

XVIII Indian Social Science Congress

KNOWLEDGE FOR NEW WORLD ORDER

12 - 16 November 1994

The M S University, Baroda

Organised by the Indian Academy of Social Sciences

Dear Niranjan

*Read this. It might help
set some record straight.
Yateen too was moved by
it.*

*And I have seen at close
quarters how hard-working &
dedicated these people are - to see
their hard earned fruits rot
due to neglect can be heart rending.*

PROGRAMME

GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Registration and information desk at the General Education Centre would be open as follows:
 November 10: 9.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m.
 November 11: 8.00 a.m. to 11.00 p.m.
 November 12: 6.00 a.m. to 11.00 p.m.
 November 13-16: 8.00 a.m. to 8.00 p.m.
2. Each plenary lecture would be for 30 minutes except in the case of plenary panel discussions where each participant would have approximately 10 minutes. Each named discussant would have 5-10 minutes (10 minutes if the number of discussants is 1-2; 5 minutes if the number is 3-4). The rest of the time in a plenary lecture session would be available for general discussion. Several distinguished scholars besides those mentioned below are expected to be amongst the discussants.
3. All the plenary sessions, including the opening and closing sessions, public lectures and panel discussion open to the public, and the Annual General Body Meeting, would be held in the Mehta Auditorium in the General Education Centre.
4. All the concurrent sessions (including the Sectional Presidents' addresses) would be held in the rooms indicated below in the General Education Centre.

Agricultural Science :	History Dept.	International Relations :	21
Anthropology :	14	Law :	F-4
Applied Statistics :	F-12	Linguistics :	F-5
Commerce and Management Science :	20	Philosophy :	F-6
Communication and Journalism :	F-2	Political Science :	F-7
Defence Studies :	F-3	Population Science :	15
Economics :	13	Psychology :	F-11
Education :	12	Science and Technology Policy Studies : .	F-13
Geography :	Geography Dept.	Social Medicine and Community Health :	F-10
History, Archaeology and Culture :	07	Sociology and Social Work :	06

5. The venues for the other meetings, in the General Education Centre, would be as follows:

Adhoc Group Discussions :	F-1
Meeting of Young Scientists :	F-8
Task Force Meeting :	F-2

6. Detailed programme of the sections would be announced separately.
7. Names and other details not given would be announced at the time of the Congress.

SATURDAY □ 12 NOVEMBER 1994

<i>Time</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Speaker(s)</i>	<i>Topic</i>	<i>Discussants</i>	<i>Chairperson</i>
9.30 to 11.15 a.m.	Inaugural Session		Invocation (3 min) Welcome - Vice-Chancellor, MS University (5 min) About the Academy - Dr N P Chaubey (10 min) Presidential Address - Dr P M Bhargava (50 min) Remarks and Release of Publication by the Chancellor, Dr Mrunalini Puar (10 min) Vote of Thanks by Local Secretary (5 min) The University Song (5 min)		P M Bhargava
11.15 to 11.45 a.m.	TEA				
11.45 a.m. to 1.25 p.m.	<i>Plenary Session I</i> Education	Yashpal Krishna Kumar	The Changing Face of Education Education and Educational Institutions for the New World Order: People's Role	L P Pande Gaurishankar	
1.25 to 1.30 p.m.	ANNOUNCEMENTS				
1.30 to 2.30 p.m.	LUNCH				
2.30 to 4.10 p.m.	<i>Plenary Session II</i> Industrial Policy and Management	Abid Hussain Pradeep Khandwala	Industrial Policy Options for the New World Order Forthcoming Challenges in Management Strategies	Ashok Maiti K Ashok Rao Vivek Monteiro	IG Patel
4.10 to 4.30 p.m.	TEA				
4.30 to 5.15 p.m.	Presidential Address of Sections on	Agricultural Science; Anthropology; Commerce and Management Studies; Geography; Communication and Journalism; International Relations; Education (<i>for details see the following page</i>)			
5.30 to 6.30 p.m.	PUBLIC LECTURE	P Chidambaram	Need for Democratisation of Knowledge regarding Trade and Commerce		P M Bhargava
7.00 to 8.30 p.m.	<i>Entertainment Programme</i>				
8.30 to 9.30 p.m.	DINNER				
9.30 to 11.00 p.m.	Task Force Meeting; Young Scientists Meeting; Adhoc Group Discussions (<i>to be announced</i>)				

SECTIONAL PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESSES

Saturday, 12 November, 1994 4.30 p.m. to 5.15 p.m.

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Introductory Remarks</i>	<i>Presidential Address</i>	<i>Vote of Thanks</i>
Agricultural Science	N M Panday	BP Ghildyal	A K Mathur
Anthropology	V S Panchal	Buddhadeb Chaudhari	G C Khan
Commerce and Management Science	I P Vyas	Pramod K Sahu	Ashram Tripathy
Geography	Vimla Rangaswamy	H S Gupta	MP Gupta
Communication and Journalism	G N Devi	J S Yadav	G S N Murthy
International Relations	Dilip Mohite	Sheel K Asopa	P C Mathur
Education	S Roy	R S Panday	K S Mishra

SUNDAY □ 13 NOVEMBER 1994

<i>Time</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Speaker(s)</i>	<i>Topic</i>	<i>Discussants</i>	<i>Chairperson</i>
9.00 to 10.40 a.m.	<i>Plenary Session III</i> Law and Human Rights	P M Bakshi K G Kannabiran	Tomorrow's Laws and the Need to Understand their Basis Human Rights and Civil Liberties in the World of Tomorrow	Nandita Haksar	
10.40 to 11.10 a.m.	TEA				
11.10 a.m. to 12.50 p.m.	<i>Plenary Session IV</i> Philosophy and Ethics	D P Chattopadhyaya C R Bhatia	The Changing Face of Philosophy Frontiers of Biology and their Social, Ethical, Legal and Economic Implications	Vinod Raina Upendra Trivedi	A Rahman
1.00 to 2.00 p.m.	LUNCH				
2.00 to 3.40 p.m.	<i>Plenary Session V</i> Activism	Madhu Kishwar Anil Sadgopal	Activism: Form and Purpose People's Science Movements: Past, Present and Future	C Swaminathan M P Parameswaran Gauhar Raza D P Abrol	U Trivedi
3.45 to 4.30 p.m.	Presidential Addresses of Sections on Economics; Defence Studies; History; Archaeology and Culture; Psychology; Social Medicine and Community Health; Linguistics (<i>for details see the following page</i>)				
4.30 to 5.15 p.m.	Presidential Addresses of Sections on Political Science Philosophy; Law; Science and Technology Policy Studies; Applied Statistics; Sociology and Social Work; Population Studies (<i>for details see the following page</i>)				
5.15 to 5.30 p.m.	TEA				
5.30 to 6.30 p.m.	PUBLIC LECTURE	Manubhai Shah	The Role of Consumer Movements in the New World Order	P M Bhargava	
6.30 to 7.45 p.m.	Concurrent Sectional Sessions				
7.45 to 9.15 p.m.	<i>Entertainment Programme</i>				
9.15 to 10.15 p.m.	DINNER				
10.15 p.m. to 12.00 midnight	Task Force Meeting ; Adhoc Group Discussions (<i>to be announced</i>)				

SECTIONAL PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESSES

Sunday, 13 November, 1994 3.45 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Introductory Remarks</i>	<i>Presidential Address</i>	<i>Vote of Thanks</i>
Economics	M M Dadi	K R Shah	
Defence Studies	Col. A S Pradhan	Major General D Banerjee	Rahul Roy Chaudhury
History, Archaeology and Culture	Sonavane	Hari Vasudevan	Rita Mukherjee
Psychology	I D Bhatt	G C Gupta	Ashum Gupta
Social Medicine and Community Health	A V Shah	A K Tharien	Alok Mukhopadhyay
Linguistics	Bharti Modi	K Rangan	V Gnanasundaram

Sunday, 13 November, 1994 4.30 p.m. to 5.15 p.m.

Political Science	Thomas Pantham	S K Chaube	
Philosophy	H M Joshi	Bhuvan Chandel	Satya Pal Gautam
Law	J C Rathod	MP Singh	Satya Prakash
Science and Technology Policy Studies	Dipak Kumar De	Ashok Jain	Asha Ubroy
Applied Statistics	Ashok Parikh	M Sreehari	Kir Kire
Sociology and Social Work	Anil Navle	Varsha Anjaria	Aruna Khasiwala
Population Science	<i>to be announced</i>	<i>to be announced</i>	

MONDAY □ 14 NOVEMBER 1994

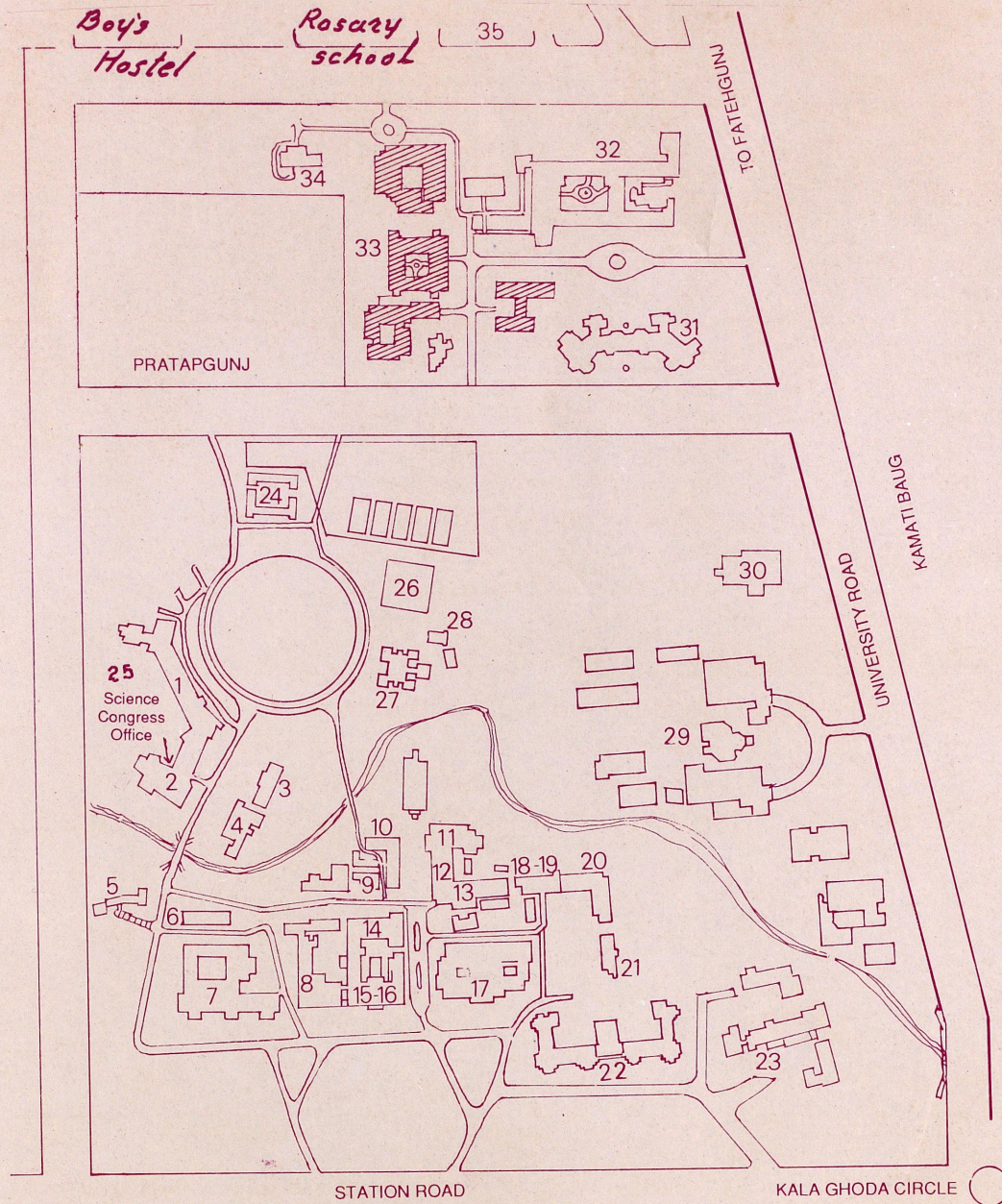
<i>Time</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Speaker(s)</i>	<i>Topic</i>	<i>Discussants</i>	<i>Chairperson</i>
9.00 to 10.40 a.m.	<i>Plenary Session VI</i> Food and Health	PV Sukhatme NH Antia	<i>to be announced</i> Basic Knowledge for Optimal Medical and Health Care	T Sundaraman	
10.40 to 11.10 a.m.	TEA				
11.10 a.m. to 12.50 p.m.	<i>Plenary Session VII</i> Intellectual Property Rights	Nityanand Suman Sahai	Drugs, Drug Research and Health Care: Social Responsibilities Intellectual Property Rights in the New World Order with Special Reference to Agriculture	B K Keayla	Vinod Shah
1.00 to 2.00 p.m.	LUNCH				
2.00 to 3.40 p.m.	<i>Plenary Session VIII</i> Literature and Language	Bh. Krishnamurti Suresh Dalal	Language and the New World Order Literature and the New World Order		Bakul Patel
3.45 to 5.15 p.m.	Concurrent Sectional Sessions				
5.15 to 5.30 p.m.	TEA				
5.30 to 7.30 p.m.	PANEL DISCUSSION (open to the public)	Shabana Azmi Sunil Kothari Mrinalini Sarabhai Ghulam Sheikh Habeeb Tanvir	Films, Art and Culture in the New World Order		P M Bhargava
7.30 to 8.30 p.m.	Free Time				
8.30 to 9.30 p.m.	DINNER				
9.30 to 11.30 p.m.	Task Force Meeting; Adhoc Group, Panel Discussions (<i>to be announced</i>)				

TUESDAY □ 15 NOVEMBER 1994

<i>Time</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Speaker(s)</i>	<i>Topic</i>	<i>Discussants</i>	<i>Chairperson</i>
9.00 to 10.40 a.m.	<i>Plenary Session LX</i> Ecology and Environment	Anil Aggarwal Hasmukh Shah	Environmental Problems of Tomorrow: The Role and Responsibility of the Individual in Coping with Them Ecological Issues in the New World Order	Vinod Raina	
10.40 to 11.10 a.m.	TEA				
11.10 a.m. to 12.50 p.m.	<i>Plenary Session X</i> Tradition and Religion	Anil Gupta Asghar Ali Engineer	Price of Forgetting Traditional Wisdom Religion in the New World Order		
1.00 to 2.00 p.m.	LUNCH				
2.00 to 5.15 p.m.	Concurrent Sectional Sessions				
5.15 to 5.30 p.m.	TEA				
5.30 to 6.30 p.m.	PUBLIC LECTURE	Nalini Singh	Journalism and Communication in the World of Tomorrow		P M Bhargava
6.30 to 8.30 p.m.	Annual General Body Meeting				
8.30 to 9.30 p.m.	DINNER				
9.30 to 11.30 p.m.	Task Force Meeting; Adhoc Group / Discussions (<i>to be announced</i>)				

WEDNESDAY □ 16 NOVEMBER 1994

<i>Time</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Speaker(s)</i>	<i>Topic</i>	<i>Discussants</i>	<i>Chairperson</i>
9.00 to 10.30 a.m.	<i>Plenary Session XI</i> (Panel Discussion) India in the New World Order	S K Chaube B K Joshi G P Misra Om Prakash K Raghavendra Rao Ravi Shankar			MS Gore
10.30 to 11.00 a.m.	TEA				
11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.	<i>Plenary Session XII</i> Science and Technology	K Kasturirangan U R Rao VP Bhatkar	Space Technologies for the People: Principles, Problems and Prospects Space Technology for Meeting the Future Requirements of People The Electronics and Artificial Intelligence Revolution: People's Responsibility		Ashok Mitra
1.00 to 2.00 p.m.	LUNCH				
2.00 to 4.00 p.m.	<i>Plenary Session XIII</i> (continued)	P Rama Rao Sanjay Biswas V C Sahni and R Chidambaram	Technological Illiteracy and Exploitation: Past, Present and Future Science Policy for the New World Order with Special Reference to Norms for Accountability of Scientific Institutions in India Physics in Tomorrow's Life		Ashok Mitra
4.00 to 4.15 p.m.	TEA				
4.15 to 5.45 p.m.	<i>Plenary Session XIII</i> Defence and Anthropology	Muchkund Dubey K Suresh Singh	The Future of National Defence and Security: What, Why and How? The Growing Dimensions of Anthropology		MN Srinivas
6.00 to 7.45 p.m.	<i>Closing Session</i>	Report of the Chief Rapporteur and Comments and Discussion on the Report (30 min) Report of the Chairperson of Task Force and Comments and Discussions on the Report (45 min)	Remarks by the General Secretary (15 min) Remarks by the Local Secretary (5 min) Remarks by the President (5 min) Remarks by the President-Elect (5 min)		P M Bhargava



1. GENERAL EDUCATION CENTRE
2. Prof. C.C. Mehta Auditorium
3. A.I.C.S. CENTRE
4. GEOGRAPHY
5. CASE & LAW FACULTY
6. MICROBIOLOGY
7. EDUCATION & PSYCHOLOGY
8. BIOCHEMISTRY
9. PRE SCIENCE BUILDING
10. GEOLOGY
11. STATISTICS
12. BOTANY (1ST FLOOR)
13. MATHEMATICS
14. PHYSICS
15. CHEMISTRY
16. ZOOLOGY (1ST FLOOR)
17. SMT. HANSA MEHTA LIBRARY
18. ENGLISH
19. ECONOMICS (1ST FLOOR)
20. ARCHEOLOGY
21. POLITICAL SCIENCE
22. FACULTY OF ARTS
23. FACULTY OF COMMERCE
24. D. N. HALL
25. *Retreat*
26. LIBRARY
27. COMPUTER CENTRE
28. HISTORY DEPARTMENT
29. FACULTY OF FINE ARTS
30. UNIVERSITY GUEST HOUSE
31. ADHYAPAK NIVAS
32. FACULTY OF HOME SCIENCE
33. LADIES HOSTELS
34. HEALTH CENTRE
35. UNIVERSITY PAVILION

XVIII INDIAN SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS

Changes in the Programme of Plenary Sessions (As on 11th November 1994)

I. Replacements

1. Saturday, 12th November 1994, Plenary Session II

Instead of Abid Hussain, Muchkund Dubey will talk on "The Future of National Defence and Security: What, Why and How?"

2. Monday, 14th November 1994, Plenary Session VII

Instead of Suresh Dalal, Sitanshu Mehta will talk on the same topic.

3. Tuesday, 15th November 1994, Plenary Session IX

Instead of Anil Aggarwal, T.N. Khoshoo will talk on the same topic.

4. Tuesday, 15th November 1994, Plenary Session X

Instead of Asghar Ali Engineer, Abu Abraham will talk on the same topic.

5. Wednesday, 16th November 1994, Plenary Session XII

Instead of U.R. Rao, A. Gopalakrishnan will talk on "Industrial Policy Options for the New World Order".

6. Wednesday, 16th November 1994, Plenary Session XII(contd)

Instead of P. Rama Rao, Ashok Parthasarathi will talk on the same topic.

7. Wednesday, 16th November 1994, Plenary Session XIII

Instead of Muchkund Dubey, Gopi Arora will talk on "What everyone would need to know about Economics in the New World Order".

II. Cancellations

Wednesday, 16th November 1994, Plenary Session XII

1. Talk by V.P. Bhatkar
2. Talk by V.C. Sahni and R. Chidambaram

III. Changes in Timings on 18th November 1994

- * Plenary Session XI will be from 9.00 am to 10.50 am.
- * The morning tea break will be from 10.50 am to 11.20 am.
- * Plenary Session XII will be from 11.20 am to 3.40 pm with a lunch break between 1.00 pm and 2.00 pm.
- * The afternoon tea break will be from 3.40 pm to 4.00 pm.
- * Plenary Session XIII will be from 4.00 pm to 5.40 pm.

IV. Additions

1. Monday, 14th November 1994, Panel Discussion

Anita Ratnam

2. Monday, 14th November 1994, Plenary Session VI

P.V. Sukhatme will talk on "A New Dimension to the Poverty Problem".

V. Chairpersons

Inaugural Session	P.M. Bhargava
Plenary Session I	Pradeep Khandwala
Plenary Session II	I.G. Patel
Public Lecture (12.11.94)	P.M. Bhargava
Plenary Session III	Bakul Patel
Plenary Session IV	Nityanand
Plenary Session V	U. Trivedi
Public Lecture (13.11.94)	P.M. Bhargava
Plenary Session VI	Vinod Shah
Plenary Session VII (includes topic of Plenary Session VI)	Vinod Shah
Plenary Session VIII	M.N. Srinivas
Panel Discussion (14.11.94) (open to public)	P.M. Bhargava
Plenary Session IX	Akhtar Husain
Plenary Session X	Alaknanda Patel
Public Lecture (15.11.94)	P.M. Bhargava
Plenary Session XI	M.S. Gore
Plenary Session XII	Ashok Mitra
Plenary Session XIII	(To be announced)

XIII INDIAN SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS
KNOWLEDGE FOR NEW WORLD ORDER

12-16 NOVEMBER, 1994
THE M.S. UNIVERSITY, BARODA

PLENARY SESSION XIII, 16 NOVEMBER 1994

THE NEW WORLD ORDER : AN ANTHROPOLOGICAL DIMENSION

K.S. SINGH

I have slightly changed the title of the two subjects suggested by the Indian Academy of Social Sciences, and by the President of the Congress. I shall discuss the New World Order in the anthropological perspective.

What attracted us to anthropology in the late 1950s was its profound concern for the tribes, in particular and the people, the mass in general. The anthropologists in India spoke up for the tribal people or the people on the periphery, those remotely situated and the exploited. Baba Saheb Bhimarao Ambedkar who was an eminent sociologist spoke of dalit, the broken men. Gandhiji spoke of the Antyaja, the last born. This was the beginning of interest for most of us in tribal people, which gradually led us to explore such areas as tribal movement, tribal economy and tribal administration and tribal policy. Gradually, the interest shifted to the people. The transition from tribal to people in general coincided with major developments in the field of anthropology.

Unlike other social sciences, anthropology is known for its concern for culture, society and people as a whole. It explores the interrelatedness of elements within society and culture in a holistic framework. It is distinguished by its methodology which seeks to generate people's perceptions through a series of

observations and interviews, and other ways of interaction with people, spread over a period of long stay in the people's habitat, and so on.

In spite of the intrusion of the self, this methodology which sets anthropology apart from other disciplines has generally held ground and has produced a wealth of information about people, culture and society all over the world.

Paradoxically though it may be seen while anthropology has declined at some of its foremost centres of teaching and research in our country and the anthropologist as a class of professionals are not doing too well, anthropology has become very popular as a subject. Anthropological concepts are widely used in many disciplines. Anthropology as a discipline has developed at a rapid pace, branching out into new areas. There are as many as 120 sub-disciplines within the broad rubric of anthropology according to one estimate. A visit to international and national conferences of anthropology is an exposure to the varied areas of interests and concerns opening continually. Anthropologists and activists appear to be pursuing the discipline with a zest.

Anthropology, is the child of the Age of Reason and a creature of Colonialism. As a science, it has concerned itself with the evolution of human kind, study of societies and cultures, and a number of related subjects such as languages, ecology and so on. The composite nature of anthropology is part of the 19th Century' dominant intellectual concerns which were reflected in the making of the first museums of man all over the world, establishment of ethnographic centres within the museums, and so on.

Some of the most exciting developments have occurred in the area of human genetics to which anthropologists in general and physical anthropologists in particular have responded. The

impact of these developments in the area of biological and medical technology are only too obvious. I would like to focus attention on the application of DNA to the exploration of the migration routes, patterns of peopling all over the world including India, the rise of clusters of population groups, and cultures. It is too early to assess the social implications of some of the findings based on the application of DNA. But the potential of this new technique is mind boggling. It might explode many myths about migrations or settlements in the prehistoric or historic periods, and might lay the foundation for a scientific understanding of the nature and pattern of migrations which accounts for present population formations.

Social anthropology has enormously contributed to a understanding of people, society and culture. Before the advent of anthropology, our knowledge about ourselves was limited. Take for example, the listing and much too brief description of communities given in the ancient and medieval texts. The rise of anthropology witnessed an explosion of information about people. The censuses and census ethnography also played a role. The colonial administrators and anthropologists generated a wealth of information about the subject people in the firsthand. Gradually and particularly, in the post-colonial phase, this kind of inquiry was extended to all peoples and societies. In our own country, the tribes, castes, minorities have been studied. In the post-modernist phase, there is return to the people in a very deep contemporary sense. The growing environmental concerns have a great deal to do with the revived study of people located in various ecological niches.

Therefore, anthropological input will be required for the understanding of the social systems and social processes in the

new world order in many areas.

First, there will be fuller and more integrated knowledge of the peoples, cultures and societies.

Second, there will be better understanding of diversities of all kinds --cultural, biological and linguistic. At one level diversities look mind boggling, but diversities need not scare us. We would not have survived without diversities. Diversities are a natural, spontaneous, effortless state of human existence; and should be understood as such. The various traits relate to one another. Diversities have held us together.

Thirdly, there should be a positive and balanced understanding of ethnicity in plural societies and in nation building, respect for all cultures and all peoples and the movement towards equality of all people will be accelerated. Ethnic identities or identities of all kinds have not existed like islands. There has been extensive interaction. Traits have interpenetrated across cultures and regions.

Fourthly, there should be an understanding of the fact that such diversities have flourished in conditions of freedom, and tolerance, which is the essence of human existence.

Fifthly, anthropology was the first discipline to study man in his habitat. One of the most exciting developments in recent years has been to restress and rediscover the linkages of humankind with environment.

I would like to dwell upon a couple of these issues, particularly. The entire 19th Century ethnography and a good deal of the 20th Century ethnography was based on the notion of the essential dichotomy of the oppressed and the oppressor, the savage and the civilized, the colonisers and the colonized. The first encounters of cultures were savage. Peoples and cultures were exterminated. A theory of assimilation emerged around the

turn of the century which forecast the eclipse of some peoples and their cultures. Take for example, the forecast given in the Encyclopaedia Mundarica about the extinction of the Munda and the Mundari language within 50 years. The Mundas have survived, so has the Mundari language. No doubt many small languages, many small peoples, and many small cultures have disappeared but not in total sense. Other cultures, other peoples, and other languages with larger population bases and stronger traditions have not disappeared. Culture is not a fragile plant. It has deep roots in a people's psyche. It survives; it undergoes transformation, not only in the life of an individual when he returns to his roots, but also in a larger life of a society. A community renews itself again and again.

In recent months, some proponents of universal decalaration of human rights have questioned cultural relativism which is the forte of contemporary anthropology. A mention was made of this at the last Human Rights Convention held in Geneva. Homogenisation or hegemonisation in matters of culture, unlike in business and even politics, have a limited role. Others have pointed to the impact of globalisation on culture or some aspects of it. Cultural specificities cannot be ignored or wished away. Diversities will not go away as they are intrinsic to human existence.

The central concern of anthropology has been people. Centuries ago, the Mahabharata declared man to be the greatest of all, there was none greater than man. Anthropology as it developes will continue to provide deeper insights into the evolution of humankind, the complexities of human institutions, and relationships, the linkages of man and environment, the rootedness of life and culture, and so on. The social order in

the New World Order will be increasingly based on and show a greater understanding of diversities, of freedom and equality, of tolerance and mutual respect.