

RISFrem2022

International Conference on

ROLE OF INDIAN SCIENCE IN FREEDOM MOVEMENT

28th February and 1st March 2022



JNU



Vijnana Bharati



NIScPR



Vigyan Prasar

To commemorate
Swatantrata Ka Amrut Mahotsav
JNU is organizing an international conference on
"Role of Indian Science in Freedom Movement"
in collaboration with
Vijnana Bharati, NIScPR and Vigyan Prasar on
28th February and 1st March, 2022

India's freedom struggle was waged on several fronts: political, economic, social, cultural and scientific. Although, Indian scientists played a significant role in the Indian freedom movement through their meticulous work in science and technology, British left no stone unturned in undermining their work. It is important to understand that British invasion was entirely different from the earlier invasions in India as the British used science and technology to undermine the Indian culture and knowledge system. They deployed science not only to consolidate and expand their empire but also to exploit the economic resources of country. Colonial rulers used science as a magical tool to impress the Indians to prove their civilizational superiority.

Indian Scientific Community, although was in a nascent stage, countered the colonial narratives and strongly criticized their discriminatory and exploitative policies. In response to British rulers' undermining the significance of India's past achievements, many Indians took up the task to study India's past and showed the glorious achievements of India in field of mathematics, astronomy, metallurgy, and medicine and surgery. They mobilized native resources and established scientific institutions and societies to promote development of science and technology in India. Despite several hurdles Indian scientists used various diplomatic tactics to ensure their subtle work against the British and parallelly develop ties with scientists in other countries to promote science and technology in India. While echoing the needs for political representations they also demanded for recognition of Indian scientists and promotion of science and technology in India.

This conference is aimed to create awareness and generate scholarly evidences for the role of Indians in cultivation of modern science, development of scientific societies, institutions, industries and fighting against the British colonial rule in India. Papers are invited in Hindi or English on the following themes:

1. Science and Freedom Movement
2. Establishing Colonial Hegemony through Science
3. Role of Indian Scientists and Resurgence of Indian ethos and culture
4. Intellectual colonialism and Freedom movement
5. Swadeshi industries in colonial time
6. Achievements of Indian Scientists and its Implication for Political Freedom
7. Emergence of scientific racism in India and Indian response
8. Impact of colonialism on Environment/ Sustainable consumption
9. Public engagement for development of Scientific Institutions and Societies
10. Science Diplomacy and Freedom Movement

Abstract Submission

The abstract should be written in 250-300 words containing title, brief introduction, objectives, relevance, methodology and major findings of the paper. Please use Times New Roman 12 pt fonts for English and for Hindi use Kurti Dev 10 pt fonts. Please submit the abstract at: <https://easychair.org/conferences/?conf=rifrem2022> by 20th January 2022 .

Poster/Short Articles

Poster/Short Article (800-1000 Words) are also invited from students who wish to participate in the conference on any areas related to the themes of the conference. Please submit your entry by 20th January 2022 .

Workshop for authors

An online workshop on 'Research Paper Writing' will be organized on 30th January 2022 for the authors whose abstracts are accepted.

Registration for the conference will start from 15th January 2022. Fee for Registration is Rs. 500.00 for students and Rs 1000.00 for teachers, scientists and academicians. Please visit for registration <https://jnu.ac.in/index.php/node/159894351>

Submission of Full Papers

The authors of all accepted abstracts are required to submit their full papers in 3000-5000 words (Hindi/ English) in required format by 15th February 2022 for publication in the Proceedings of the Conference.

Jawaharlal Nehru University

Jawaharlal Nehru University is the foremost university in India, and a world-renowned centre for teaching and research. Ranked number one in India by the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) with a Grade Point of 3.91 (on a scale of 4), JNU was ranked no 3 among all universities in India by the National Institutional Ranking Framework, Government of India, in 2016 and no 2 in 2017. JNU also received the Best University Award from the President of India in 2017.

The educational philosophy of the university gets translated into its somewhat unorthodox academic structure. Grounded in a faith in the unity of knowledge, JNU has sought to avoid the narrowly conceived Department structure of conventional universities, preferring instead to bring allied disciplines within a few broad and inclusive entities called Schools, under whose interactive ambit are placed the more specialized units, called Centres, There are also Special Centres that are outside even the broad structures of School but may grow further. Then there are Research Clusters that cut across Schools and Centres as well as some programmes, which are placed within specific schools but are built on the interests of faculty across the university. At present there are thirteen Schools and Eight Special Centres in the University.

National Institute of science Communication and Policy Research (NIScPR)

National Institute of Science Communication and Policy Research (CSIR-NIScPR), a constituent laboratory of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research is newly established with the merger of CSIR-National Institute of Science, Technology and Development Studies, and CSIR-National Institute of Science Communication and Information Resources. The broad mandates of this new entity is to promote STI policy studies and science communication among diverse stakeholders and act as a bridge at the interface of Science, Technology, Industry and Society. The new institute draws from the rich intellectual diversity of faculty in policy research and science

communication. The core research activity of the institute is in different areas of STI ecosystem, in traditional knowledge, developmental challenges identified under sustainable development goals, science-society studies with strong alignment to government policy and programs. Evidence based policy research, socio-economic impact assessment, outreach to the society through diverse communication interactions is the focus approach of the studies. The institute also has 19 journals in different areas of science and technology, along with publishing a popular science magazine Science Reporter, and three R&D newsletters. The new institute also has a vibrant doctoral programme.

Vijnana Bharati

Vijnanabharati, started as a Swadeshi Science Movement by eminent scientists under the guidance of Prof. K. I. Vasu in Indian Institute of Science- (Bengaluru). In 1991 it was decided, to launch the Swadeshi Science Movement at all India Level with the name, Vijnana Bharati. The foundation principle of VIBHA is made:

- As a vibrant movement for the development of Swadeshi Sciences;
- As a dynamic Science Movement with a Swadeshi Spirit, interlinking traditional and modern; sciences on the one hand, and natural and spiritual sciences on the other hand;
- As a Swadeshi Movement with modern sciences adapted to national needs. Vijnana Bharati has units in all states across the country. It is working in 12 different areas through autonomous institutions, independent organizations & also as project entities.

Vigyan Prasar

Vigyan Prasar is an autonomous organization under the Department of Science and Technology (DST), Government of India. The principal objective of VP is to serve India's science popularization agenda. This is achieved through several strategically important two – way stakeholder specific approaches to communicate about principles and practice of science and technology and implications for development and quality of life. Science popularization, therefore serves as a robust knowledge led tool to fulfill three mutually reinforcing public policy objectives: The first to create and foster a well-informed citizenry; the second is to build up capacities for science communication and third to engage public with knowledge centred activities. Vigyan Prasar accordingly serves as a resource & facilitation centre for S&T communication.

General Conference Chair

Dr. Shekhar C. Mande, Secretary DSIR and Director General, CSIR

Academic Committee

1. **Prof. Madhav Govind**, CSSP, JNU, Chairman
2. **Prof. Ruchir Gupta**, SoE, JNU
3. **Prof. Rajiv Sejaria**, ABVSME, JNU
4. **Dr. Anshu Joshi**, SIS, JNU
5. **Prof. Sujit Bhattacharya**, NIScPR
6. **Dr. Y. Madhavi**, NIScPR
7. **Shri. Sandeep Baruah**, Vigyan Prasar
8. **Dr. Bharat Bhushan**, Vigyan Prasar

Programme Organizing committee

1. **Prof. Manish K. Kashyap**, SPS, JNU
2. **Dr. Shilpi Agarwal**, SPS, JNU
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