. He reminded the august audience that India has been global since centuries as it adopted the principle of *Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam*. Dr. B.C. Chhaparwal, Chief Guest profusely extolled the social scientists and recalled an anecdote where the then UGC Chairman compared Social Science with the feet of peacock. Viewing science and technology as socially embedded enterprise, Dr. B.C. Chhaparwal underscored the importance of both qualitative and quantitative approach in the teaching and application of science and technology. Emphasising that social science is the foundation of all academic endeavours across different disciplines, he proposed an interdisciplinary approach in the teaching and application of science and technology for the new global technological society. He further called upon the academic fraternity to suggest sustainable solutions to resolve the shortcomings of the present education system by making it more inclusive, inter disciplinary and exploratory. The Vote of Thanks was offered by Dr. Pramod Sharma, Dean, SATI.

The four-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 furnished below.
The major takeaways of this Congress are:

1. Prof. Santosk K. Kar in his lecture on *A Technologically Advanced Society Without Balance with Nature is Not Sustainable* reminds us that the more technology ignores nature, the more nature would fail to nurture its avowed goal. Disaster after disaster would visit and devastate us because a disaster comes only to bring back the balance in nature. Prof. Kar asserts that technological advancement and Globalisation of technology shall not take mankind forward until the symbiotic relationship between nature and humankind is not restored.

Viruses are not intruders, they are very disciplined. It's human invasion to nature that made humanity vulnerable to the viruses. He explains why technological advancement is no answer to the pandemic as devastation would be more acute and vast from the natural catastrophes precipitated by the ruthless exploitation of nature by the homo sapiens. Prof. Kar proposes that environmental restoration should be the pre-eminent development agenda of the government and interventions are warranted right from the individual level to different hierarchies of governance. Right to health should be constitutionally recognized which is hitherto not expressly recognized as a fundamental right under the Constitution of India. Prof. Kar regrets at the information deficit that is weakening our fight against pandemic. He suggests that sharing of pandemic related data on different socio-economic and spatial aspects would better enable the academic fraternity work out sustainable interventions to contain the pandemic. He opines that the travel history of Covid 19 suggests that it originated through natural processes and is not derived from any previously available virus backbone. It should be made known to all that immune boosters, which are advertised by the unethical producers, is dangerous for the infected persons, Prof. Kar cautions.

2. Prof. D.P. Pattanayak in his paper on *New Global Technological Society: A Developmental Approach* clarifies that technological advancement presupposes human ability to access that technology. Our civilizational values of plurality, diversity, openness made our country fertile for technological innovation and invention. Prof. Pattanayak sadly observes the digital divide, class formation, and divide between the educated and uneducated along the course of developmental history of mankind. He argues that the role reversal of technology is inevitable and that is why any technological advancement must be subjected to social scrutiny before its application by the society. He further underscores the adoption of Indian philosophical precepts, namely, one in many and many in one, *gram swaraj, sarvoday, non-violence* to reap the benefits of technological advancement in its entirety. Prof. Pattanayak also underlines the implementation of UN Agenda 21 in letter and spirit and cautions that global technological advancement is meaningless if it cannot cure hunger, poverty, destitution and bring a just global order based participatory and collaborative development.

3. Speaking on *Problem of Emergent Infections Where Diseases Come Faster than Drugs to Treat Them,* Prof. Dinkar Sahal holds that any assessment of drug efficacy needs patience. He argues that people must be able to recognize the distinction between a drug and a prodrug. He

asserts that the country must look at the nocebo and placebo effect of a drug to contain the pandemic and must also repurpose drug therapeutics through a continuous journey. He further advises that people should experiment with organic drinks having proven medicinal values as a prophylactic medicine or as a post healing supplement.

4. Dr. Puneet Gandhi while speaking on *Molecular Pathology of COVID19 (SARS- COV2): What We Need to Analyze for Better Clinical Outcome* explains that since different variants of the virus indicate viral evolution, we must trace the implication of Covid 19 virus from its epidemiology, pathology, infectivity, transmissibility, and the whole spectrum of clinical severity. She advises that faecal and urinary sources also need to be examined to detect the virus of Covid 19. Since different variants of Covid indicate viral evolution, Dr. Puneet Gandhi recommends a focused attention to high risk group in order to control the spread. She further recommends that monitoring of post Covid 19 cases should both be at individual as well as guided level. She further explains how the mechanism of the Covid pandemic involves phenotypic expression of different proteins transcription modulated by viral infection in specific micro environments.

5. Dr. Bhaskar Saha while speaking on *Vaccines against SARS-COV2* emphasizes on the choice of vaccines and argues that such choice should depend on four parameters: (i) long memory of the anti-viral immune cell, (ii) no side effects, (iii) neutralization of the virus variants, and (iv) building of strong antibodies.

6. Chairing the session, Prof. G. Parthasarathy speaks on *Review of the Current Status of Critical Minerals in the Context of Atmanibhar Bharat*. Underlining the strategic importance and supply risk associated with critical minerals, Prof. Parthasarathy recommends that India should urgently map its mineral reserves, and sustain a continuous research on mineral deposits. Given the urgent need of saving the virgin minerals and the extremely poor energy efficiency in the country, he advocates for a vigorous urban mining, that is the reclamation of different precious minerals from the e-wastes. He asserts that mineral inventory is of paramount importance and laments that despite our civilizational legacy to discover precious materials in a sustained manner, we seem to have lost the tempo.

7. Dr. Manohar Lal dwells on *Disruptive Technologies and Evolving Global Society.* He fascinatingly observes that agriculture has probably been the first disruptive technology which replaced nomadism by

permanent settlement. He further observes that civilizational evolution is replete with countless disruptive technologies. Dr. Manohar Lal explains how society spontaneously adopts any technology which is innovative and positively life impacting. However, he finds that technological oligarchy is a terrible threat to humanity. He expresses profound concern since disruptive technologies nurtured, owned and marketed by the technological and digital oligarchs could bring in disaster in every walks of human life, puncture individual privacy, cause electronic frauds stealing valuable personal data inventory, incapacitate the financial infrastructures, breed electronic terrorists, build Tweeter armies. The Google book would continue to violate copyright, Uber shared mobility service would continue to flout the labour laws. Dr. Manohar Lal, is, however, optimistic as he hopes that all these drawbacks should not deter the scientific temper to continue with its avowed goal of innovation and invention.

8. Chairing the session on *Culture Industry : How Technology and the Mass Culture Coalesce into Majoritarian and the Fascism*, Dr. M.P. Terence Samuel reminds that customer is no longer the king, s/he is simply an object under the regime of culture industry. He observes that culture of the masses or popular culture has been standardized and conformity replaces consciousness. He also finds that disappearance of reality itself becomes an ideology and majoritarian ideology calls the shots. Dr. Samuel asserts that technology cannot create art, it simply coordinates the functions of different technologies in merchandising the arts in its different forms through false and elevated images. Technology elevates reality to such a height where reality gets hyperbolized. The powerful cultural oligarchs nurtured under capitalism and fascism not only play with mass deception, it also produce entertainments which is alien to popular culture. He argues that culture industry through cultural majoritarianism precipitates cultural shifts and commodification of culture has made culture an object of exhibition. He deeply regrets the killing of the inherent protesting elements of culture through art, drama, and other forms by the institutionalisation of culture.

9. In his lecture on *Impact of Technological Revolution and Globalization on Survival and Growth of Peoples Languages,* Prof. Aejaz Mohammad opines that language endangerment perpetuated by cultural hegemony of the ruling class leads to the language shifts of many communities which subsequently led to the death of 90% of world languages. With the loss of languages, lost were the identity of those communities and the vast treasure of their knowledge recorded in those

dead or moribund languages. He argues for language planning that must take note of language rights. In a multilingual country, globalization of a particular language and nationalization of another particular language shall only demean democracy, asserts Prof. Mohammed. He holds that language planning must give precedence to learning by mother tongues not only at the foundational level but also beyond that to the extent possible, practicable and pragmatic.

10. While delivering his lecture on *Trends in Mass Communication Research*, Dr. I Arul Aram argues that impact of media should be society centric and not technology centric. It is not true that media is an all powerful magic bullet. He explains how survey research, experimentation, content analysis, case studies, interpretive research adopt diverse technologies. It may be intuitive or systematic, common sensical or structured, casual or systematic and momentous or planned. He, however, cautions that measurement of media effect on individual or society is very difficult, if not impossible. Who said what to whom in what context through Media is the question which perhaps cannot ever be answered, argues Dr. Aram He argues that it is a big challenge to establish the moral standard of media. Whether a certain TV programme is beneficial or detrimental depends on the analysis of content, but its interpretation is not unique. Since social media does not have an editor or gatekeeper, it is very difficult to take on the fake news or propaganda. He cites the potential means, namely, Spiral of silence, Agenda setting, Reverse Agenda setting, Actor network through which, perhaps, media researchers can grapple with the onslaught of social media.

11. Prof. A.R. Fatihi, in his lecture on *The High Tech Advancements Computer Mediated Communication and its Corresponding Effect of Human Language* examines how digital communication or the impact of technology on language could be synchronous and asynchronous as well. Although digital communication gives real time communication and has removed the temporal barriers, it has produced a non-standard typography, a new digitized vocabulary and new English lexicon. He holds that digitised spaces facilitate the conversion of speaking into writing. He cites numerous examples to show how the grapho stylistic neography produces homophony, number homophony, emoticons which alter the terminography. The written format in digital communication is way different from the corresponding spoken format, asserts Prof. Fatihi. And this difference is getting more prominent and pronounced with every passing day. Manipulation of orthography has become more evident with the advent and consequent conquest of the

world by the internet. Prof. Fatihi wonders at Internet changing the form of communication and the computer mediated communication giving birth to net speak. He opines that the notion of change in the modification of the old or creation of the new got blurred and holds politics of language primarily responsible for this sorry state of affairs.

12. Prof. Furqan Qamar, in his lecture on the *The Technological Society and the Digital World* explains how the teaching community learns to survive over the years with all adversities and adversaries, be it broadcasting through radio, telecasting through TV or online teaching through internet. It has been possible since the teaching community is non-substitutable. He strongly holds that teaching community has never been averse to ICT since it is mutually beneficial for the teacher and the taught. It saves life, and secures livelihood. He argues that although the recent pandemic - propelled online teaching has been thought to have sealed the fate of teachers and Obituaries were being drafted to this effect, the fact remains that history of pandemic does not endorse the aforesaid uncogent arguments. He cites that in India between 2011 and 2021, although population growth had been negative, there has been a quantum jump in the number of new universities being set up during the decade. The dominant metropolitan narrative of online teaching does not have substantial subscribers as none other than UNESCO has revealed that online teaching has not been comfortable either with the teachers or with the taught. Online teaching has in fact given birth to some sort of compromise teaching and deprived two third of the student community from teaching. Built-in -flexibility proposed under the New Education Policy 2020 has been nothing new. It is old wine in a new bottle. However, the pandemic has underscored the need for a paradigm shift in teaching which would be a pragmatic blend of both online and offline teaching, Prof. Qamar asserts.

13. Speaking on, *National Education Policy 2020: Critical Assessment through Historical and Contemporary Perspectives,* Dr. Vikas Gupta observes that the NEP 2020 has been nothing but a compendium of good wishes fraught with numerous self-contradictions. These contradictions should be seen through the prism of sociology and politics. Dr. Gupta holds that the malevolent agenda of privatization of education would only promote cultural politics and argues that the very adoption of NEP 2020 through an Executive Order and Finance Bill bypassing the conventional parliamentary debate on it clearly indicates the evil design of the ruling dispensation. Human agency cannot ever accept the virtual for the real. The digital teaching mode would

seriously jeopardize the pedagogic space of the teaching fraternity, maintains Dr. Gupta. He explains how the one nation - one text book policy shall not only encourage centralized production of textbooks, it would also lead to a centralized system of evaluation. The indispensability of mother tongue and local knowledge system for the first generation learners cannot be downplayed with. Dr. Gupta regrets that the NEP 2020 besides nullifying different provisions of Right to Education is likely to corrupt the curricular knowledge badly. The unfortunate realignment of the judiciary has been an insult to the injury. The preposterous proposal of resource sharing of educational infrastructures and resources shall not only deprive millions of poor students of the benefits of formal education, it would relegate the teachers to a peripatetic entity, argues Dr. Gupta.

14. Dr. Harsha Merchant while speaking on *Higher Education and Women Empowerment* asserts that man of quality respects women equality. Patriarchal society should realize the essence of women empowerment. Dr. Merchant argues that although formal education must make adequate provision for female literacy and numeracy, it must also simultaneously address the education of illiterate mothers who cannot read or write but upon whom rest the responsibility of bringing up the child. Women empowerment should be seen as a human rights issue. She further maintains that besides family support, community support must be mobilized towards women education. Women education should also be followed by women engagement in various vocations. Gender stereotyping as evident in corporate brand advertisement must stop. Dr. Merchant proposes that class room environment should be women friendly, school infrastructure should be gender responsive and women mainstreaming should be at all levels and all governmental schemes should accommodate women adequately. The Co-curriculum of women education should take into account those art forms where women have a natural inclination and competence over their male counterparts.

15. Prof. J.S. Chauhan while delivering his lecture on *Energy Efficient, Environment Friendly and Cost Effective Roofing System for Building* observes that it is unfortunate that competent authorities in the government look down upon the low cost and no cost technology incubated and successfully tested at the civil engineering labs of our country, terming such technology as temporary technology and advising its application in the boundary wall of the building. He explains how the feeble adoption of this novel technology by the builders lies in the enormous scope of profit they reap which allows

them to ignore the potential threat of avoidable wastage of materials during the construction of a building. He attributes the failure to mass scale the application of low cost, environment and energy efficient technology to the failure of the teaching community of civil engineering in not being able to assert themselves and also due to their obligation to teach the subject based on a conventional syllabus. Roofing is not only an inseparable component of a building, its central importance has also been acknowledged by the Atharava Veda, the ancient Vedic literature. We must not treat a building as an inanimate object, rather we should embrace a building as a living entity, observes, Prof. Chauhan.

16. Dr. Alok Bansal, speaking on *Building Sustainable Organization through Cutting Edge Technologies* recommends that for making our organization globally competitive, their core competence must rest on the application of cutting edge technologies. The application of cutting edge technologies is a continuum, it is not an one off action. Dr. Bansal observes that organisations must attune their needs on a sustained basis. It is not the non-availability of technology that holds us back, on the contrary, it is our shyness to adopt new technology. He opines that core competence of corporate creativity built on cutting edge technologies, however, needs adequate security protocol both for its sustenance and furtherance as well.

17. Dr. Ghazala Ali Khan speaking on A *Socio-Economic Primary Survey of the Information Sector Workers on Recent Work Parameter and Quality of Life* explains how the research on the informal sectors workers through some decent- work parameters (both subjective and objective) and quality of life based on the variables of International Labour Organisation establishes the stark differences between the formal and informal workers on these decent work and quality of life parameters.

Brig. P Ganesham, speaking on *Creativity at Grassroots - Huge Complement to National Growth* observes how the stunning grass root level innovations taking place in rural India got documented through **Sodh Yaatra**, a pilgrimage to discover the forgotten temples of knowledge of our country, ubiquitously present across its geography. Although the country's innovation ecosystem is composed of public, private, educational institutions and grass root level entrepreneurship, it is the grass root level innovation which fosters social good as it serves the masses, observes Brig. Ganesham. Such grassroot level creativity curated under the warmth of compassion, empathy, tacit and experiential knowledge and the rationality

of common sense has been hugely beneficial to our poor and deprived rural brethren because of its appropriateness, affordability, user friendliness and incrementality. He argues that the cardinal principle of such grassroot level innovation is more for less for many, such grassroot level innovations do not exploit mother earth, it mostly rests on the scrap resources. Brig. Ganesham finds that such grassroot level innovations empower the people, create wealth for the poor and deprived, generate common benefits, and make people self-reliant. Grassroot level innovations realize that nature is customizable, when technology is standardized. He proposes that it is high time the government acknowledges that villages are sources and not sinks, that people at the margin does not necessarily possess the marginal mind. Brig. Ganesham advises that the government of the day should facilitate the three interventions needed for grassroot level innovation, that is Ready for Sale, Ready for Enterpreneurship, Ready for Prototype. Government should integrate grassroot level innovations with mainstream technology as well as industries. Government must go in for scouting grassroot level innovation, document and disseminate them, recognize them through awards, promote them with easy credit. Since India lives in her villages, we should acknowledge her villages and their inherent potential. This would make the country globally competitive and foster the causes of the New Global Technological Society, asserts Brig. Ganesham.

III

Proceedings of XLIV Indian Social Science Congress

TREND REPORT

Some of the Chairpersons and the Convenors of the Research Committees and the Thematic Panels were present in each day's meeting of the Task Force held after dinner and reported certain new inputs that emerged out of the deliberations of their respective committees and panels. Accordingly, the committee arrived at the following conclusions, in tune with the Focal Theme of the XLIV Indian Social Science Congress, that is, **New Global Technological Society**, for the consideration of academics, government agencies and policy makers:

1. History tells us that landmark technological innovations have produced immense potential to alleviate human sufferings and make the quality of life better. However, we also learn that its actual impact depends on the manner in which it is used, possessed and controlled. Therefore, notwithstanding the inherent potential of the given technology its actual impact has been very iniquitous in the society favouring generally the better-off sections.
2. Introduction of new global technology might enhance the quality of life of the people and help for the reduction of manual labour resulting in unemployment. Thus, it has its own problematics.
3. In many aspects of human society, the introduction of global technology has changed the way the humans perceive and act upon their life-works. Especially, the communication technology has accelerated the emergence of new social order. Though the effects of it are yet to be fully fathomed, the technology need not be considered as such disruptive as change is constant social phenomenon.
4. The global technology has helped to alleviate human sufferings to an extent; but its stranglehold in the hands of certain powerful elements in the society is a cause for concern. It was deliberated how technology as culture industry is a cause for concern as it promotes majoritarianism. Hence, the 44th ISSC shows that further democratisation of the global technology is a much needed process.
5. Technology contains the potentials to identify and extract rare minerals and to increase the national wealth. However, excessive exploitation of natural resources out of the greed for capital gain will make the world inhabitable for future generations.
6. New Global Technological Society should explore the ways and means to factor in and nurture the grassroots creativity, people's

experiential and tacit knowledge. This would provide the masses more options in choosing technologies as they would be affordable, eco-friendly based on the principle of "More from Less for Many"

7. As the technologies dominate the society in many facets of human life and leaves less choice for people at large, it is important to prepare our young generation to face it, handle it, and endeavour to make the life happier to mankind. Parents and academicians brace themselves to face these challenges and evolve suitable pedagogy.

8. Few questions emerged in the deliberations of 44th ISSC:

- Who will decide technology for masses?
- Who will define the technological needs of women, education, medicine, engineering, and so on.
- Who will monitor and regulate the dissemination and utilization of these technologies?

9. While we look up growth as a sign of development, we should be conscious to keep our focus on society – its needs of health, food, clean environment and humanism. It is also important to address the hidden but inevitable tradeoffs which may have a detrimental effect on the society in the longs run.

Task Force Committee

Brig. P. Ganesham (Chairperson)
Dr.G. Parthasarathy (Vice-Chairperson)
Dr.Vikas Gupta (Member)
Dr. G. Shankar (Member)
Dr. M. P. Terence Samuel (Member)

Annexure I

FOCAL THEME

New Global Technological Society

0100 PREAMBLE

Indian Social Science Academy (ISSA) **in association** with Samrat Ashok Technological Institute (SATI) proposes to focus deliberations of the 44th Indian Social Science Congress on '**New Global Technological Society**' with a view to comprehending its necessity, relevance, validity and potentiality for ensuring sustainance of life on Planet Earth while enabling the people to enjoy higher order of peaceful, material, social, cultural and creative life in harmony with Nature.

0200 CONTEXT

History of origin, evolution of life and the history of development of human, science, technology and society show a very high correlation between Science, Technology and Society. Development of cognitive capacities in homosapiens or humans enabled them first to develop tools, techniques and later science and technology which led to formation of family, community, society, state and nation. Broadly speaking, three forms of revolution following technological and scientific revolution emerged in the process. These are:

0201: Agricultural Revolution
0202: Industrial Revolution
0203: Digital Technology Revolution

Majority of the homosapeins living naked in herds/guilds by hunting-gathering formed family and community during agricultural revolution. Nature of Social formation that began during shifting cultivation transformed to higher forms during settled agricultural revolution which led to the origin of rudimentary forms of society and state.

Further development of science and Technology, which was termed ' Scientific Revolution' in 17th century led to industrial revolution which caused radical change in social processes and social structures. Industrial Revolution caused radical change in social character of production and distribution, between society and state, between rural and urban, between owner of industries and workers in the industries. Rural-Urban divide and rich-poor divide went on sharpening along with scientific and Technological Revolution. Social conflicts and wars became endemic. First and Second World Wars were highly devastating.

Post-World War II led (a) liberation of colonial countries, (b) establishment of United Nations Organization and (c) Organization of Science and Technology under the control of State.

Post-1950 development in Science and Technology led to Third Technological Revolution which is called Digital Technology Revolution under the leadership of United States and Russia. Despite initial gains between 1950-1965, India remained far behind and subsequently became a biggest market for imported Digital Technology. However, it gave rise to ' New Global Technological Society'.

This 3rd Technological Revolution caused tremendous change in industry, economy, trade, education, social structure and social process and culture. ' New World Order' became the catch phase in 1970-1980s and was defined by another new phrase ' Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization in 1990s'. 'Knowledge-society' was second new catch phrase. Suddenly, the whole world became 'Global Village'. The old theories of liberalization was replaced by ' New liberal theory rooted in philosophy of ' Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization'. Socialist society in USSR disappeared in 1991 which led to collapse of Berlin Wall and disappearance of Socialism from Europe and Peoples Republic of China. 'Unipolar world' became the new phrase of the new world order. The new society world over is now described as 'New Global Technological Society'. Theoretically, it is without boundary and all encompassing.

Question arises what is this New Global Technological Society? What does global village mean? How has it affected the old social order? What do family and community mean? What are the tenets of New Global Technological Society? Is it real or virtual? What is the connection between real and virtual? What is the nature of new social relations? What is the connection between democracy and New Global Technological Society? Is it equalizer? How has it affected economy, health, education and culture ? etc.,etc.?

Indian Social Science Academy and Samrat Ashok Technological Institute, therefore, propose to focus deliberations of the 44th Indian Social Science Congress on '**NEW GLOBAL TECHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY**'. Though the deliberations of the 42nd Indian Social Science Congress were focused on 'Human Future in Digital Era', yet it is considered very important to examine the new social formations within and outside India. It has acquired greater significances because of corona-born national/global crisis. Education, health, agriculture , industry and all social activites have been taken over by the New technology called Digital technology.

0300 OBJECTIVES

0301 To comprehend Digital Technology Revolution in conjunction with scientific Revolution

0302 To comprehend India's contribution to Digital Technology Revolution and new Indian technology society

0303 To assess impact of Digital Technology Revolution on industrial and agriculture production, marketing and management.

0304 To investigate the impact of Digital Revolution on emergence of or sprouting of new economic, commercial, educational, political and cultural organizations/ groups/ conglomerations new civil societies, etc.

0305 To assess the impact of Digital Technology Revolution on quality of material, social and cultural life of the people.

0306 To determine the role or impact of New Technological Revolution in reducing the gap between the rich and the poor, between the village and town and thereby strengthening the democratic principles of equality, freedom, fraternity and peace.

0307 To examine the need, relevance and validity of the new digital Technology based education and research.

0308 To explore the new Technological Revolution-born economic, political, social, organizational and cultural theories of sustainable, equitable, harmonious, peaceful, poverty-diseases-unemployment-discrimination free global social order.

0309 To investigate potentiality of New Technological Revolution for making the world free from the fear of elimination by nuclear, chemical, biological or any form of global war and radiation.

0310 To explore the potentiality of New Technological Revolution for making the nature of all humans/Homosapiens truly human by freeing them from their animalist character.

0311 To determine the potentiality of new Technological Revolution for making the world healthier, harmonious, happier and pleasant.

0312 To explore the impact of corona-born problems on the new technological social system.

0313 Any other

0400 ISSUES ANS SUB-THEMES

Following tentative issues/themes related to the New Global Technological Social order are stated for discussions:

0401 Post-Industrial Development of Science and Technology and formation of New Technological society

0402 New Technological Revolution: From Labour intensive to capital intensive.

0403 India's and Third World's contribution to New Technological Revolution

0404 New Industrial Technology

0405 New Agricultural Technology

0406 New Social Science and Technology

0407 New Biotechnology

0408 New Genetic Engineering

0409 New Communication Technology

0410 New Information Technology Revolution

0411 New Biomedical Engineering Technology

0412 New Health Science and Theory

0413 New Economic Theory and Method

0414 New World Trade Organization

0415 New Patent Law and Intellectual Property regulations

0416 New Environmental and Ecological Science and Technology

0417 New Technological Revolution in Social Judicial system
0418 Global Village
0419 New Education Technology and Radical change in school, college and University Education System
0420 Impact of New Technological Revolution on Family, community, society and state
0421 Impact of New Technological Revolution on small and medium industries
0422 Impact of New Technological Revolution on Rural-Urban and rich-poor divides.
0423 Connection between Digital divide and Socio-economic divide
0424 New Technological Social Entrepreneurship
0425 Impact of New Technology on Conflict, War, Peace and Social Security: Technological Disasters, Nuclear Disaster and Ecological Disasters
0426 New or Neoliberal Policies of Democracy and emerging new notion of nation and nationality
0427 Impact of New Technological Revolution on Survival and Growth of Peoples Languages
0428 Virtual World vs Real World
0429 Data Mining and its Social Implications
0430 Newer forms of Technological slavery and freedom
0431 Impact of New Technological Revolution on Global warming and Global climate
0432 Implication of Growing Global e-commerce, super markets and Malls on Small and Medium shops/traders.
0433 GST and its implication
0434 New Technological Revolution and Future of Mankind
0435 Emerging Corona Virus like newer threats to life on Planet Earth
0435 Any other

These are tentative themes subject to change and modification by the members and National Academic Advisory Committee.

0500 INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIA

One or two themes may be chosen for international symposia during the XLIV Indian Social Science Congress. Tentative themes suggested for it are as follows:

0501: New and Emerging Technology-Society Configurations
0502: Redefining Problems of Science of Nature-Human-Society
0503: Post-Corona New Global Technological Society and its sustainability
0504: Any other

0600 NATIONAL SYMPOSIA/SEMINARS/WORKSHOPS

Tentative themes suggested for national seminars/symposia/workshops are as follows:

0601: Generation and Utilization of Indigenous Science and Technology
0602: Building Atmanirbhar Bharat (Self-Reliant India)

0603: Privatization as powerful weapon of liberation
0604: Public Health System
0605: Public Education System under New Education Policy
0606: Impact of Farmers Acts on Farming System
0607: Impact of New Labour Laws on labour
0608: One Nation One Card
0609: Social Violence Theory
0610: Indigenous Science and Technology for self-reliant Development
0611: State of Art of Indigenous New Digital Technology
0612: New Social Entrepreneurship in India
0613: New Civil Society Movements for solution of problems of Democratic Republic of India
0614: New Technology based solutions for conservation of water, natural resources and biodiversity
0615: Post-Corona India and its Peoples
0616: Digitalized Space Science and Technology
0617: Gender Issues in Science and Technology
0618: Sustainable Technology and Gandhian Thoughts
0619: Any other

0700 PROPOSAL

There are 28 subject Research committees and 21 Interdisciplinary Thematic Panels as stated below in the Indian Social Science Congress

(a) **SUBJECT RESEARCH COMMITTEES**

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

23. Philosophy Research Committee
24. Physics Science Research Committee
25. Political Science Research Committee
26. Psychology Research Committee
27. Social Work Research Committee
28. Sociology Research Committee

(b) **THEMATIC PANELS**

1. Conflicts, War, Peace And Social Security
2. Democracy And Human Rights
3. Ecological And Environmental Protection Movements
4. Ethics Of Science And Society
5. Global Warming And Climate Change
6. History And Philosophy Of Science
7. Information Technology, Mass Media And Culture
8. Labour In Organized And Unorganized Sectors
9. Nation, States And Emerging Challenges
10. Natural Resources, Bio-Diversity And Geographic Information System
11. Patent Laws And Intellectual Property Rights
12. Peasants, Livelihood And Land-Use
13. People (Dalits, Tribes, Women, Peasants, Etc) Struggles And Movements For Equitable Democratic Society
14. Peoples Health And Quality Of Life
15. Political Economy Of India
16. Population, Poverty And Migration
17. Rural Technology, Social Organizations And Rural Development
18. Science Communication And Science Popularization
19. Science, Technology And Social Development
20. Social Processes, Social Structures And Social Alienation
21. Unity Of Science /Science Of Nature-Humans-Society

Intra, inter and multidisciplinary deliberations on the focal theme will, therefore, be held during the 44th Indian Social Science Congress. Eight Plenaries and 5-7 public lectures and a few international and national symposia/seminars shall be multidisciplinary. Subject Research Committees shall deliberate on related issues of the focal theme as well on **Current Research and Theory** in their domains. A National Academic Advisory Committee set up by the Academy shall help the Executive Council and the Organizing Committee to formulate issues, themes on the focal theme and identify expertise in respective areas.

0800 QUESTIONS

Hosts of questions arise: What is Third Technological Revolution? How is it different from the second Industrial Revolution? What is its impact on agriculture, small and big industries, rural-urban divide, markets, trade and commerce? Will it solve the problems of economic, social, ecological and culture created by the Industrial Revolution? Will it reduce the inequality between the super rich and the poor? Will it resolve the process of conflict and War? Will it make the present world

order more democratic, more harmonius and more livable? Will it stop the extinction of species on Planet Earth? Will it stop desertification of the Planet Earth from deforestation and mining? Will it resolve the ever growing problems of clean potable water? Will it ensure gainful employment to all able bodies? Will it promote belonginess in all by eliminating the process of ever growing social and natural alienation? Will it promote social cohesion and social harmony? Will it make all healthier and happer etc? etc? Will it replace human labour? Will it destroy superstitious? Will it promote scientific temper among all? Will it destroy centralization of economic and political power?

Answer to all these and many more questions in relation to New Technological Society ought to be dispassionately searched in order to find correct answers having relevance to the New Global Technological Society and making the future of humans better and secure.

Another very important question is can the New Global Technological Society form a bridge or close the rift between human and nature, the rift between family and community and the rift between social classes produced by the Second Technological Revolution called Industrial Revolution? What about new threats from corona like viruses? Above all will the new global technology society be free from borders, inequality, poverty, discrimination and war? Is there now an acute need for redefining problems of science?

0900 APPROACH

Intra, inter and multidisciplinary approach to scientific understanding of 'New Technological Society' shall enable the Indian scientists to develop appropriate scientific theory of philosophy and method of New Global Technological Society. The outcome will be fruitful to research, education, development and policy formulation.

Annexure II

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