



**CENTRE FOR JAWAHARLAL NEHRU STUDIES
JAMIA MILLIA ISLAMIA, New Delhi**

&

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CONCEPT NOTE AND GUIDELINES

**FOR THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
SCIENCE IN SOCIETY AND DEVELOPMENT: NEHRU AND BEYOND
At JAMIA MILLIA ISLAMIA
23-24 October 2013**

It is well known that the founding fathers of the nation dreamt of a modern India where common people could enjoy the fruits of modern day life. This would form the basis of a self reliant country that would compete economically and socially with the developed nations of the world. In this context Jawaharlal Nehru articulated the conception of a modern Indian nation, and placed the development of science and technology as a cornerstone of its progress. The cultivation of a 'scientific temper' amongst the common people through the access to and dissemination of knowledge and technological innovations was an essential part of this strategy. It was hoped that idea would not only progress economically but also become a part of internalization of modern values within the daily life of people by countering superstitions and promoting the use of scientific methods in routine matters. Thus institutions were set up to not only develop technologies but also to facilitate the access of farmers, women, and other social groups to the benefits of science. But the question of benefits is not merely confined to the way in which implementation of these programs was done, but rather to the ways in which they were imbibed and perceived by the beneficiaries and the public at large. In this sense the role of dissemination strategies and science communication has to be considered in institutional structures and systems that have been created to access scientific knowledge and technological capability.

In this context the main aim of the Conference is to discuss and debate the interface between science and society with specific focus on strategies of communication and dissemination. It will attempt to broaden the scope and definition of science communication by seeing it as a mediator between the scientists and the public. Thus the mode of communication can themselves influence the impact of projects and innovations within the public sphere. Hence the strategy of communication and dissemination will itself be determined by the design and the objectives of the project. However the manner in which such strategies are received by target groups will also be influenced by social structures and cultural perceptions in which the scientific knowledge gets embedded once it enters the public domain.

Thematic Areas of Focus

Keeping this in mind the main themes of this seminar are proposed as:

Envisioning the Science-Society Relationship within Ideas of Modern Development

It is well known that the founders of Modern India had different perceptions of the modern development. In each of these visions of development the relationship between science and technology was perceived in a different way and had significant implication for strategies of communication and dissemination. Within the seminar this theme will focus on these issues with special focus on its implications for different paradigms of science communication and dissemination and their role in these development strategies. The review and role of these strategies may be contextualized within Nehru-Gandhi-Ambedkar debates on the nature of modernity in independent India.

Social Reform and Science Communication

One of the early aims of the development strategy was to cultivate a scientific temper through the expansion of science education as well as the removal of superstitions. Institutional structures were created for the popularization of science. This theme will concentrate on the interface between these institutions and the efforts at social reforms both by the state and social reform movements. It will ask questions about how and if at all these reform movements have contributed towards the cultivation of a scientific temper.

Science Education as a Medium of Dissemination and Communication

Conventionally science communication has been seen as method of the popularization of science. However the role of science education in the dissemination of scientific knowledge cannot be underestimated. Here the seminar will look at the processes of production and dissemination of scientific knowledge through education. Papers may concentrate on school and higher education and the role of research in evolving better methods of communication and dissemination. They can also focus on the nature of research projects undertaken, their impact as well as on the nature of knowledge and scientific values imparted through textbooks etc.

Technology, Livelihoods and Communication

This theme will largely concentrate on grass root innovations and strategies of diffusion of technologies by state, NGOs and social movements. It will also look at the medium of diffusion as well as the strategies employed to build a larger public understanding and acceptance of these innovations. Case studies may be taken up explaining the success and failures of these innovations and the evaluation of communication strategies used by them. Issues related to climate change and other environmental concerns may also be addressed here.

Addressing Issues of Gender and Social Equity in Production and Dissemination of Science

In this section the focus will particularly be on the efforts made by state and social movements in addressing issues related to women's access to scientific knowledge and technology. Papers can review projects like the Women's Technology Park and other such efforts implemented by the Science and Society division of DST or even look at the efforts in health sector etc.

Science in the Public Domain

This theme may largely deal with public understanding of science and the role of mass media in the dissemination of science. It will also see the social and cultural factors influencing the public understanding of science.

Guidelines for Abstracts

- All abstracts should be of 2000-3000 words.
- The abstract should, with reference to the paper proposed, clearly
 1. Indicate the broad theme
 2. State the theoretical framework / aspects being addressed
 3. List the Sub-sections that will comprise the full paper
 4. Identify the theoretical and contemporary literature / debates it seeks to review &
 5. Refer to the empirical sources and region/case studies to be included.
- Abstracts should be typed in A4 size, 1.5 space, 12 point font (Times New Roman) with 1” margins on all sides.
- All files should be sent as Rich Text Format.
- References to be given at the end of the abstract.
- Abstracts can be sent by e – mail to cjnsvpconf2013@gmail.com. Queries can also be directed to Dr. Archana Prasad: archie.prasad11@gmail.com or Kinkini Dasgupta Mishra kdgm@vigyanprasar.gov.in.

Guidelines for full Length Conference Papers

General Guidelines

- The papers should
 - a. Be academically rigorous original contribution of about 8000 to 12000 words including references.
 - b. Accompany a declaration that it has not been published elsewhere so as to facilitate inclusion into a refereed conference volume to be published after the conference by Vigyan Prasar.
- The names, email ids and contact addresses of all the authors should be mentioned with the title on a separate cover page, so that they can be separated for refereeing purposes.
- The cover page should also clearly state the conference theme/themes under which the proposed paper may be considered.
- All papers should contain an abstract of 500 words, fully footnoted and present a bibliography if appropriate.
- All tables, diagrams etc should have their original sources mentioned.

Common Points in the Contents of All Papers

- Papers proposed under all themes should cover the state-of-art in the specific region/theme and its relationship with the broader theme under which the paper is considered.

Curriculum Vitae

Please attach a short CV, on a separate page. This will be read by the session Chair prior to you giving your presentation. Send your paper in electronic rich text format only.

Blind Peer Review of Papers

All papers will be reviewed by the Technical sub-committee responsible for the technical program associated with the Conference. Draft papers will be reviewed and comments made by reviewers upon acceptance of all papers by 23 July 2013. Authors will be advised of the status of their paper in July via email. Any papers requiring correction will be advised of the final paper deadline (if required).

Funding Outstation Travel

Local hospitality will be provided by the organizers. The Technical sub-committee will decide on the funding of outstation paper presenters from within the country subject to the availability of funds. All funding will be done as per University rules.

Important Dates

Submission of abstracts	15 June 2013
Acceptance of abstracts	23 July 2013
Submission of full paper	16 August 2013
Announcement of the final programme	30 August 2013

Contacts

All abstracts and papers should be sent by e – mail to cjnsvpconf2013@gmail.com before the deadline. Queries can also be directed to Dr. Archana Prasad, Associate Professor Centre for Jawaharlal Nehru Studies at archie.prasad11@gmail.com or 9968099911.

Style Sheet for Papers

Page Set Up and Margins

- A4 paper, size 21 cm x 29.7 cm. Margins should be set at 1 inch on left, right, top and bottom.
- All text should be in 1.5 line spacing, 12 Points, Times New Roman, with Justified Paragraphs. Space between paragraphs should be 12pt before paragraph.
- All direct quotations should be indented from the left and right margin by 1 inch and have a point size of 11 pts Times New Roman. This format should be used for quotations which are more than 4 lines. Quotation marks may be used within the main text for quotes less than 4 lines.
- All files should be saved in Rich Text Format (RTF).

Cover Page

- **Title:** Times New Roman, 16 Point, Centred
- **Author Names:** All Author Names with Affiliation and Email Ids separated by Commas: 14 pt times New Roman
- **Broad Theme:** Theme of the Conference under which paper is to be considered.

Section Headings and Subsections:

- **Main Section Heading:** EPI Heading 2 , 14 Point Bold, Times New Roman
- **Sub Section Heads:** EPI Heading 3 , 14 Point Bold, Times New Roman

Tables, Figures, Quotes and Transcripts

Ensure that tables and figures do not go outside the margins of the page. Tables *and* figures can be labelled as below.

Participants	Papers	Posters
Foreign (55)	30	22
Indian (65)	9	24
Total (120)	39	44

Table 1: Titles of tables, figures, diagrams, are in the style **epi Fig Title**.

Presenting references

The references should be presented as shown at the end of this document, with the heading in **epi Heading 3** style. References use the **epi Reference** style, which gives 11 point type with single line spacing and a hanging indent of 0.5 cm. Authors should follow the APA Publication Manual Fifth Edition reference styles for references. Some information regarding this can be accessed from <http://www.psychwww.com/resource/apacrib.htm>. Please note, all works cited must appear in the reference list, and all works in the reference list must be cited.

Acknowledgements

People or organizations who have contributed significantly to the paper should be acknowledged