

BRIEF PROCEEDINGS
OF
XLVII INDIAN SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS

FOCAL THEME

**SCIENCE EDUCATION AND RESEARCH
IN SWARAJ INDIA**

HOSTED BY

**UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
RI-BHOI, MEGHALAYA**

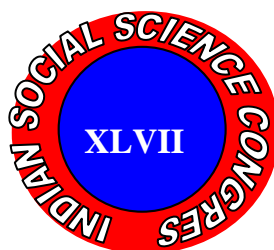
FEBRUARY 05-09, 2024

ORGANIZED BY

भारतीय समाज विज्ञान अकादमी
INDIAN SOCIAL SCIENCE ACADEMY
INDIA



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FEBRUARY 05-09, 2024

PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCE विज्ञान दर्शन

न त्वहं कामये राज्यं न स्वर्गं नापुनर्भवम्
कामये दुःखतप्तानां प्राणिनामार्तिनाशनम्

सर्वे भवन्तु सुखिनः सर्वे सन्तु निरामयाः
सर्वे भद्राणि पश्यन्तु मा कश्चिद्दुःखभाग्भवेत्

असतो मा सद्गमयः
तमसो मा ज्योतिर्गमयः
मृत्योर्मा मृतं गमयः

मानव कल्याण के लिए विज्ञान को राजनिति
से मुक्त करें

प्रो० बी० एम० हेगड़े



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Views expressed and facts presented in this volume are those of the authours and neither Indian Social Science Academy nor University of Science and Technology, Meghalaya are responsible for the same.

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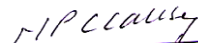
Indian Council of Social Science Research, Science and Engineering Research Board, Department of Science and Technology, Ministry of Science and Technology, Government of India, CSIR and ICAR provided Grant-In-Aid to the Indian Social Science Academy for organization of XLVII Indian Social Science Congress. The undersigned on behalf of the Indian Social Science Academy and also on his behalf wishes to thank them profusely and looks forward for their continued support to the Indian Social Science Academy in its mission for enabling Swaraj India and its peoples to become Atmnirbhar on their Science and Technology.

The undersigned also wishes to express his gratitude and thankfulness to Sri Abhishek Kumar, Sri Suhel Ahamad, Sri Mohammad Saif Siddiqui and Sri Santosh Kumar who helped in his task of editing proceedings of XLVII Indian Social Science Congress.

All the delegates and researchers are most welcome to send their critical comments and suggestions to the undersigned.

Date: March 09, 2024

Place: Prayagraj (Allahabad)


(N.P. Chaubey)
Editor

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XLVII Indian Social Science Congress

PROCEEDINGS
OF
XLVII INDIAN SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS

I

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

OF

PROCEEDINGS OF XLVII INDIAN SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS

The Indian Social Science Academy (ISSA) organized 47th Indian Social Science Congress from February 05-09, 2024 at University of Science and Technology, Meghalaya. 'Science Education and Research in Swaraj India' was its focal theme. 28 subjects Research Committees and 21 interdisciplinary Thematic Panels deliberated on 'Science Education and Research in Swaraj India'.

The 47th Indian Social Science Congress opened on February 05, 2024 with inaugural speech by Prof. Vinod K. Gaur and Presidential Address by Prof. P.K. Sarkar. Prof. G.D. Sharma, the Vice-Chancellor of University of Science and Technology extended warm welcome to the delegates and guests attending XLVII Indian Social Science Congress. Dr. N.P. Chaubey, the General Secretary, ISSA elaborated objectives and issues of XLVII Indian Social Science Congress. Prof. Gaur released **Social Science Abstracts, Vol. 47, 2024** containing papers and abstracts of papers of XLVII Indian Social Science Congress. Prof. P.K. Sarkar released **Vol. 4 (1 and 2) of Bharatiya Samajik Chintan, 2023**. Prof. Amit Choudhury, the Local Organising Secretary, proposed a vote of thanks to the Chief Guest, Prof. Vinod K. Gaur, Prof. P.K. Sarkar, the President of the ISSA and XLVII Indian Social Science Congress, Prof. G.D. Sharma, the Vice-Chancellor of USTM, Sri Mahbabul Haque, the Chancellor of USTM, to all the delegates members of the Organising Committee, Guests and students.

All the chairpersons of 28 subjects Research Committees and 21 interdisciplinary Thematic Panels (except those not present) delivered their chairperson addresses in parallel sessions concurrently. Prof. Santosh K. Kar, the Former President of the ISSA, delivered Sixth B.V. Rangarao Memorial Lecture on 'Reduction of greenhouse gas emission to net zero and development of

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technology for use of Hydrogen as a clean fuel can save mother Earth from the Environmental catastrophes that are waiting to happen' in the evening. Thereafter, cultural programme was held.

Seven plenaries on 'Science Education and Research in Swaraj India' between 09:00-13:30 were held on Feb. 06, 07 and 08 and one plenary on Feb. 09, 2024 between 09:00-11:30 a.m. was held. Eminent scientists delivered plenary lectures in Plenary I, II, III, IV, and V whereas young scientists spoke in Plenary VI and VII. A student of class XI from Kerala named Deepak Arun addressed the last plenary. Some of the young scientists and senior scientists, however, did not attend the XLVII Indian Social Science Congress.

Assembly of delegates shared their thoughts and experiences on Feb. 09, 2024 between 11:00-12:00.

The XLVII Indian Social Science Congress concluded with valedictory session between 13:30-03:30 p.m. on Feb. 09, 2024.

Prof. R. K. Sharma, Advisor of USTM delivered welcome and farewell speech. Prof. Amit Choudhury presented his thoughts and impressions on the XLVII Indian Social Science Congress. Prof. T.V. Gopal presented a Report on the deliberations of the XLVII Indian Social Science Congress. Prof. B. K. Das, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor of USTM delivered valedictory address as the Chief Guest. Prof. P.K. Sarkar delivered the Presidential Address. Dr. N.P. Chaubey, the General Secretary of the ISSA proposed a vote of thanks to USTM and Sri Mahababul Haque, its chancellor and Prof. G.D. Sharma, the Vice-Chancellor. Prof. R. K. Sharma, Advisor to Chancellor, USTM, Prof. Ballednra Kumar Das, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Prof. Amit Choudhury, the Local Organising Secretary, all the members of the Organising Committee, volunteers and faculty members for their contribution to the successful organization of the 47th Indian Social Science Congress. He also thanked all the drivers and employees who worked very hard for the success of the Congress devotedly and unconditionally. He, thanked the ICSSR, CSIR, SERB/DST and ICAR for providing financial support to the ISSA for the organization of XLVII Indian Social Science Congress. Thereafter, the President of the ISSA declared the deliberations of XLVII Indian Social Science Congress closed.

The deliberations on 'Science Education and Research in Swaraj India' showed that continued dependence of Swaraj India on imported Science and Technology does not speak well of high quality of science education and research

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in Swaraj India. This is so despite Swaraj India having over 1000 universities, 8000 colleges, over hundred National and Regional Research Institutes/Laboratories representing all subjects of Science of Nature-Human-Society. Indian scientists had done better during British Raj which did not encourage research in Indian universities and had continued doing better till 1960s. Process of brain-drain that started in Swaraj India and, which continues till today caused irreparable damage to flowering of creativity and innovations in Science Education and Research in Swaraj India. Commodification of education through privatization accompanied by policy of 'posts falling vacant shall not be filled-in' and 'contractualisation of teaching' played havoc with education and research in universities and the generation of new knowledge. Continued cut in the budget of education and research, accompanied by politicization of UGC, universities, national and regional institutes have played havoc with quality of education and research in Swaraj India. Only answer to the question 'what is the way out?' is 'depoliticisation' and 'decommodification' of education and research in universities, colleges and research institutes and large scale unconditional financial support by the State and creation of congenial environment for creative/innovative growth of mind without fear is essential if Swaraj India and its peoples aspire for becoming truly Atmanirbhar. No nation can grow without nurturing young minds which is must for Atmanirbhar on its own Science and Technology.

It may be noted that majority of those who had submitted papers for XLVII Indian Social Science Congress could not attend it because of non-availability of travel support from their respective universities/colleges/institutes. UGC stopped giving grants to Universities for such purposes including library and ISSA. All the advanced Research Centres opened in Universities with UGC support are now dead. At least 90% of the universities teachers are not doing any research. However, today education is highly profit making industry in Swaraj India.

II

PROCEEDINGS OF XLVII INDIAN SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS

The Indian Social Science Academy (ISSA) is a 49 year old national Science Academy of Science of Nature-Human-Society. It defines Science as **Social Knowledge** and puts all subjects of Science of Nature-Human-Society under the rubric of Social Science, thereby doing away with the prevailing divisions in Science of Nature-Human-Society. It, thus promotes holistic science by bringing all subjects of Science of Nature-Human-Society under one umbrella. It organizes Indian Social Science Congress having 28 subjects Research Committees and 21 interdisciplinary Thematic Panels every year.

The 47th Indian Social Science Congress was held from Feb. 05-09, 2024 at University of Science and Technology Meghalaya. ‘Science Education and Research in Swaraj India’ was its focal theme. Objectives of XLVII Indian Social Science Congress were as follows:

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

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

Massive efforts were made to mobilise participation of scientists and policy planners from all over India. All Vice-Chancellors of over 1000 Universities, 8000 Colleges, all directors of CSIR, ICMR, ICAR, ICSSR, ICPR, ICHR, AIIMS, PCIS, ICMR, NISERS, ISERS, TFIR, etc. were invited to make presentation on 'Science Education and Research in Swaraj India'. However, response was feeble. UGC Chairman, Secretary and all the Secretaries of DST, DBT, MoES, etc. too were invited. Also, scientists from Europe, America, Africa, Asia and Australia were invited.

The deliberations of the XLVII Indian Social Science Congress opened with inaugural session on Feb. 05, 2024 at 10:00 a.m. and closed on Feb. 09, 2024 with valedictory session at 03:00 p.m. Prof. P.K. Sarkar, the President of the Indian Social Science Academy presided over Inaugural and Valedictory Sessions, both. Prof. Vinod K. Gaur, an octogenarian very distinguished scientist and former President of ISSA delivered the inaugural speech as the Chief Guest, Prof. Ballendra Kumar Das, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor of University of Science and Technology Meghalaya delivered the Valedictory Address as the Chief Guest.

Prof. G.D. Sharma, the Vice-Chancellor of University of Science and Technology Meghalaya welcomed the President and Chief Guest by offering shawls and flowers and extended a very warm welcome to the President, Chief Guest, all the chairpersons, conveners, members of the Executive Council, Guests and delegates of the XLVII Indian Social Science Congress. Dr. N.P. Chaubey, the General Secretary of the Indian Social Science Academy elaborated objectives and issues of XLVII Indian Social Science Congress. Following publications of ISSA were released by the Chief Guest, President and the Vice-Chancellor:

- 1. Social Science Abstracts, Vol. 47, 2024
- 2. Bharatiya Samajik Chintan, Vol. 1 and 2, 2023
- 3. Sixth B.V. Rangarao Memorial Lecture by Prof. Santosh K. Kar

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Prof. Amit Choudhury, the Local Organising Secretary proposed a warm vote of thanks to the President, Chief Guest, Vice-Chancellor and the General Secretary. He also thanked all Guests, Chairpersons, Conveners and Delegates.

The Valedictory of XLVII Indian Social Science Congress opened with welcome speech by Prof. R.K. Sharma, the advisor of USTM. Prof. Amit Choudhury presented his impressions and thoughts on the XLVII Indian Social Science Congress followed by rapporteurs and Report by Prof. T.V. Gopal. Prof. B.K. Das, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor of University of Science and Technology Meghalaya delivered valedictory address as the Chief Guest. Prof. P.K. Sarkar delivered the concluding speech which was followed by vote of thanks by Dr. N.P. Chaubey, the General Secretary. Dr. Chaubey thanked the University of Science and Technology Meghalaya, its Chancellor, Sri Mahbabul Haque, Vice-chancellor, Prof. G.D. Sharma, Pro-Vice-Chancellor Prof. Ballendra Kumar Das, the Secretary Prof. R.K. Sharma, the Local Secretary, Prof. Amit Choudhury, Dr. Trishna Thakaria, the Convener, all the members of the Organising Committee, the faculty of University of Science and Technology Meghalaya, students drivers and officials for working hard for the successful organization of the XLVII ISSC. He also thanked all the Plenary speakers, Memorial Public Lectures, chairpersons and Conveners of Research Committees and Thematic Panels and the delegates from different parts of India for participating in the deliberations of the XLVII Indian Social Science Congress. He took responsibility upon himself for failure in offering them all the comforts needed. He expressed his gratitude and thankfulness to Prof. T.V. Gopal, Dr. G. Shankar and Prof. Lal Babu Yadav for shouldering the responsibility of coordinating and integrating rapporteurs' report. He thanked ICSSR, SERB/DST, CSIR and ICAR for supporting the organization of XLVII ISSC financially. Finally, the President, Prof. P.K. Sarkar declared the closure of the 47th Indian Social Science Congress.

All the outstation and Local chairpersons of 28 subject and 21 interdisciplinary Thematic Panels delivered their addresses between 02:30-04:00 p.m. on February 05, 2024. Prof. Santosh K. Kar, the former President of ISSA, delivered Sixth B.V. Rangarao Memorial Lecture on **‘Control Of Emission Of Greenhouse Gases To Net Zero And Use Of Hydrogen Or Solar Energy As The Main Renewable Source Of Energy Will Help Reduce The Intensity And Frequency Of The Environmental Catastrophes That Are Waiting To Happen’** on Feb. 05, 2024 at 04:30 p.m. Thereafter, cultural programme by students of USTM was held.

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Seven plenaries on 'Science Education and Research in Swaraj India' were held between 09:00-13:30 hours on Feb. 06-09, 2024. Following scientists delivered plenary lectures:

1. ARAM, I. ARUL (Department of Media Sciences, Anna University, Chennai 600025, Tamil Nadu). SCIENCE COMMUNICATION IN THE ERA OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.
2. GOSWAMI, P (Director, Institute of Frontier Science and Advances, Bengaluru 560012, Karnataka). SCIENCE EDUCATION AND RESEARCH IN SWARAJ INDIA.
3. GUPTA, VIKAS (Department of History, University of Delhi, Delhi 110007). JUXTAPOSING THE PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENTIFIC TEMPER, EQUALITY AND SECULARISM WITH PROJECTS OF REVIVALISM, NATIONALISM AND VALUE EDUCATION.
4. LAL, MANOHAR (KAUSHIK) (Former Director, School of Computer and Information Sciences, Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi 110068). CYBER-PHYSICAL-SOCIAL-SYSTEM, THE FOUNDATION OF FIFTH INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION: PROSPECTS, CHALLENGES, & POTENTIAL DANGERS.
5. NAYAK, BHABANI SHANKAR (Professor of Business Management, Guildhal School of Business and law, London Metropolitan University, United Kingdom). POLITICAL ECONOMY OF MICROFINANCE AND GLOBAL CAPITALISM IN ODISHA.
6. SAHA, NIMAI CHANDRA (Department of Zoology, Bidhannagar College, Bidhannagar, Kolkata 700064, West Bengal). A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE TOXIC EFFECTS OF ARSENIC, SELENIUM AND FLUORIDE ON FISH *ANABAS TESTUDINEUS*: AN IN- VIVO, IN- SILICO APPROACH.
7. SELVAMURTHY, W (L Block, 2nd Floor, A1 Wing, Amity University, Sector 125, Noida 201313, Uttar Pradesh). SCIENCE EDUCATION AND RESEARCH IN SWARAJ INDIA.
8. TRIPATHY, BAISHNAB CHARAN (Department of Biotechnology, Sharda University, Noida, Gautam Buddh Nagar 201310, Uttar Pradesh). RESEARCH QUALITY IN INDIA- A POST INDEPENDENCE PARADIGM.
9. YADAV, RAJARAM AND CHAURASIYA, MAHEEP (वीर बहादुर सिंह पूर्वांचल विश्वविद्यालय, जौनपुर (उ.प्र.) वर्तमान भारतीय शिक्षा व्यवस्था

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10. DEEPAK, ARUN (GHSS Thevannoor, Kollam, Kerala, India).
ADVANCED EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT
PROJECT (AESDP) 2023
11. KHAN, MOHAMMAD SALAUDDIN (.....)
NURTURINE TOMORROW'S PROMISE: SCIENTIFIC
RESEARCH AND TECHNICAL INNOVATION IN SWARAJ
INDIA.
12. DUBEY, SANDHYA (Department Of Eductaional Finance,
National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration, New
Delhi) THE FUNDING MESS: LOCUS OF ACCESS-QUALITY
PUZZLES OF INDIAN HIGHER EDUCATION
13. VERMA, N. M. P. (Department of Economics, Babasaheb Bhimrao
Ambedkar University, Lucknow) SOCIAL SCIENCE
EDUCATION AND RESEARCH IN SWARAJ INDIA

Of these Sri Deepak Arun was a class XI student from Kerala.

All the Plenary Lectures are printed in Social Science Abstracts, Vol. 47,
2024.

Presentation of papers of all the 28 subjects Research Committees and 21
interdisciplinary Thematic Panels were held between 02:30-05:00 p.m. on Feb. 06,
07 and 08, 2024 in parallel session concurrently.

The details of papers presented XLVII Indian Social Science Congress
are given in following tables:

Table I

Summary of Papers

S.No.	Committee	Paper Presented
1.	Presidential Address	*01
2.	Inaugural Speech	01
3.	Plenary/Public	10
4.	Chairperson's Addresses	21
5.	Research Committees	141
6.	Thematic Panels	60
7.	Seminar/Symposia	02
8.	X All India Young Scientists Convention	01
9.	Sixth B.V. Rangarao Memorial Lecture	*01
Total		237

* Printed in monograph form separately

Table II

Papers presented in Research Committees.

Research Committees	Papers
1. Agricultural Science	05
2. Anthropology	03
3. Archaeology, History and Culture	17
4. Biological or Life Science	00
5. Biotechnology	00
6. Chemical Science	08
7. Commerce	01
8. Communication And Journalism	11
9. Computer Science	06
10. Earth Science (Oceanic Sc, Marine Sc. , Atmospheric Science etc) And Planetary Science	15
11. Ecological And Environmental Science	03

Continued...

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12. Economics	06
13. Education	14
14. Engineering Science	00
15. Geography	02
16. Home Science	05
17. International Relations Studies & Defence Strategic Studies	04
18. Juridical Science	04
19. Linguistics	03
20. Management Science	02
21. Mathematical and Statistical Science	03
22. Medical and Health Science	02
23. Philosophy	08
24. Physics	00
25. Political Science	11
26. Psychology	05
27. Social Work	02
28. Sociology	01
Total	141

Table III

Papers presented in interdisciplinary Thematic Panels

Thematic Panels	Papers
1. Conflicts, War, Peace and Social Security	03
2. Democracy and Human Rights	05
3. Ecological And Environmental Protection Movements	01
4. Ethics of Science And Society	00
5. Global Warming and Climate Change	00
6. History And Philosophy of Science	00
7. Information Technology, Mass Media and Culture	05
8. Labour in Organised and Unorganised Sectors	02
9. Nation, States And Emerging Challenges	01

Continued...

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10. Natural Resources, Bio-Diversity and Geographic Information System	01
11. Patent Laws and Intellectual Property Rights	01
12. Peasants, Livelihood and Land-use	02
13. Peoples (Dalits, Tribes, Women, Peasants, Etc.) Struggles and Movements for Equitable Democratic Society	21
14. Peoples Health and Quality of Life	09
15. Political Economy of India	02
16. Population, Poverty and Migration	03
17. Rural Technology, Social Organisations And Rural Development	02
18. Science Communication And Science Popularization	01
19. Science, Technology And Social Development	01
20. Social Processes, Social Structures And Social Alienation	00
21. Unity Of Science/Science Of Nature-Humans-Society	00
Total	60

Table IV

Papers presented in Seminars/Symposia

Seminars/Symposia	Papers
03. Open Education, Distance Education, Teacherless-Classroom Education, Online Education, Vis-À-Vis Science Education In Schools, Colleges And Universities	01
12. Impact Of Brain-Drain On Science Education And Research In India	01
Total	02

Table V

Papers presented in Xth All India Young Scientists Convention

Xth All India Young Scientists Convention	01
Total	01

Xth All India Young Scientists could not be held again.

Let the readers of Vol. 46, Social Science Abstracts, 2024 seek the answer to the question. How good and creative is Science Education in Swaraj India as objectively as possible.

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III

PROCEEDINGS

OF

XLVII INDIAN SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS

**A GLIMPSE OF SCIENCE EDUCATION AND RESEARCH
IN SWARAJ INDIA**

The 47th session of Indian Social Science Congress deliberated on ‘Science Education and Research in Swaraj India’ from February 05 to 09, 2024 at University of Science and Technology, Meghalaya. The deliberations began on February 05, 2024 with inaugural function and closed on February 09, 2024 with valedictory.

Prof. Vinod K. Gaur, the Chief Guest, opened the deliberations with his speech on ‘Education For A Creative Work Force of Young Indians by the 2040s’.

Using method of participant method of observation, he showed all children irrespective of their gender, class and habitat are endowed with curiosity, innovative and self-learning potentialities. Task of formal education in Schools, Colleges and Universities is to facilitate growth and appropriate utilisation of the same by the society. Question to answer is (a) whether New Education Policy, 2020 is designed for it and whether the education system between 1947-2020 did or did not serve it as expected. Answer does not appear positive to him.

In his Presidential Address to the XLVII Indian Social Science Congress, Prof. P.K. Sarkar elaborated Prof. Vinod K. Gaur’s parameters for assessing quality of Science Education. He observed:

“Science Education is impossible without a rational mindset along with inquisitiveness. Creating a rational mindset is a primary consideration. Rational is an attitude of questioning. Rationality is to be inculcated from the very earliest. However, it appears that this important issue is bypassed when considering the priorities of science education”.

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Appraisal of Science Education in Indian schools, led Prof. Sarkar to conclude thus:

“Therefore, it seems that merely using data of school entry as a measure of education is likely to be flawed as nobody can vouch that they all receive a science education worth the name...”

As the Professor of Medical Science Education, Prof. Sarkar dwelt on status of Medical Science Education and Research in Swaraj India. To quote him:

“The undergraduate (MBBS) degree has been degraded to the level of a passport. The national education system has become post-graduate oriented, with a sport in private urban-oriented State of the Art Medical facilities – more like 5 star hotels for the dying, outside the purview of common woman or man or child with day to day health issues”.

The basis for this shift is that owners - Corporate hospitals need infrastructure and staff for these *“disease palaces and disease cities for this they can easily import machinery with the power of their money”.*

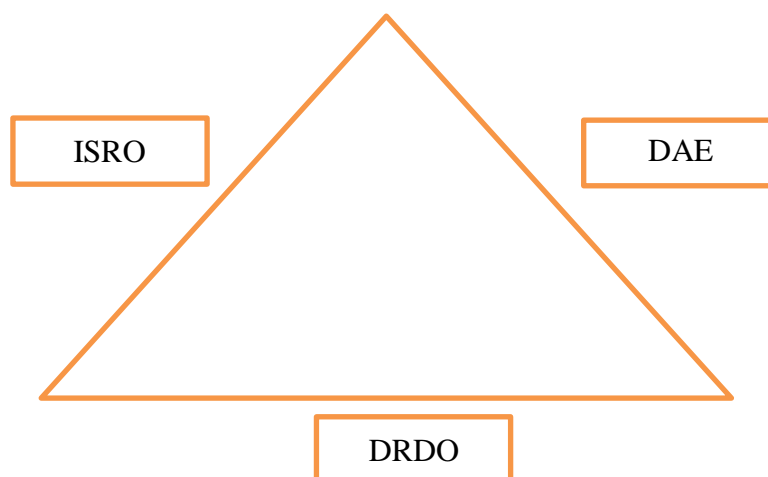
As to the quality of research in science, Prof. Sarkar illustrated it from his knowledge of research in Medical Science thus:

“Research has been done to eliminate diseases that are prevalent in our country. There is some reduction in mortality. The research done in our country did not contribute much to reduce outbreak of communicable disease like malaria, dengue, cholera or the continued prevalence of diseases like T.B. to which newer diseases like H.I.V and COVID-19 may be added. Corona Vaccine (Covaxin) has been developed in India, but I am not sure what the extent of the contribution of indigenous research in this development. Despite a massive scientific manpower, very few if any medicine had been discovered in this country of 140 billion in the last 75 years, though we propagate to be the ‘Pharmacy of the World’. Rather we simply copy foreign technology and have become world’s pharmacy of spurious and harmful exports. We are deficient in production of even the basic drugs (active Pharmaceutical Ingredients or API)”.

Plenary deliberation on ‘Science Education and Research in Swaraj India’ began with powerful speech by W. Selvamurthy, the Former Director General of Defence Development and Research Organisation (DRDO) and Chancellor of Amity University. Swaraj India, according to him, adopted Defence

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oriented Science Education and Research Policy. The policy formed a golden triangle of DRDO, DAE (BARC) and ISRO as stated:



There was no place for 1958 Parliament's Scientific Policy Resolution (SPR 1958) in it. Science Education and Research in Swaraj India focused all its energy on it and result is it has done well (perhaps in copying and pasting foreign technology). He sketched the future plan for the development and technology in Swaraj India.

Selvamuthy's presentation was questioned by several distinguished scientists. However, he did his best to answer all questions.

In his presentation on 'Research Quality in India: A post-independence Paradigm'. Prof. Baishnab C. Tripathy, the former Vice-Chancellor of Ravenshaw University and the former President of ISSA while supporting W. Selvamurthy's arguments, observed:

"Most of the Scientific spending is for military accomplishments. This has created a big void in both basic and applied research in the basic and non-military applied sciences. We critically need new knowledge generation by conducting research in natural and social science to stand up to the challenges of globalization. Instead of generating new knowledge by research for social advancement, we tried to borrow the knowledge from west and regulate it in our

context. This has utterly failed, both in applied industrial research and also for agricultural research”.

What about funding of education and research? To this, he said the following:

“Budget allocation for scientific research, although good on paper, has steadily declined from 1% to nearly 0.5% of GDP over the years. Scientific spending in research is reduced in the Department of Science and Technology including Science and Engineering Research Board and Department of Biotechnology. The research scheme of the University Grants Commission that provides grants to the Universities and colleges are completely remarked. Several post-doctoral fellowships have vanished into this air”.

He concluded by saying the following:

“Scientific research is about quality and not just quantity. We have more of latter than former. We need both. For that we have to increase spending in higher education and research by 10 times to catch upon the knowledge that we have lost”.

In his indepth analysis of ‘Science Education and Research in Swaraj India’ Dr. P. Goswami, Director of Institute of Frontier Science and Advances and former Director, National Institute of Science and Technology Development Studies, made following observations:

“As in most scientific analysis, a benchmark for Indias’ S&T would help, and China provides a good candidate; both had their beginning as agrarian economies in the 1940s. India and China in the early 1990s were at similar levels of R&D investment at around 0.7% of GDP. However, China is currently the second highest investor in the global R&D after the USA, and it has emerged as the world’s leading knowledge producer. However, the quantum of funding is only one of the many problems that hinder achieving full potential of India’s S&T”.

He further observed:

“A persistent problem is that different agencies in the S&T system in India still tend to operate in silos, with only minimal or sub-critical interaction. Science teaching in India suffers from many problems like preponderance of textbook teaching and lack of encouragement for inventiveness and creating as

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well as an overpowering examination system. The establishment of Science Education and Research certainly was a turning part, however, science education at school level is still in very poor condition. In spite of the encouraging efforts to increase the number of IITs and IISERs in the recent decades, there is still a huge gap to realise the demographic and intellectual potential of a young India”.

Universities are mothers of new knowledge of Nature-Human-Society. It, however, depends upon universities being able to attract and nurture brilliant young minds. Question to ponder is: Whether Indian universities attract and nurture brilliant minds? Answer is no, Indian Universities neither attract nor nurture brilliant minds. Question is: What is proof for it. Answer is: Increasing brain-drain from Universities/IITs/AIIMS in Swaraj India is the greatest proof. The process of brain-drain began visible in 1960s and went on increasing. At the same time, universities went on becoming centres of politics and corruption in selection and placement while losing their autonomy. Ph.Ds were forced to seek jobs of clerks/sweepers/contractual teaching, degrees/certificates lost their values, etc. G. Shankar made in-depth analysis of it.

Several young scientists have written on increasing caste-class discrimination, suicides and murders in universities, IITs/AIIMS, etc. All kinds of admission, selection and placements test having zero scientific validity have not only reduced the validity of certificates, degrees/diplomas, but also have caused tremendous economic, social and psychological stress on the young minds. All kinds of coaching organizations have not only caused irreparable damage to schools, colleges and universities, but also become great source of plunder and suicides. Till date no research of any significance has been done on the effects of privatization of education through private schools, colleges, universities, medical colleges, engineering colleges, etc. Also, no research has been done on changing roles of UGC and NAAC on university education and research. No research based answer is available on closure of advanced research centres in various subjects in several central and States Universities by UGC.

Prof. Santosh K. Kar, the former President of ISSA, made some observations on Science Education and Research in Swaraj India. He traced the history of science education and research since the establishment of universities in Bombay, Madras, Kolkata and Allahabad by the British before independence. He drew our attention to a remarkable institution established in the year 1876 in Kolkata, the capital of British India called Indian Association for the cultivation of Science. It was a private enterprise established by Dr. Mahendralal Sircar, an acclaimed medical practitioner of Bengal for doing research on basic sciences like

Physics, Chemistry and Biology. Working in this institution Sir C.V.Raman had got the first Nobel Prize in Science in India in the year 1930 when India was not independent. After independence when Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru started to expand the research infrastructure in the country guided by Prof. S.S Bhatnagar, Raman was very critical and termed it as the Nehru-Bhatnagar effect. He said that like Emperor Shah Jahan had built the TajMahal to bury his wife Mumtaz, Bhatnagar was building specialized institutes to bury the instruments that he will buy to equip them. Raman always emphasized that Universities where research on fundamental science is ongoing, should be generously funded and the people involved in doing such work should be insulated from the Government and Industry. Today after seventyfive years of independence in Swaraj India we all realize how correct Raman was at that time and it was a mistake to deprive the Universities from funds to do fundamental research and promote only applied research. Fundamental research is a prerequisite to applied research and only when we have carried out research to find solutions to our problems in our Universities involving young minds, we can try to translate them to solve our problems. In India we have very excellent facilities to carry out applied research in the areas of space science and atomic energy, for which we have been able to become world leaders in space science and explore outer space. Our excellence in space research was possible due to the dedication of Dr.Vikram Ambalal Sarabhai who is acclaimed as the father of India's Space Research Programme. Dr. Sarabhai with his few dedicated disciples built the infrastructure for space research at that time without waiting for any recognition from the establishment.

India has done very well in the area of atomic energy research too. This was again because of the dedicated efforts of Dr. Homi Jehangir Bhabha known as the father of the Indian nuclear research programme. He was the founding Director of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR) at Mumbai where all research related to nuclear weapons development was carried out. Bhabha was also the founding director of the Atomic Energy Establishment, Trombay (AEET) which is now known as the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre in his honour. TIFR and AEET were the cornerstones of India's development in nuclear science and atomic weapons. It is very unfortunate that both Dr. Sarabhai and Dr. Bhabha died very young but the institutions created by them are still making us proud. But India did not recognize their contribution with the award of a Bharat Ratna. Do we have any more such Institutions coming up in Swaraj India? One needs to find out and if there is none visible should not the Governments of the time answer asked Prof. Kar.

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Lighting of Lamp by Prof. P. K. Sarkar



Speech by Prof. G. D. Sharma



**Welcome Speech by Dr. N. P. Cahubey,
General Secretary, ISSA**

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Delegates



Release of Publications



Presenting memento to Prof. Vinod K. Gaur



Presenting Memento to the Prof. W. Selvamurthy, Chancellor, Amity University

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Inaugural Speech by Prof. Vinod K. Gaur



Presidential Address by Prof. P. K. Sarkar



**Prof. Santosh K. Kar delivering Sixth
B. V. Rangarao Memorial Lecture**



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Conflicts, War Peace and Social Security, Thematic Panel



Peoples Struggles and Movements for Equitable Society, Thematic Panels

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Prof. Amit Choudhury delivering Vote of Thanks



Valedictory Session

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