**A DRAFT REPORT**

**16th ALL INDIA PEOPLES SCIENCE CONGRESS**

**9-12 FEBRUARY, 2018, BHUBANESWAR, ODISHA**

**Introduction:**

The 16th AIPSC has been organized from 9th February to 12TH February 2018 at National Institute of Science Education and Research (NISER). The congress was hosted by Bharat Gyan Vigyan Samitee (BGVS), Odisha where more than 700 delegates from approximately 42 science forums of All India People’s Science Network (AIPSN) across the Country, more than 200 participants from Odisha and 130 children participants come together for the promotion of science and public participation in science and technology in country. The NISER AIPSC attempted to make a difference in content discourse, hospitality and people participation. Following is a brief report of the AIPSC.

**Pre-Congress Activities:**

Series of pre congress activities were organized in different part of the state from the end of the year 2016. The pre-congress activities got momentum by April 2017 and went on till the AIPSC by February 2018 .Following were some important activities undertaken by the state office:

**State Convention of Ending Violence against children**

A state Convention of Ending Violence against children was organized in partnership with Child rights network from 15th – 17th Dec in which 300 SMC member, Child Cabinet member, Dept. officials from 30 districts were participated. Dr. Kasinatha Chttarji from national BGVS also participated as Key resource person. The convention was focused on the Issues to addressing corporal punishments and democratizing schools .

**State level workshop of ‘Sabka Desh Hamara Desh’ campaign**

A state level workshop and lunching of the ‘Sabka Desh Hamara Desh’ campaign organized at Red Cross Bhaban on 7th November in which 45 Participant from the 20 district along with the district coordinators and EC members are participated in the workshop. The workshop was inaugurated by Prof Birendra Nayak and other eminent guests were Mr. Sudhir Pattayank , Dr. U.C . Nayak, Dr. Aurobindo Beher, Mr. Debendra Sutara, OJPM. In this workshop a detail campaign plan was developed and further carryout in the field level.

# **Consultation on Citizens’ Role to Protect Health Rights’**

Keeping the situation like horrifying fire-breakouts in Sum Hospital, which led to tragic death of 21 patients who are under treatment. Which was a gross violation of safety standards and criminal negligence by Sum Hospital Authorities. In the context we are organized a Press meet & Consultation discussion on 21st October at Red cross Bhaban on ‘Citizens’ Role to Protect Health Rights’. The consultation was focus on the role of the civil society actors to play to make the duty-bearers accountable, to improve the health delivery systems and to strengthen the ‘rule of law’.

# **State level Public Hearing on Health (Focus on Access to Medicines and Essential Health service)**

BGVS in collaboration with Prayasa organized a state level public hearing on health focusing on Access to Medicine and Essential Heal Service at CYSD conference Hall on 27th November in which 20 case study of health denial were presented in front of Jury members Dr. Mira Siba, AIDN, Delhi, Dr. Nareandra Gupta from Rajastan, Dr. Aurobinda Behera. Around 80 participate from Govt and CSO groups present in the hearing.

# **Dist. level ‘Sabka Desh Hamara Desh’ campaign**

As a follow-up of the state level workshop the dist. level program were organized in different district of Odisha. The Cuttack district program was organized at Telengapentha where 40 participants from women group, PRI members, Teachers participated. Mrs. Usharani Behera from State Center facilitated the program and coordinated by Pradeep Ku. Das, districts coordinator Cuttack. Similarly in jajpur the program was organized in Bramabard Collage in collaboration with the Bramabarada collage in which more than 200 participates and students are participated Mrs. Usharani behera from state center facilitate the program.

### **Release of Campaign Book**

A set of 5 campaign Books on Science communication was released on 25.11.16 in a state center by Dr. Asit Mohanty, Eminent writer and Chief Editor Ama Odisha, Dr. U. C. Nayak, child writer, Dr. Chittaranjan Mishra, Senior Scientist among all 30 children writers are also present in the program.

# **Seminar on Science and Reason**

A seminar on Science and reason was organized on 25.03.17 at Faculty club Utkal University, Vani Vihar in which students from different departments are participated. The seminar was address by Dr. Sabachi Chhatarji and Mrs. Asha Mishra from BGVS Delhi and coordinated by Mrs. Usharani Behera, Executive committee member of AIPSN.

**SAMATA Core group meeting:**

A samata Core group meeting was organized on 26.03.17 at State center of BGVS in which 30 participant from Odisha, Bihar, Jharkhand are participated. After a stock taking of samata program a future plan of action was made for the respective states.

# **State EC Meeting for AIPSC**

The first state EC meeting for AIPSC was organized in the state center on 25.10.16 and detail review of the organizational activities and details plan for the SDHD campaign in the state, in the meeting Mrs. Asha Mishra attended from National center. A detail planning regarding the AIPSC Bhubaneswar was planned.

# **Extended EC Meeting**

An extended state EC meeting was organized in the state center on 25.03.17 for the A16th AIPSC. A detail plan of action for the AIPSC was chalk out. Different committees like organization committee, Coordination committee, Advisory committees are formed in the meeting. Mrs. Asha Mishra from National center & Dr. Sabachi Chhatarji, President AIPSN also present in the meeting. Total 35 participants along with EC members and district secretaries are present in the meeting.

**Organizing committee meeting**

The organizing committee for AIPSC was formed on 4th November 2017 at Odisha and the meeting was chair by the Dr. Aurobindo Behera, Ret. IAS and president of BGVS. In this meeting the Advisory committee and Organising committee were formed. 17 members of that committees were present in the meeting and some more member were decided to include and in the course of action all the members were included in the committees. The organizing committee was formed with Dr. Aurobindo Behera as chairman and BGVS General Secretary Mr. Blorin Mohanty as Convener. The committee approved the suggested venue, programme of action and a budget estimate of Rs.32 lakhs as presented by BGVS.

**Formation of Advisory / Organization Committee**:

An Advisory committee and an organizing committee were formed as per the suggestion of the Coordination Committee. Before formation of these committee request letter was sent from coordination Committee to the members and after received the Consents the committee finalised.

**Advisory Committee**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **16th AIPSC Bhubaneswar , Organiseing Committee** | | |
| 1 | Prof Swadhin Pattayank |  |
| 2 | Prof Radha Mohana |  |
| 3 | Prof Debi Prasanna Pattayank |  |
| 4 | Prof Birendra Nayak |  |
| 5 | Prof Sudhkara Panda | Director , Institute of Physic & Acting Director NISER |
| 6 | Prof. Kamala kanta Mishra | Vice- Chancellor, Utkal University of Culture |
| 7 | Prof. S. Pasupalak | Vice- Chancellor, O.U.A.T |
| 8 | Prof. Sanghamitra Mohanty | President , Odisha Bigyan Academic, |
| 9 | Dr. (Mrs) Sanghmitra Pati | Director , RMRC (ICMR), |
| 10 | Dr. Ajay Parida | Director of Institute of Life Science (ICMR), |
| 11 | Prof. Haribandhu Panda,PhD | Vice-Chancellor, Centurian University |
| 12 | Bhabani Sankar Pattnaik | Chairman , Kalinga Foundation, |
| 13 | Yumi Bae | Chief of UNICEF state office ,Odisha |
| 14 | Dr. Ashutosh Debata | Director Center of Environment studies |
| **Organising Committee 16th AIPSC Bhubaneswar** | | |
| 1 | Dr. Aurobindo Behera , IAS Rtd | chairman , Organiseing committee AIPSC |
| 2 | Dr Durga Prasada Mohapatra | co chairman |
| 3 | Dr. Sulekha bhatta Mishra | co chairman |
| 4 | Mr. Blorin Ku Mohanty | Convener ,Organizing committee AIPSC |
| 5 | Mrs.Usharani Behera | Co convener AIPSC |
| 6 | Mr. Gouranga Mohapatra | Treasurer |
| 7 | Prof Satya Ranjan Mishra | Member |
| 8 | Dr Natatbara Rout | Member |
| 9 | Dr. Abhaya Kumar Naik | Member |
| 10 | Mr. Basant Kar | Member |
| 11 | Dr MM Pradhan | Member |
| 12 | Prof. Jantrana Parikshita | Member |
| 13 | Pratapa Achaya | Member |
| 14 | Prof Digamabara Satpaty | Member |
| 15 | Mr. Sudhir Pattayank | Member |
| 16 | Prof Santosh Triphaty | Member |
| 17 | Mr. Amulya Das | Member |
| 18 | Dr UC Nayak | Member |
| 19 | Dr. Chandan Kumar Singh | Member |
| 20 | Dr Ambika Nanda | Member |
| 21 | Mr. Anil kumar Pradhan | Member |
| 22 | Prof. Chitta Ranjan Mishra | Member |
| 24 | Mr. Amarjit jena | Member |
| 25 | Mr. Sudarsan Das | Member |

**Fund Rising Sub Committee meeting**

As per the decision of 21/5/17 EC meeting the finance committee meeting was organized in the state office on 28th May 2017.

The members present

1. Mrs. Usha Rani Behera
2. Mr. Blorin Mohanty
3. Mr. Bhagaban Khanda
4. Mr. Nrusingha Pradhan
5. Mr. Kalipada Ray
6. Mr. Gouranga Mohapatra
7. Mrs. Piyush Das

**As per the decision taken in the meeting the following action were undertaken by the team.**

A separate Account has been open for AIPSC to channelize the fund from different source. A donation receipt book and money receipt was printed for collection of donation from individual member. A souvenir tariff was developed and printed for collection of advertisement. A list of organization was prepared for Sponsorship of workshop/seminar etc. Different letter were drafted and finalised after comments of Chairmen of the AIPSC. Department like Science and Technology, Kalinga foundation, Bigyan Academy, Bigyan Prachar Samity, Center for Environment study, SRC, Odisha Environment congress, DST, Odisha, NGO/Network working in Health and Education were invited for Partnership/collaboration. We also invited different institution like Utkal University, RMRC, OUAT as Knowledge Partner. As Media Partner we have discussed with The Smbad, The Pramaya, The Utkal Sambadik Sangha and the individual like Mr. Sampad Mohapatra, Mr. Prasanta Pattnaik, Mr. Biren Das, Mr. Ashak Das, Mr. Nagbhusan Patnaik, Mr. Prafulla Das, Mr. Rabi Das, Mr. Bighneswar etc. We have engaged Akar Soluction as communication Partner. We also contacted number of Corporation for fund raising like Infosys, Tata, Infa, Nalco, OPCL, MCL, DPCL etc.

**Proposal submitted**

Number of proposal has been developed and submitted to different agencies like NCSTC ( DST), UNICEF, OXFAM, Action Aid, APPI, Ad -e Action, save the children, Tata Steel, Tata Trust, BBLF, IIPHF, Spreed, Practical Action, NFI etc. for fund mobilization but most of them are not streamline. On behalf of AIPSC NISER also submitted a proposal to DAE for grant.

**Formation of the Souvenir committee**

A Souvenir committee was formed as per suggestion of Coordination Committee. The committee prepared a potential writers list and sanded request letters to the writers for papers.

**Participation in National and regional meeting**

# Odisha BGVS members are participated in National and regional preparatory meeting organized in Delhi & Kolkata. We also participated in the Bhopal Science & Cultural Festival. Mr. Jagdish Patel senior member from Sundargard, Mr. Bijay Ku. Das, jajpur, Ms. Kalayani Devi , Ganjam, Mr. Pradeep Samal, Baleswar were participated in the national workshop at Ranchi. Similarly Mrs. Usharani Behera attended the national workshop on Gender & Social justice at Pune.

**Coordination committee Meeting**

A coordination committee was formed among the member of NISER and BGVS. Series of meeting was conducted either at NISER or BGVS time to time. Acceding to suggestion of the committee the logo of the congress was developed, logistic like Pad, folder were designed and printed. Different subcommittees were formed among the member of both the organisation for smooth management of the congress and the coordination committee reviews the activity regularly. A bank account was opened and jointly operated by Register, NISER & Convener of Organizing Committees at NISER for Financial transactions of AIPSC.

**Development and lunching of website**

As per decision of coordination committee the documents of AIPSC was designed and up lord in both the website of NISER and AIPSC/ BGVS Web with the support of NISER technical team.

**Opining of AIPSC coordination office**

Register NISER provided a office space inside NISER to coordinate the activity of AIPSC.

**16th AIPSC**

**16th** All India People's Science Congress (AIPSC) **was organized from 9th February to 12 February 2018** at National Institute of Science Education and Research (NISER) with more than 1000 participants across the country. The detail programs are followed as:-

**Day-1 9th February, 2018**

The 16th AIPSC was stated with an inauguration song based on culture and development of Odisha by the artistes from Odisha BGVS. Plenary session kick started with a presentation on Architectural amazes of Konark sun temple with describing enriched cultural heritage of many different temples of Odisha. This secession also addresses the issues like movement against industrialization in Odisha, which reflect Posco-India Steel plant movement, Kalinga nagar industrial complex movement and protest against VEDANTA. The Plenary was chaired by Prof. Swadhin Pattanayak and Dr. Aurobinda Behera.

**Anil Dey discussed on Architectural structure of Konark temple**

Mr. Anil Dey Stepping here that Odisha one instantly gets the impression that the state is land of Temples but looking into deeper part of it that it is the land of Knowledge of Empirical Sciences as evident from this architectural insignias. He spoke on the architecture of Konark where he raised concern about the forgotten grandeur of the traditional architecture of Odisha. He said that there has scope to in re-introduce the traditional science techniques in the current scenario. "Odisha had developed science and technology, much of which is lost or beg exploration." Citing examples of the iron beams and 76 feet deep foundation of Konark, he said that conservation and exploration of such structures is needed to be done for a better future. He also mentioned how Konark's Sun temple was helpful in bringing social amity.

**Birendra Nayak, Former Prof. & HOD, PG Dept. of Mathematics, Utkal University**

He carries forward the discussion of Mr. Anil Dey's point on view of Architecture of Konark, with a question i.e "how people are questioning about the development. His main deliberation was on Odisha's enriched cultural heritage & natural resources. The current economic model of rapid corporatization in the name of development is questionable as the livelihood and future of affected area people are at stake. If they protest they are being killed as happened in Kalinga nagar and Kucheipadar both are mining area of TATA and Utkal Alumina companies. This has led to various statewide resistance movements in mid 80s like Baliapal hesitation, Gandhamardhan movement in Western Odisha and number of hesitation against different project, public sector Balk, chilika movement against TATA, Kashipur- Utkal Aluminium Project are some of the example and day by day the list is increasing. He flacks some important issue with emphasized on development. The economic paradise in Odisha could be achieved only through people’s friendly and sustainable development but never through such reckless corporate business initiatives has that opposed the people’s interest to their very core of livelihood and immediate future.

**Chittaranjan Mishra , Trustee, Kalinga Foundation**

Dr. Chittaranja Mishra stated with the origin of Kalinga UNESCO Award for science popularization. He told about KALINGA prize given by UNESCO for popularization of science and exceptional skills in scientific areas. It was conceptualized in 1952 by Mr. Biju Patnaik, Ex Chief Minister, Odisha and founder of Kalinga Foundation Trust. The main objective of the trust is to popularize science and provide financial support to scientists across the world.

**Prahald Nayak, Former Director, Pathani Samanta Planetarium, Bhubaneswar**

He talked about Samanta Chandra Sekhar life history (Life & work). He emphasize upon the lack of formal education system in the society. He also elaborated his contribution of Astor physic and establishment of Pathani Samanta Planetarium.

**Dr. Sabyasachi Chatterjee, President, AIPSCN**

He started with talking about Odisha, than he moved forward saying that, "When you think of development, your main focus should be the people". He further talked about the Kalinga prize, the mistakes that they did in the last few years. Finally, he ended with the quote, "Education is the way to move forward".

**T. Ramesh, General Secretary, AIPSN**

He began his talk by a poem that means "country means not soil, country means people". He talked about starvation in Odisha on one side and development of the infrastructure on the other. He presented the AIPSN work towards eradication of superstition, witchcraft and witch hunting. He pointed out that even after Odisha’s witchcraft bill of 2013, 37 people were killed. This plenary secession was ended with a vote of thank by Dr. A. K. Nayak, Registrar, NISER. At the end, Plenary concluded with a rhyming a song performed by artists from Odisha.

**Inaugural Session**

Inaugural session was chaired by Dr. Aurobindo Behera, chairperson, 16th AIPSC Organising Committee and moderated by Shri Blorin Mohanty, Convenor, Organising Committee 16th AIPSC. The inaugural song was performed by Odisha Bharat Gyan Vigyan Samiti artist of Sundargarh. The Chief Guest was Hon’ble Usha Devi, Minister, Planning & Convergence, Skill Development & Technical Education, Govt. of Odisha

**Welcome Address: Dr. Aurobindo Behera, Chairperson 16th AIPSC**

In the welcome address, Dr. Behera emphasized on the omnipresent nature of science. He also highlighted how propagation of science can actually promote harmony and universal brotherhood. Scientific experience and spirit can expand the domain of thinking of common men and propagate the message of peace and harmony among people.

**Background of AIPSC by Dr. Sabyasachi Chatterjee, President, AIPSN**

Dr. Chatterjee stated with the purpose of AIPSC and said that the AIPSC focus on participation of citizens in promoting science. He talked about the need of scientific temper in the society. Further he said that ,”We at AIPSN never live in isolation. In last few years many youth have joined us". In this living organisation, a certain unified vision sometimes emerges, "Sabka Desh, Hamara Desh."

**Prof. Sudhakar Panda, Director, NISER and mentor Organising committee AIPSC**

Prof. Panda highlighted the purpose of science in today’s context. He focused on the importance of science in daily lives of common people and how implementation of scientific methods can actually bring about change in the society and the thinking of the common people. Address by Special Guest G.V.V. Sharma, Addl. Chief Secretary, Govt. of Odisha. G. V. V. Sharma chose to highlight the strength of science and how often do common people misuse science. He used the example of female feticide in India that is single-handedly blamed for the growing difference in sex ratio in India. He also said how science can give birth to doubt and actually give explanations to different phenomenon and solve problems. Address by Chief Guest: Hon’ble Usha Devi, Minister, Planning & Convergence, Skill Development & Technical Education, Govt. of Odisha. In her speech she termed science as a ‘blessing ‘to the country. She said when science came into existence; the world was full of ignorance. She also mentioned that the objective of the 16th AIPSC will be implemented through the young generation of our country. She also appreciated this effort and thanks to chose Odiisha for this congress.

**Keynote Speaker Dr. G. Ramakrishna, National College, Bengaluru**

He focused on the way of practicing science in his speech. He said, “Things don’t come arbitrarily but have a logical approach.” He also pointed towards the three things which would play greater role in making of young generation’s future. These are rationalism, secularism and scientific way of thinking.

**Keynote Speaker Dr. Prajval Shastri**

She focused on scientific temper and scientific institutes in her speech. Despite of being continuous funding by Indian government after independence, the impact of science on our life has not been appreciable. There has been minimal effect even on PHD students. She cited the example of the total lunar eclipse event which took place on 31st December and narrated that it was an opportunity of debate for science community. She mentioned the misconception and superstitions which have been in the mind of the non-scientific community. She focused that it is the responsibility of scientific community to take away these misconceptions.

She demanded serious practice of science and that scientific community should engage with public audiences in a two-way process.

**Closing Remarks of the secession by T. Ramesh, General Secretary, AIPSN**

He described the way in which All India People’s Science Congress has covered its journey so far. He told It has travelled through three decades of development movement. The areas they have worked on are science communication, health campaign, literacy campaign, campaign against alcohol consumption, transportation issues and self-help groups.

The inaugural secession was ended with a vote of thanks by Dr. A. K. Nayak, Registrar, NISER. He thanks to all attended delegates, speakers and guests. At the end artist of Odisha BGVS performed a rhyming song.

In the evening cultural Presentation was performed on “Brind Tabla Badan” by Binod Bihari Rout & Team in the auditorium and the cultural program followed by Odishi dance by Odisha team and different folk dance of Odisha by different cultural team.

**2nd day of 16th All India People’s Science Congress 10th February, 2018**

2nd day of the 16th All India People’s Science Congress was stated with the plenary session on the thene on Science & Rationality. The session was chaired by Prof. Prajval Shastri. The opening song was followed by a brief backdrop about how All India People’s Science Network (AIPSN) came into existence by AIPSN General Secretary T. Ramesh. The theme of the plenary session was Science, Mythology and Reason, spoken by Satyajith Rath and Sabyasachi Chatterjee; and Commemorating Birth Centenary of Devi Prasad Chattopadhyay, spoken by Prof. G. Ramakrishna and Dr. Syamal Chatterjee.

**Plenary: Science & Rationality**

**Science Communication for Democracy, Inclusive and equitable development & human progress**

**Secession Chair by Prajval Shastri**

The speaker told that Poverty, illiteracy, inequality were the hall marks of colonialism. Scientific temper, industrialisation, non-alignment, secularism, national unity were corner stone of national ethos of the independent young nation in 1947. Legacy of freedom movement divided into numerous religions, regions, casts, sub-casts, and languages, unification was sought in terms of religion or race.

He told Science was celebrated as the harbinger of material progress, through technology it engenders. Expansion of public health through modern medicine, new crops, and modern production techniques were seen as the way forward.

He also spoke that for radical reformers, science was a symbol and a potent tool for social and cultural change. Scientific temper is very much required to fight against social evils, caste domination, gender discrimination, exploitation and so on. Rationality of science, secularism and social justice were the three pillars on which the idea of Nav-Bharat was imagined.

On his view the performance did not match the promises. The state compromised on the principles. Though there was progress in some areas, it was uneven, lopsided and did not fulfil the aspirations of the public.

As per his opinion the top three challenges the present society faced are Popularization of science in mother tongue, preventing misuse/ abuse of science and technology, alternate S&T policies and practices for self relent development.

On the issue on needs of the society he toldEconomic needs – technologies/ knowledge needed for economic betterment, Social needs – knowing and participating in the social world/ political decision making and Cultural needs - whom am I? What is the purpose of life? and not just ‘utilitarian’ view of science and technology.

He suggested that our slogans should bescience for people, People oriented science; critical check on misuse; science for nation, self reliance; benefit larger number of people and Science for discovery.

He also presented some examples like Bharat Jan Vigyan Jatha in 1987- Brought number of organisations together to undertake a coordinated national campaign and AIPSN was established. Bharath Jan Gyan Vigyan Jatha in 1990 assisted the process of AIPSN and opened up avenue for mass campaigns. Similarly Popular science campaigns, Cosmic Voyage in 1995, Joy of Learning in1996 and recent Eyes on ISON campaign. He also told going beyond popular science we have initiated Literacy movement, empowering girls with bicycles, SRCs, Jan Vachan Andolan, right to education & quality in education, Child rights etc.

**Sub Plenary on Challenges to Development**

**Secession Chair by Dinesh Abrol**

"Indian research is hampered by stifling bureaucracy, poor-quality education in most universities and insufficient funding" , said Mr. Dinesh Abrol while addressing the 2nd sub plenary , organized at 16th AIPSC on Saturday as a chair person along with Mr. Venkatesh Athreya and Mr. Soma Marla, on the issue of "Challenges to Development".  During this secession, he briefly mentioned about the diversities, accommodations and political challenges that we face on the way to National development.

**Dr. Venkatesh Athreya, Economic constraints**

He started his deliberation on talking about development and the problem in a historical perspective by talking about post world war era (1950-1980), from where the global capitalism has been weakened. Then he expressed his point on capitalist expansion and how European reconstitution played a major role in it. He then moved on to the aspects of constrained India, which are (i) the concentration of assets to a few people. (ii) The extreme inequality in most of the field. According to him, breaking of land monopoly is a big political task which to be address. He also talked about the economic reform that was taking place in the beginning of 1990’s i.e. the LPG (liberalization, privatization and globalization). He ended his speech by keynoting the issue on “massive unemployment” as a big obstacle.

**Dr. Soma Marla  presented on S & T and Self-Reliance**

He initiated his speech by mentioning a link between Science and Agriculture by stating the fact that 60% of total population in India depend on Agriculture as their main source of income and also act as a major role in our nation's welfare then he moved on to the issue where he mentioned about grave and danger circling around the future of Indian farmers. His exact words were, “the future of those Indian farmers are in the state of grave end danger. Time has come to a point when those farmers themselves are throwing potatoes into street as trash. The main reason is improper and unjustified market price of those goods".

He also told during the last 50 years, overall agricultural development has come down to a disappointment. In today's scenario Indian farmers have only 2 acres of land for crop and production. About 3 lakhs of them have committed suicide. Most of them are cotton farmers.

At last it has gave rise to Green Revolution where Science cooperates with the field of agriculture where genes are applied to the crops like wheat, rice etc. There are 21,000 scientists with 100 research stations.

He said that India faces Monsoon pattern of climate. Those literate farmers who are able to understand accordingly grow crops productively. But those who are unaware of basic knowledge mostly fall into crisis. In today’s modern world we are following foreign techniques such as BT genes, pesticides, plant engineering etc. But according to ecosystem there are both positive side and negative side of modernization. There are many cases where the pesticides, herbicides and insect ices actually ruin the soil fertility as well as ecosystem. Meanwhile BT crops have developed since last 25 years which has drastically changed the lifestyle of Indian farmers. There should be huge respect to ancient farmers who produced great quality crops without these modern techniques.

The modern population spends 80% of their income only for food but deny showing importance to farmers. Farmers have three basic needs i.e. good seeds, Proper Water Supply and Satisfactory Market Price but those are not fulfilled for everyone. Land distributions and land reforms should also be a matter of concern. He ended his session by saying, “Government should mainly provide financial help and support to implement biotechnology into the field of Indian agriculture".

**Parallel Workshops on The school science training programme**

The secession was coordinated by **Dr. C. Ramakrishnan** and speaker was **Dr. Koya Venkateswara Rao**

According to him, science means the systematic understanding of nature and natural and induced processes. The main aim is learning through doing and teaching through demonstration. Objective of the programme is to impact conceptual knowledge in science to school teachers through a series of teacher training workshops.

**Prof. B. N Reddy** presented on the effectiveness of Vidyarathi Chekumuki a Children’s science magazine, He also elaborated how they conduct the test among the school children at school, mandal, district and state levels. It was started in 1995 in Andhra Pradesh. In this process 12 lakh students are participating in this test from both Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. It was a Great achievement on quality education. He also presented about the programme for the empowerment of the Anganwadis and Integrated road technology centre.

**RTE Challenges and PSM Experience**

**Prof. Krishna Naidu** presented that the overall thrust of the JWs work was to popularize the scientific thought and practice for promoting truth, equality and justice. They were participated in state curriculum framework committee of Andhra Pradesh and involved in publishing textbooks and are the editors for science textbooks for classes 6 to 10. He told that before publishing textbooks teachers in classroom present through workshop. A monthly children science monthly magazine “Vidyachekumukhi “ has been published by JVV continuously for 3 decades and widely accepted by the children. They were used various methods to avoid superstition among the children.

**Prof. Adinarayana** sheared the experience ofBal Vigyan Medas of tribal school children in tribal areas. He told under this activity various doctors and tribal people were invited especially women doctors and the students of classes 8to 10 we divided into various corners for different corner activity like Physical science, Biological science, Mathematics, Magic show and Music.

**Youth Workshop**

**Topic was the Range of Gender**

**Speaker- Kerala Youvasamithi Team**

Speaker elaborated the current scenario of India on Transgender and the different between ‘Feminism’ and ‘Transgender’. According to him the Kerala Youvasamithi team started with a small questionnaire section on “where do we stand……??”. Here they asked questions like ‘what is your gender, what is Indian Cricket Team’s greatest achievement in last year, do you booze, who is your greatest source of inspiration……with some major questions like ‘what do you think as the cause of rape, what is the sex of transgender person, what do you prefer feminism or humanism’ etc. All the delegates gave their own view and a small discussion organised according to their answers. They also showed the statistic of world economic forum 2017 on gender index in India and gender gap, ranking of India etc. Which gave a clear picture of Gender index, their growth, economic participation and opportunity, educational attainment, health and survival, political empowerment etc. They also, discussed on a question i.e “Is India a Safe Zone” with some facts and figures.

**Pramod Gouri discussed on the Topic- Education Policy- Towards Privatisation**

**Sub-Topic: Extension of RTE to include the children below six**

He discussed about ‘why RTE is important to include the children below 6 years’. He told 90% of brain development happened in the early child hood period of 5-6 years, it grows 2-3 times in these early years and if the child falls ill in this period he/she is suffer for whole life. So this is the period when the child should be looked after with some attention and it is the responsibility of the state as well as central govt. to provide nutrition and early education to the children who can't afford.

**Dr. Dinesh Abrol discussed on the topic of Status of S&T Reliance in India (Evidence from different Sectors)**

As per Dr. Abrol in a colonial economy, the present business is based on import, because they want to kill the local business. After independence, this model had to be overthrown. The emphasis had to be given on building the own industries. But now we are going back to the old practice due to neo-liberalism. He given the example of defense sector and told we are 85% dependent on foreign agency for our weapons and technology. To counter this, the public sector has to involve in military production. He also had given example of the power sector. It was not just a question of ownership, but also a question of self-reliance. Public sector is used to fill the gaps in the policies. It can defeat the purpose of self-reliance. But in the sectors such as drugs, the private sector played a big role in achieving self-reliance (companies like Ranbaxy and cipla) but after neo-liberalism, Ranbaxy got sold to international shareholders and cipla would soon follow suit same line.

He told that a nation cannot sustain only by imported food products for its citizens. To counter that, the only possible way is intensive agriculture and for that we need better irrigation and good seeds. Our biggest hydrocarbon based asset was coal; therefore we established coal based fertilizer units and the hydro-based fertilizer units. The idea of self-reliance was also present in the choice of resources. But the private sector came and they were more interested in making profit and so on. As per him the idea of self-reliance is that, we would get the technology; use it to produce our goods and be able to produce our own technology for future use, hence to come out from the dependency on other nations.

Again he told in the 70s and the 80s we laid the foundation of suture science research and technology. But with neo-liberalism, our universities are becoming commercialized. They are doing what is termed as contract science. Getting funding from private capital, and producing technology for them. The idea of self-reliance has to be extended in the case of knowledge as well, otherwise we’ll fall again and again into dependency. The idea of make in India should also apply to the knowledge behind the technology.

**Workshop for teacher on Quality Science Education**

**Speaker- Dr. Sabyasachi and Geeta Mahashabde**

This secession emphasize on "Universalisation of Universe" the motto coined by Dr. Sabyasachi. He said, “Sky is the universal laboratory. Universe cannot be privatized. The Main aim of AIPSN is larger the number, better the impact.” Further he stated that, slowly the science has developed into the era of ‘micro science’ and ‘nano science’. The importance of Universalisation of universe is to go from the largest to smallest measure.

**Dr T.V. Venkateshwaran discussed on the topic- How to bring 'why' and 'how' into science.**

He stated with a example of babies to show when to use 'what'. After a few years babies start asking ‘why’. We should try to understand the difference of inquisitive 'why' and rebellious 'why'. We must understand that the child may want to find a reason”. He also stated, “From birth to complete schooling we learn only 'what', not 'why'. We don't know the answer to 'how'. We miss to answer the questions 'why' and 'how'”. Added that we must not stop at 'what' but also 'why' . He concluded the plenary saying, “Role of science education in promoting scientific temper”.

Followed to Dr. Venkateshwaran **Ms. Khusboo Kumari** began her session by questioning the audience : What is Science? Some answers were "Science is a truth", "It is a fact", "It is a study of nature", etc. Then she showed a battery connected with a LED and asked to find a way to luminate it. She mainly explained how resistance affects the lumination of the light source.

**Mr. Dinesh Lahoti** explained the concept of Cognic Zoom. He described about how one object can be viewed in various sizes for different levels of zoom as 1X,2X,...6X,etc. He also mentioned examples such as huge gigantic Sun, Mt. Everest and elements of periodic table that how different scopes of zoom views an object in many various sizes.

**Dr. Kashinath Chatterjee discussed on challenges and achievements of the People’s Science Movement**

In the post lunch session of the day included parallel workshops that talked about the various literacy concerns. One of these workshops was facilitated by Dr. Kashinath Chaterjee and included many speakers who brought along success stories and challenges from their regions.

These speakers were Dr. O. P. Buraita, president, HGVS; Anita and Manisha, HGVS; Murali, BGVS, Bihar; Sheoshankar, BGVS President, Jharkhand; Gouranga Mohapatra, BGVS Odisha, Mohijhar Rahman, Vice President, BGVS Assam; Manik Chand Mahto, BGVS Assam and Rekha Sharma.

The main discussion of this workshop was to map the challenges and achievements of the People’s Science Movement chapters across the nation and strategize how to move forward to achieve the ultimate objective of a literate India.

Dr. O. P. Buraita raised geographic as well as demographic concerns that hinder even the minimal growth of education in the Chamba region of Himachal Pradesh. Inclusion of volunteers and urging the students to build an educational society to accelerate the literacy movement in the state was suggested by him in his deliberation.

The speakers from the states of Bihar, Jharkhand and Odisha highlighted how they brought the revolution in their respective states. The problems of illiteracy, alcohol consumption, patriarchy and trafficking were highlighted in the speeches. Their stories reflected how education acted as a catalyst in minimizing such abuse from their societies. Geographic hindrances that act as the major defaulter in the spread of literacy in Assam were also discussed.

The workshop came to an end with a closing address by Dr. O. P. Buraita where he set the agenda for the literacy movement in the current scenario. He carved out few ideas which could help the PSM create momentum. He suggested organizing the ‘Meet the MP’ campaign where the various literacy volunteers could meet the Members of Parliament to implement their ideas in the current parliamentary sessions

**Science Popularization and Rationality**

**Pratap Sahu, Reader, NISER, Discussed on the topic-Science Communication: strategies, targets and emerging modes of dissemination**

The panelists attend the seminar were Vivek Moneiro, T. V. Venkateshwaran, Prajval Shastri and all discussed on the science communication.

**T. Gangadharan discussed on the topic- Science Publications: The PSM Experience**

The parallel workshop started with the presentation on background note of science publications by T. Gangadharan. He gave two moto of their organisation: (i) to publish science matter in different languages and (ii) to gather money for science publications. Then people from different PSM groups including C. Mohan from Jana Vignana Vedika(JVV, Telangana), E. Zinan from Kerala Shastra Sahitya Parishad (KSSP), E. Basavaraju from Karnataka Rajya Vijnana Parishat (KSVP) and Rishi Sarovar from a science forum of Tamil Nadu discussed different issues in science publications, challenges they face and the ways to communicate science publications to larger sections of society.

**Hemavati discussed** about how the earthly rotation, revolution and inclination of earth causes day, night as well as change in seasons. She also gave a live demonstration of planet's revolution by using a glove and model of sun.

**Public Planet Partnership (a report of Rajasthan education system)**

The speaker discussed that due to lack of teachers many schools are merging and it has been a strategy of the government. Privatization of school had been implemented without the people concern. When people came to know, then only the govt. Came up with the rules, and the eligibility criteria of those private companies. They were supposed to spend 75 lakhs in the school during the early periods and Govt. will refund that in installments of 16 lakhs, for this 300 schools were chosen. And the results were not so good. Public protest arose, they protested in various ways by mingling with different parties. Different protection campaign activities were shown like (burning chief minister poster etc.). He told that Education Is the basic right and government should provide it. There is no point of privatization of this sector. Still the protest going on in various ways in the state.

**3rd day of 16th All India People’s Science Congress 11th February, 2018**

**The first plenary was “Celebrating Diversity” organized in the Auditorium and the secession was chair by Vivek Monteior**

In the out Prabir Purkayastha discussed on the topic Shared Heritage of S&T Cultural Diversity and Pluralism. He said that, If we have to look forward then we have to think about the past and advance the future, we have really think about what we want, He argued that consulting today is not the past or our be prisons of the past but not metical of the past not because the past be like this, but we want to create the different future and we don’t want to citizen ship for a-section, therefore we want to create a past which doesn’t have any descent does not have questioning, there is a problem that we have a past in Hindu society itself is divided in terms of caste, so also have to then deal with it and so on. We can have development of thinking in today, mathematics are using computer and so on, we have to think about mathematics that something that we can do on paper or on blackboard, those who are the outside the caste, Dalit’s are outcaste in Hindu caste society. The minute division of labour made absorption of technologies. Caste society of the past and inter major contribute in mathematics and a lots, because of statics nature of the caste system; we could not absorbs technology easily.

**S.G.Dani stated that** “INDIAN SCIENCE CONGRESS “A scientist discovers the Pythagoras theorem but, we very sufficiently gave its credit to the Greek, we all knew that much before the, but we selflessly allowed it to be called algebra” said Dani. He also added that, the owner able dignitary said that we discover it was only our sophisticated sense that made us satisfied our claim, there are many other then, ours “Babylonian culture” it also made reference for the Babylonian civilization we have a variety of articles, they use to have tablets on which the things were to written it was a medium we played a role, the same role as paper had played and more or less in our types and there are tablets, and there are well known tablets well know 322 , which has the "Pythagorean triples" are integer solutions to the Pythagorean Theorem, a2 + b2 = c2. I like "triplets," but "triples" seems to be the favoured term. For a right triangle, the c side is the hypotenuse, the side opposite the right angle. The side is the shorter of the two sides adjacent to the right angle. There is another tablet in which describe the square root of 2 [(2)2].If we have a square with side 1 then we have the (2\*2).Evaluating the square root (2) involves the Pythagoras theorem. Babylonian knows about the Pythagoras theorem, any claim made about it in INDIAN culture. In contrast to the scarcity of sources in Egyptian mathematics, knowledge of Babylonian mathematics is derived from some 400 clay tablets unearthed since the 1850s. Written in Cuneiform script, tablets were inscribed while the clay was moist, and baked hard in an oven or by the heat of the sun. The Babylonian tablet YBC 7289 gives an approximation to accurate to three significant sexagesimal digits. Theorem is named after the ancient Greek mathematician Pythagoras (c. 570–495 BC) as it is he who, by tradition, is credited with its first recorded proof. There is some evidence that Babylonian mathematicians understood the formula, although little of it indicates an application within a mathematical framework. Mesopotamian, Indian and Chinese mathematicians all discovered the theorem independently and, in some cases, provided proofs for special cases. The theorem has been given numerous proofs – possibly the most for any mathematical theorem. They are very diverse, including both geometric proofs and algebraic proofs, with some dating back thousands of years. INDIA gave zero to the world-Zero as a placeholder was invented independently in civilizations around the world, The term `Vedic mathematics' has also come to carry in recent times another connotation than what is involved here.

**Sub Plenary: Equality and Social Justice organized in LH5 and the secession was Chair by T. Ramesh and Komal Shrivastav.**

The secession stated with the topic- Inequality and Gender by Malini Bhattacharya of All India women Democratic society

"In order to grasp the depth and extend of transformation of social sciences required in order to understand gender and women's activities, one need to recognise the limitation of most obvious ways one would try to rectify the andocentric of traditional analysis", said Malini Bhattacharya , while addressing the 3rd day sub plenary of 16th AIPSC raising the issue on "Gender Equality and Social venue". She started the seminar by saying “People Science movement is the women movement". It deals with the quality, democracy, women's imagination in our country. She said, I think scientific thinking and critical thinking should be there, without it the women's movement can't be successful. We need to think by associating ourselves to Science, without scientific thought development, quality, democracy can't be achieved. Gender equality angles don't means the biological way, it is the angle of human animal conscience.

She told when we think about gender, we shouldn't think it as a static manner; it should be think as a constant change. It is a crucial step of human thought. She also added some quotes on Ambedkar i.e "one men one vote" where she addressed that there must be mention of one men with one women. In today's world the ancient concept of quality doesn't exist by giving an example of 'Mahabharat'(The character of Arjun and Draupadi).

She pointed out that the capitalism reveals the retrogressive kind of inequality. She gave a small example - The SC has recently given an order that in the marriage of two adult individual, the parents can't involve. She ended with some major points- we can't separate the struggle for scientific thought with struggle for women. Issues of gender equality with the issues of socio-economic status. She requested that please open up areas for communication on women expectations. She quoted " I believe that the germ of critical thought doesn't comes from outside of the peoples thought, it comes from peoples inside thought, if we will be able to fulfill the women's expectations and the issues related to women, then we can move towards equality".

**Workshop on Inequality & social exclusion address by S. Sujatha, Principal of Art College, Telengana**

She talked about the inequality and social justice in the society. She raised the question, “even though India is a 3rd economic competing country, why we have so many suicides? Why the woman couldn’t go outside after 6'o clock? Why we are not able to fight with diseases? Why we are unable to think of people having their own food practices?" Then she talked about the gender gap and the woman exploitation as labour being underemployed. She also told that there are instances where doctors do not talk to all patients. Knowledge should reach the bottom of society. She finally ended with an appeal to all AIPSC members, "Let us take science to marginalised community. She also mentioned about scientific temper, about how scientific temper and environmental temper is the fundamental work for the people to care of means every body's right to protect. She concluded herself saying about the removal of gender inequality, about trying to remove inferiority instead of giving clothes, foods etc. Knowledge should transfer up to the bottom level of society. We have to extend our thinking level up to scientific temper.

**Workshop on Inequality and Social Exclusion address by Badal Saroj**

He started his talk from taking the examples about Bhaskrachary, Lelavati (Mathematician), Gargi and matri. He mentioned that this is the age to accept anything with justification and to raise the question. He talked about the philosophy of Buddha. He indicated that that Greek and mishra have lord of darkness but India doesn’t. What wrong things are going on? is not only attack on society but also on science. He told that charak was not agreed with the way of thinking of buddha and charak has also written a book against the ideology of Buddha. He narrated the incident that sankaracharya was teaching his disciples that Brahm is truth and world is myth and mean while a group of aggressive elephants came and both sankaracharya and his disciples ran away. After this incident, his disciplines asked him if world is myth, what made you run? He replied that it was also myth. He tried to narrate why Indian science community is so backward to international science community. He blamed to past cultures for this in which all the work were divided on the basis of caste. He said that mental work and physical labour are complement to each other but it made a great gap between mental work and physical labour. He explained that first thing to do science is to observe then comes thinking. But in past culture both work were provided to different communities. He said that we need focus on Newton and Einstein in spite of Baba Gorakhnath. He seemed to be very frank by the statements he made. He said that our government is confused whether to teach syllabus according to Babel or science. He mentioned that Pm says to open the shops for those who are unemployed but there is no one to buy due to caste system .At last, he concluded by saying only scientific thinking is a way which can vanish all the problems and science people congress has the ability to lead this change. He concluded his speech with two major points in science language i.e we need 'Physiotherapy' - to raise our voice, hands together to bring a healthy society. The second is 'Immunization'- we need to increase our hemoglobin to fight for justice. If politicians are not willing to do it then science will do it. This is the duty and responsibility of science movement.

**Followed by Mr. Saroj, Mr. Krishnapal Singh, Rajgarh, Madhyapradesh** tated that Rajgarh was a place where every people followed orthodox tradition. Child marriage was common in almost every house of Rajgarh. None of them had any conscience that child marriage is a wrong practice. People stated various reasons to support why they follow the tradition but none of them claimed that it was a wrong practice. Some people of Rajgarh even made business on it.

**Workshop on Challenges faced by Urban Women was Chaired by Kuldeep Tanwar**

Kuldeep Tanwar stated that women in urban facing a lot of problem. I belong to Himachal Pradesh that has the least urban population but women in Urban Himachal facing lots of problem. Employment and Health are the biggest issue in Urban India. Facilities are there but there is no access to them. Followed by Mr. Kuldeep, Mr. P.N Durga, Actionaid told that Problems faced by urban women are the emerging issues in India and migration is the biggest cause for problems faced by urban women. 25% total population migrated to Bhubaneswar due to Disasters and migrated women are working as labourer in various unorganized sector. They build flyovers tall buildings but they don’t have their own house to live. Schools are being closed due to less numbers of Students. Menstrual health, Sanitation Pad, Unwanted Pregnancy, Teen age Pregnancy are key concerns for urban slum women. Followed to Mr. Durga, Shakuntala, Coordinator Actionoid told that in 2011, 2 Lakh People migrated to Bhubaneswar. 34% Urban Population are migrating for different district. Women safety is a biggest concern for the hour. Non availability of Street lights in the slums are biggest concern for safety. Urban women are facing molestation and eve teasing every time. There are no Separate Toilets for women. We are facing problems during pregnancy and periods. Parents consider us their liability so they force us to merry at early age. Availability of Drinking water is another issue in urban area. There has not specific women friendly transportation system. Auto Rickshaw is too expensive for them. People who work as domestic worker face problem for toilets. Women protection cell is there but it is not accessible for them. They don’t even know what is sanitary napkin, Menstruation hygiene and infection.

**Workshop on Environmental impact of developmental project was Chair by Prabir Purkayastha**

**Speake Kuldip Tanwar** began with sharing experiences about the northern and north-eastern hill states with respect to the environmental affect of the various governmental projects and acts. He said that in Lord Dalhousie’s time when special timbre was required for railways development, the forest department was formed and the rural population was dependent on it for their livelihood. The government post 1947 was much involved in private sale of forests because of which, small hill states suffered since the major source of income for the population was affected.

**Parthib Basu** reflected that the response to the various economic and social crises has intensified the need of sustainable agriculture. Food sovereignty where one can choose to have a pesticide free food and food intensification where we have to produce more food to feed larger population are parts of agro ecology. He said that agro ecology is also taking shape of a movement not just for food, but is also for a whole lot of issues. He insisted that sustainable development of agriculture should be focused on more rather than promoting genetically modified organisms. He also cited example of McDonalds who have declared their agro ecological policy. He declared that safer non toxic food and urban food growing is important for a better future and there is a desperate need to build a consensus within the subaltern society. The end note was given by Parbir Purkayastha, where he focused on climatic change. He said that the climate change is creating a huge impact on the sustainability of the society in future. He talked about the capitalist nature of the organizations that work for their short term goals and forget the long term impacts. There has left no difference in the war industry and oil industry which has stopped thinking about the long term development of the community. He stressed on the fact that the temperatures are rising faster than it was estimated. If we want to change, we need to check the ways with which we generate electricity and transportation. Suggesting alternatives, he said that today, renewable resources can be competitive with the fossil fuels, though there was a capitalistic limitation but even that is not an issue anymore. This was followed by an interaction round where the delegates raised questions about the discussed assertions.

**Workshop on Health Impact of public policies on Public Health was Facilitated by Gargeya Telakapalli**

He began by saying that the government says there is no shortage of fund for health policy and service, but the health service providers, actually do not get any funds. He also said that health depends on three Ds - diseases, doctors and drugs. He also commented that government policies are made with good intentions but due to various reasons they are not implemented.

**C S Verma** said that we have been working for 2 decades and our main aim is to increase the health services in the country. Even government says that the economic growth will be 3.5% to 7% where as earlier it was 8%. This implies that government is not optimism. The national development growth is not increasing very fast. 6.5% was the GDP in 2017. This economic growth is completely jobless. In such conditions, providing health services is difficult task for government. He also said that even in government dispensaries and health centers, treatment is not cheap and many medicines and tests are out of pocket expenditure. In such conditions, the poor people have to face financial crisis. He also talked about a survey in the state of UP in three cities. The survey was on 3600 families from rural, semi urban and urban area. The survey was to see the effect on financial condition due to treatment. The results showed that many poor people had to spend 20 - 25% of their savings. Another result was that even in government hospitals the cost of treatment is not cheap. Third result is that people above poverty lines could not even afford treatment. He also compared that cost of private treatment is at least 4 times more costly. He also showed a paper that stated that even the health policies could not reduce the cost of treatment effectively. A proposal was made that private partnership provided their services in rural areas but big private organization didn’t wanted to provide services in urban area. So Privatisation of health services will not benefit much for the country but will increase the gap between urban and rural health services**.**

**Workshop on Privatisation and the Public-Private Partnership addressedby Dr. T. Sundaram**

He begin his speech by explaining the definition of Public–Private Partnership (PPP, 3P or P3), is a cooperative arrangement between two or more public and private sectors, typically of a long-term nature. Governments have used such a mix of public and private endeavors throughout history. However, the late 20th century and early 21st century have seen a clear trend towards governments across the globe making greater use of various PPP arrangements.

Public-Private Partnerships offer little assurance in providing integrated and universal healthcare, and act as means for the expansion of the private sector, he also said. Collaborations or public private partnerships (PPPs) are becoming the norm in India’s healthcare sector. The new National Health Policy (NHP) focuses on a larger role for the private sector. It reinforces its support for PPPs with not-for-profit and private sector organisations through contracting and strategic purchase of services as a short term measure to fill critical gaps in the health system. The duration of this ‘short term’ remains unspecified.

**Dr Amitava Guha addressed the topic- Select Essential Drugs**

He began by highlighting the medicine prices are really high. Government has declared drug price control order. He also showed a study of WHO that showed only 35% of Indians can afford essential medicine. First indian pharmaceutical policy was implemented in 1979. 347 drugs were covered in first drug price control order which was reduced to 74 drugs in 1995. He also showed a graph that showed medicine prices do not follow market trends and their prices increase drastically. The profit the government allowed the pharmaceutical companies to earn a profit of 100%. In 2002, the G.ovt tried to remove the compulsion but the matter went to court, but Supreme Court said the price of essential drugs should not become too high. In 2013 government capped a ceiling of 1% of highest selling brands with a 16% profit margin on MRP. He also stated that policy stipulated that medicine prices will be based on IMS health data. He also showed that only 17% of total market comes under the price control, due to introduction of new medicines. So only 1.8% relief was available to general public. Therefore the government policy failed because the relief to general public was Rs.1 per year. This order excluded 88% of most important medicines. After the meetings with the G.ovt officials and committee there was a weak attempt to increase the relief and finally the total relief increased from 1.8% to 2.58%.

**Debesh Das addressed the Topic: Education for Minority’s**

Mr. Debesh in his presentation focused on the poor conditions of Dalit women. He also emphasized on the illiteracy among the minority class. In his presentation he deliberated on the role of minority’s in Education sector and Professional courses. He also mentions about the suicides committed by marginal in Hyderabad University. Participation of Dalits in Judiciary was also highlighted. Condition of Dalits has worsened over the years.

**Prof. Mohan addressed the topic- Science of Social Justice**

Prof. Mohana in her presentation focused on caste oppression and its persistence and solution. Most affected in caste oppression are mainly women. The solution for caste oppression is Education, Employment and Empowerment for all as mentioned by Prof. Mohana.

The issue of Honour Killings was also highlighted. “Collective effort is the need of the hour to eradicate the menace honour killings”- Prof. Mohana. Present status of women in Higher Education in Tamil Nadu state was brought to limelight in the presentation. Struggle of women during 1822-1859 in South Tamil Nadu and Kerala was discussed. February 20 is celebrated as World Social Justice is celebrated.

**The issue of** **Child Education and Child rights Protection was addressed by Madhya Pradesh Gyan Vigyan Samiti (MPBGVS) Team**

They said, the efforts made by Madhya Pradesh Gyan Vigyan Samiti for the protection of child rights were communicated. Also the steps taken for Child Education and Child Marriage were discussed.

**The issue of Economic, Education and Social was addressed by BGVS Odisha, Youth Development Team**

The team leader presented that they are working in Balasore, Odisha. Their experience on social development is very important because today the social evils growing among us very rapidly. They have done survey among 49 gram Panchayat around 596 villages they gathered all kind of social problems. They have solved some of the individual problems but he told that we can also solve many of the social problems. But many of the youth don’t find this useful but yes 30-35% youth are interested but that is not enough. Mainly girls should come forward to join these organisations but they found difficulties to join these organisation. When we talk about economic development - they are trying providing them skill, they mapping them and categorise them to different groups.

By doing this they have got some success. But problem in this is that what is the base salary they are getting they are not interested. And also some gender issues are their like girls are not coming because they are not get motivated from society, family etc. Still out of these some of them are coming out. Some people what their traditional work they do they want to take that work ahead but that is not that beneficial in economic point of view, like Kumbhar, lobar , woodcutter. In the youth development main thing is quality of education. Gradually the govt. education is getting poor. Next the youth who are getting quality education they going out of country, next the private education are getting into it they are demanding huge amount of money. Youth are getting addicted to drugs, alcohol, like in any social gathering they want alcohol, drugs etc. Some youth are also getting into bad politics which get played in local colleges today.

**Miracle Exploration addressed by Speaker: Mr. Srujan**

He collected some sand from NISER. In Tamil Nadu one baba told that he can make water into petrol, now he pour water in the to the sand and lit fire but it burns more and more. Reason behind this is chemical reaction. It is normal but just before that they add small crystal to do the sand called calcium carbide. Take camphor lit it at take it in mouth and nothing will happen. It takes some second to get down the fire from the top to bottom. So just when we take it to the mouth keep it there for 2-3 sec just close it as it doesn’t get the oxygen so fire will not be there. Get the holy ash from bare hand reason just keep the ash in the thumb and pointer. Also, some related to disappearing handkerchief and stuffs like this.

**Workshop on Rural Livelihood**

The workshop that was divided in two sessions, had speakers talking about sustaining livelihood that focused on the various technologies for its improvement and self-help groups and economic empowerment. The first segment of the workshop was facilitated by N.K. Sasidharan Pillai, Director IRTC while the second segment of the same was facilitated by V. G. Gopinathan.

Lalithambika and Ashutosh Paul as the chief speakers. They talked about managing household wastes and efficient ways to do so. Development of rural areas using various technologies was also a hot topic of the session. The lack of knowledge among the people and other shortcomings were highlighted and models like Nodal Big Medium Small were discussed to overcome these limitations.

The various state representatives cited examples of rural brands like natural nutria bakery and narrated success stories of their areas. This was followed by a short interactive question answer round where the delegates got the opportunity to interact with the speakers and put forward their views on a particular assertion

The first session of the workshop had the agenda to deliver ways with which the livelihood of the rural areas can be strengthened. It included Joginder Walia, V. G. Gopinathan, Bimal Kumar Das, Dr. S.R. Azad, Dr. U.S. Sharma. The thought associated with the second session was to enlighten the fellow delegates about the various self help groups and their role in economic empowerment. This was facilitated by VG Gopinathan and included Debashish Pal, Dr. NKS Pillai and Santosh Kumar Khare as the chief speakers. They discussed about the various Self-Help Goup (SHG) projects like dry flower making in West Bengal, empowering the pottery community and Theeramythri in Kerala. The session was successful in inculcating innovative ideas in the minds of the delegates. The session ended post an interactive round where the audience raised their questions about the various techniques adopted by the talked-about SHGs.

**Workshop on Access to Medicines ;The Jan Swasth Abhiyan Campaign**

Speaker of this secession were Dr. T. Sundarraman, Dr. M/m Pradhan, Mr. Amitav Guha, Dr. C. S Barma, Mr. Gouranga Mohapatra and Satyam Singh, lecturer at Journalism College, Haryanagave all the details of their campaign. Also, how healthcare system needs to be changed and revised too. Every year their campaign produces magazines, brochures and health status report.

**Issue of Sustainable Agriculture: the PSM experience addressed by Shri Dinesh Abrol**

The workshop started with the introduction to the PSM works by the speaker Shri Dinesh Abrol. The members discussed the various issues. They further discussed various steps which can be taken to overcome the barriers. One delegate kept forward two agenda, "Information and Validation". According to him, "We should inform the farmers about the aspects of farming, we should demonstrate them how pollinators and regulators help in farming, whether firing is good for soil or not, what are the adverse effects of pesticides and herbicides, etc." Another delegate elaborated how marketing is also helpful in sustainable farming. "Come together and let us grow"- this was the vision of another member.

**Topic: of Gender Inequality arrdessed by P Radha Rani**

He stated with Livelihood: Indian women are expected to be more multifaceted than ever. They are not only expected to do daily chores and bring up children, they are also expected to do work and earn money for the family. Education for a girl child is still a problem. Girl children face the highest dropout rates and are often forced into child labour.

Women empowerment directly or indirectly improves the livelihood and decision making of a family. Providing women with right of participation and opportunity for education and a safe working environment can actually cause overall societal development. The society being still largely patriarchal, no wonder women are still looked down upon.

The recent withdrawal of appeal by the defense ministry from SC against promotion and benefits to short service and women officers is clear evidence that even the government is not ready to change their stance on women.

The traditional upbringing and age-old customs can also attributed to the fact that majority of the woman naturally accepts their backward position in the society. Women can never exercise their right to participate due to the societal expectation from them.

**Rao Saheb Kasbe, President Maharashtra Sahitya Parishad** talked about the 'History of Ancient Science' by giving some examples eminent scientists of history such as Einstein, Copernicus. He quoted that "Everything is made by human beings two bare hands i.e. from making 'Taj Mahal' to breaking of 'Barbi Mashjid', today it is called 'Theory of Evolution'. He elaborated the power of ancient time, activities that were playing a vital role in peoples live, which is degrading day by day through the examples of Ved, Bhagwat Gita, Upanishad etc. He said, today's people forgotten about the "Dharma Chikisha".

While addressing some political background he said, "Anna Hajare can't be Gandhi, if he doesn't have Kasturba by his side". Through this statement, he enlightens the important role of women, who stand behind every successful person.

**Vivek Monteiro discussed on Inculcating Scientific Temper through Science Education**

"Science is way of understanding the reality, must for survival of human race and a valid method of raising the truth" , said Mr. Vivek Monteiro while addressing the 4th cum last day of 16th AIPSC showcasing the resolution of Scientific temper and promoting the pseudoscience in the state. He mentioned about problems faced by Right to Education Act, good quality education, proposition of education basing on scientific temper featuring Indian constitution's article 51(A). He concluded his speech on saying about recent fraudulent activities of Babas on society and religious propagandas ,saying promotion of Scientific temper is one of the must have resolution ,everyone should aware about.

**Dr. Aurobindo Behera** said that "Promotion of health care ,nutrition, women's status, gender equality is one of the necessity of today's world",while addressing the 16th AIPSC validation. He said, "accepting science temper as a way of life, it is not only restricted to classes, laboratory but also it is the part of everyone's life". According to him, scientific truth is very necessary because it gives the way solving our problems.

**Ms. Yumi Bae, Chief of UNICEF State Office, Odisha**

She talked about the issues were facing women’s and Children's and the role UNICEF playing to solve the problems as much as possible. She mentioned that UNICEF India is very much concerned to all these issues. She quoted that "together we need to connect ourselves to the UNICEF and AIPSC network to make the sustainable development".

She raised a question that "How do we found practical solution to Children"? While answering to the question she said, first it needs infrastructural development; technological solution and human resource strengthen. UNICEF is working closely to accessing healthcare system, children nutrition, sanitation etc. She ended with a statement 'We need a value change, so that our children will live into a healthy life's.

**Dr. D. Baladubramanian, Former Director, Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology, Hyderabad**

"You don’t have to be a scientist to practice science", said Dr. Baladubramanian while featuring Science literacy and spreading of science awareness among AIPSC delegates. Science is pure-logical thinking which requires experimentation to describe happenings and the systematic knowledge gain from it and there is no high priest in science while describing the definition and equality in Science. He concluded his speech describing different laws of science, which impacts hugely on our daily lives.

**Prof. V. Muruganandam, Acting Director, NISER**

‘’A country where great mathematicians like Ramanujan was born, Our Indian education system is now greatly lacking teachers in many different school and colleges’’, Said Prof. V.Muruganandam while addressing 16th AIPSC on the issues of failing education system of India in front of all delegates. He also exampled various great Indian scientists and their achievements while comparing our present issues with that during his conclusion.

**Hon’ble Badri Narayan Patra, Minister of School & Mass Education, Science & Technology**

He appreciated the effort of AIPSN/BHVS and told I am extremely glad to know that more than 900 delegates across the country assembled in NISER, Bhubaneswar from 9th-12th February 2018 for the 16th All India People’s Science Congress. Eminent Scientists, public health experts, academics, policy makers and activists working at community level to create scientific temperament have congregated to work for ensuring that uses of science are accessible to all. All India People Science Network is a national platform for spread and popularization of science and scientific temper in India. It functions as a window to disseminate ideas and innovations among the people working in the field of science and technology with a mission to popularize science and technology among the masses. We are living in times when along with the greatest advancement of science, we continue to have widespread belief in superstitions and pseudo science. For the masses to be released from the influence of superstitions and quacks, the spread of science among the masses is an extremely important work. The work of the AIPSN in this regard is of great national as well as international significance.

I am happy to know that our school children also got an opportunity to interact with national level scientists. This will help them to gain a greater understanding and vision of both the frontiers of science as well as the importance of scientific temper in building a just and humane society.

The government of Odisha is also working in the same direction to popularize science and technology involving school children and science institutions. The Govt. of Odisha will be happy to incorporate some of the innovative ideas generated from this congress in its future programmes for popularizing science. In the field of healthcare, the Government of Odisha is making rapid strides in providing free scientific healthcare in the most remote parts of the state so that people are freed from the influence of quacks.

I am thankful to the local organizing committee including BGVS, Odisha, AIPSN, NISER and other organizations involved in 16th AIPSC for having made it a huge success.

**Schedule of the 16th AIPSC**

**9th February**

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| **10.00 to 1.00: Plenary on Odisha – Development and S&T Venue: Auditorium** | |
| **Chair: Prof.** Swadhin Pattanaik,  Dr. Aurobindo Behera | |
| Architecture of Konark temple | **Anil Dey** |
| Origin of Kalinga UNESCO Award for science popularization | **Chittaranjan Mishra** , Kalianga foundation |
| Contribution of Pathani Samanta | **Prahlad Nayak**, Former Director Pathani Samanta Planetarium, Bhubaneswar |
|  | **Sabyasachi Chatterjee**, President AIPSN |
|  | **Birendra Nayak**, former Prof. & HoD, PG deptt. Of Mathematics, Utkal University. Bhubaneswar |
|  | **T. Ramesh**, General Secretary, AIPSN |
| Vote of Thanks | **Usha Rani Behera**, BGVS, Odisha |

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| **1.00 to 2.00: Lunch Break** |

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| **2.00 to 4.00: Inaugural Plenary Venue: Auditorium** | |
| **Chair: Aurobindo Behera Moderator: Blorin Mohanty** | |
| Opening Song | Odisha BGVS |
| Welcome Address | **Dr. Aurobindo Behera**, Chairperson 16th AIPSC Organising committee |
| Background of AIPSC | **Sabyasachi Chaterjee,** President, AIPSN |
| Organising AIPSC at NISER | **Sudhakar Panda,** Director, NISER |
| Address by Special Guest | **G.V.V Sharma,** Addl. Chief Secretary, Govt. Of Odisha |
| Address by Chief Guest | **Usha Devi,** Minister, planning & Convergence, Skill Development & Technical Education, Govt. Of Odisha |
| Keynote Speaker | **G. Ramakrishna,** National College, Bengaluru |
| Keynote Speaker | **Prajval Shastri** |
| Remarks by | **Dr. Abhaya Kumar Naik,** Registrar NISER |
| Remarks by | **T. Ramesh,** General Secretary, AIPSN |
| Vote of Thanks | **Blorin Kumar Mohanty,** Convenor, Organising Committee, 16th AIPSC |
| Closing Song | Haryana Gyan Vigyan Samiti |

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| **4.00 to 4.30: Tea Break** | |
| **4.30 to 6.30: Opening Plenary Venue: Auditorium**  **Chair: Komal Srivastava and C. Ramakrishnan** | |
| Cultural Presentation: Brind Tabla Badan | **Binod Bihari Rout & Team** |
| Presentation of General Secretary’s Report | **T. Ramesh** |
| AIPSN’s Journey: From BJVJ to SDHD | **T. V. Venkateshwaran** |
| From Literacy to RTE: PSM’s Journey in Education | **Asha Mishra, Kashinath Chaterjee** |
| Sabka Desh, Hamara Desh -- For diversity and self-reliance: | **Amit Sengupta** |
| **8.30 pm onwards: Sky Watch** | |
| Sky Watch | **Pratap Sahu** and **Tuhin Ghose,** NISER |
| **10th February** | |

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| **9.00 – 11:15: Plenary Science and Rationality Venue: Auditorium**  **Chair: Prajval Shastri and Durga Prasad Mohapatra** | |
| Science, Mythology and Reason | * **Satyajit Rath** * **Sabyasachi Chaterjee** |
| Commemorating Birth Centenary of Debi Prasad Chattopadhyay | * **G. Ramakrishna** * **Syamal Chakravarty** |

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| **11.15 – 11.30:Tea Break** |

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| **11.30 – 1.00: Sub Plenary: Challenges to Development Venue: LH-4**  **Chair: Dinesh Abrol and Polok Aich** | |
| S &T and Self-Reliance  Economic constraints | * **Soma Marla** * **Venkatesh Athreya** |

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| **11.30 – 1.00: Sub Plenary: Education – Addressing Popular Aspirations Venue: LH-5**  **Chair: C. P. Narayanan and Himanshu Biswal** | |
|  | * **C. Ramakrishnan** * **Anita Rampal** * **Lalita Pattnaik** |

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| **1.00 – 2.00: Lunch Break** |  |  |

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| **2.00 – 3.30 : Parallel Workshops : Coordinator – Dr. C. Ramakrishnan** | | |
| **Topic** | **Facilitator** | **Venue** |
| **Education** | | |
| RTE: Challenges: PSM Experience | **Pawan Pawar** | LH-5 |
| Literacy Today: the PSM Experience and challenges | **Kashinath Chaterjee** | LH-3 |
| Education Policy – Towards Privatisation | **Pramod Gouri** | LH-4 |
| Workshop for teachers on Quality Science Education | **Geeta Mahashabde** | LH-2 |
| **S&T and Self Reliance** | | |
| Status of S&T Self Reliance in India: Evidence from different Sectors | **Dinesh Abrol** | Room 01, School of Biological Sciences (SBS) |
| S&T, Institutions of Research and Higher Learning | **Prajval Shastri** | Room 02, School of Biological Sciences (SBS) |
| **Youth Workshop** | | |
| Spectrum – The range of Gender | **Kerala Youvasamithi Team** | LH-1 |

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| **3.30 to 4.00: Tea Break** |

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| **4.00 to 5.30: Parallel Workshops** | | |
| **Education** | | |
| RTE: Challenges: PSM Experience (contd…) | **Pawan Pawar** | LH-5 |
| Literacy Today: the PSM Experience and challenges (contd…) | **Kashinath Chaterjee** | LH-3 |
| Education Policy – Towards Privatisation (contd…) | **Pramod Gouri** | LH-4 |
| Workshop for teachers on Quality Science Education (contd…) | **Geeta Mahashabde** | LH-2 |
| **Science Popularization and Rationality** | | |
| Exposing ‘Miracles’ (by PSM state groups) | **T. Ramesh** | Room 01, School of Biological Sciences (SBS) |
| Science Publications: the PSM Experience | **T. Gangadharan** | Room 02, School of Biological Sciences (SBS) |
| Science communication: strategies, targets and emerging modes of dissemination | **Pratap Sahu**, Reader, NISER | Room 06, School of Biological Sciences (SBS) |
| **Youth Workshop** | | |
| Spectrum – The range of Gender | **Kerala Youvasamithi Team** | LH-1 |
| Youth Development | **Upendra Palai, Odisha** | LH-1 |

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| **6.00 – 8.00: Commemorating Departed Scientists Venue: Auditorium**  **Chair: Satyajit Chakravarty** | |
| Remembering Prof. PM Bhargava | **Chandana Chakrabarti** |
| Remembering Sankar Chakravarty | **Satyajit Chakrabarti** |
| Remembering Prof.Yash Pal | **A short film** |
| Remembering Gunakar Muley | **Subodh Mohanty** |

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| **11th February** |

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| **9.00 – 10.45: Celebrating Diversity Venue: Auditorium**  **Chair: Vivek Monteiro** | |
| The Shared Heritage of S&T  Cultural Diversity and Pluralism | * **Prabir Purkayastha** * **S.G.Dani** * **Megha Pansare** |

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| **10.45 – 11.00: Tea Break** |

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| **11.00 – 1.00: Sub Plenary: Gender Equality and Social Justice Venue: LH-5**  **Chair: T. Ramesh and Komal Shrivastav** | |
| Inequality and Gender | * **Malini Bhattacharya** |
| Inequality and Social Exclusion | * **S.Sujatha**   **Badal Saroj** |
| Testimonies on Child marriage | * **Murli** |

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| **11.00 – 1.00: Sub Plenary: The Crisis in Health and Access to Medicines Venue: LH-4**  **Chair: Fuad Halim** | |
| Health care in India: A tale of Neglect  Access to medicines | * **T.Sundararaman** * **Amitava Guha** |

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| **11.00 – 1.00: Sub Plenary: The Economic, Social and Physical Environments Venue: LH-3**  **Chair: Prabir Purkayastha and Bedang Das Mohanty** | |
| Rural Development | * **Kuldip Tanwar** * **Parthib Basu** |
| Physical Environment | * **Tejal Kanitkar** |

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| **1.00 – 2.00: Lunch Break** |

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| **2.00 – 3.30 : Parallel Workshops** | | |
| **Topic** | **Facilitator** | **Venue** |
| **Health** | | |
| Impact of public policies on Public Health | **Dr. Madan Mohan Pradhan, Odisha & Gargeya Telakapalli** | LH-2 |
| **Rural Technology and Livelihoods** | | |
| Technologies for Improvement of Livelihoods | **N.K.Sasidharan Pillai,** Director IRTC | LH-3 |
| **Social Justice** | | |
| PSM Interventions in ensuring social justice | **Reena Tanwar** and **Mohona** | LH-4 |
| **SAMATA** |  |  |
| Women empowerment: contemporary challenges | **Prabha, Sibani Sinha, Usha Rani Behera** | LH-5 |
| **Urban Development** | | |
| Challenges faced by urban women | **Kuldeep Tanwar** | Room 01, School of Biological Sciences (SBS) |
| **Youth Plenary** | | |
| Making Technology Accessible to All  Magic Show | **Andhra Pradesh Youth Team** | LH-1 |

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| **3.30 to 4.00: Tea Break** |

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| **4.00 – 5.30 : Parallel Workshops** | | |
| **Topic** | **Facilitator** | **Venue** |
| **Health** | | |
| PSM Experiences | **C. S. Verma** | LH-2 |
| **Rural Technology and Livelihoods** | | |
| SHG and Economic empowerment | **V. G. Gopinathan** | LH-3 |
| **Social Justice** |  |  |
| PSM Interventions in ensuring social justice (contd…) | **Reena Tanwar** and **Mohona** | LH-4 |
| **SAMATA** | | |
| Women empowerment: contemporary challenges (contd…) | **Prabha, Sibani Sinha, Usha Rani Behera** | LH-5 |
| **Urban Development** | | |
| Challenges faced by urban women | **Kuldeep Tanwar** | Room 01, School of Biological Sciences (SBS) |
| **Youth Workshop** | | |
| Making Technology Accessible to All  Magic Show | **Andhra Pradesh Youth Team** | LH-1 |
| **Cultural Workshop** | | |
| Performance cum Demonstration on Indian Classical Music | **Binod Bihari Rout** | Auditorium |

**12th February**

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| **9.00 to 12.00: Closing Plenary Venue: Auditorium** | |
| **Chair: Sabyasachi Chaterjee and Aurobindo Behera**  **Chief Guest: Badri Narayan Patra,** Minister School & Mass Education, Science & Technology | |
| Cultural Presentations |  |
| Invited Valedictory Speakers | * **Rao Saheb Kasbe,** President, Maharashtra Sahitya Parishad * **Ms. Yumi Bae,** Chief of UNICEF State Office, Odisha * **Padmashree Bhabanisankar Pattnaik,** Chairman Kalinga Foundation * **Prof.V.Muruganandam**, Acting Director, NISER * **Dr. D. Balasubramanian,** former Director, Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology, Hyderabad |
| Address by Chief Guest | **Badri Narayan Patra,** Minister School & Mass Education, Science & Technology |
| Announcement of new office bearers | |
| Address by General Secretary | |
| Resolutions | |
| Cultural presentations | |

**Other Programmes**

**Cultural Programmes** from 6.00 pm to 8.00 pm on 9th, 10th and 11th February in Open Air Theatre behind Auditorium

**Share your Ideas** from 6.30 pm to 8.30 pm in Library Hall on 10th and 11th February

**Film Festival** from 2.00 pm onwards in Room 06, School of Chemical Sciences (SCS) on 10th to 11th February

**Exhibitions and Stalls** in Library Hall

**Detailed Programme of Parallel Workshops**

**Parallel Workshops on S&T and Self Reliance**

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| **Status of S&T Self Reliance in India: Evidence from different Sectors** **Facilitator: Dinesh Abrol** | |
| Panelists | * K.Ashok Rao * Prabir Purkayastha * Soma Marla * S.Shan * Ajith Padmanabhan |

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| **S&T, Institutions of Research and Higher Learning Facilitator: Prajval Shastri** | |
| Panellists | * Mahima Chhabra * Ravinder Baniyal * T.R.Govindarajan * Parthib Basu * Neenu Suresh * N.Mani |

**Parallel Workshops on Education: Coordinator - Dr. C. Ramkrishnan**

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| **RTE: Challenges: PSM Experience Facilitator: Pawan Pawar** | |
| Enhancing capacities of SMC for quality implementation of RTE. | Vijay Patel-  MPBGVS |
| Working with migrant children in Someswar | Rajiv- BGVS, Maharastra |
| Experience on forming Shiksha Manch | HGVS Haryana |
| Experiences of  the Interventions in the Tribal School of Baval | Santhosh P.V. KSSP |
| Experience of Pre School Training | Meera Bai and Dr. C.Ramakrishnan |
| Bal Vigyan Melas conducted by Jana Vignana Vedika,Telangana to tribal school children in tribal areas | Prof. M. Adinarayana  President, JVVT |
| Chekumuki Science Festival : A Mega Annual Event of JVV | Dr.Koya Venkateshwar Rao |
| Activity Based School Science Teachers Training programme  Experiences of JVV in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh | Prof. B. N.Reddy, JVV Telangana |
| Intervention of Jana Vignana Vedika in  updating curriculum and over all improvement of School Science Education working with the Goverments of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh | Prof. B.Krisnarajulu Naidu |
| Girl's education in Haryana | Anita and Manisha, HGVS |
| SDP and community monitoring | Gouranga Mohapatra Odisha BGVS |
| Right to Education and Protection | Nitesh, BGVS Uttarakhand |
| Education of the DNT in MP & Rajastan | Asha Mishra |

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| **Education Policy – Towards Privatisation. Facilitator: Pramod Gouri** | |
|  | Anita Rampal |
| Education policy | Dinesh Abrol |
| Alternative education policy - ways for realization | N.Madhavan- TNSF |
| Extension of RTE to include children below six | Sumitra Mishra, ED Mobile Crèches- New Delhi |
| Higher Education | Hemavathi - PSF |

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| **Literacy Today: the PSM Experience and challenges Facilitator: Kashinath Chatterjee** | |
| Literacy today | Dr.Kashinath Chatterjee |
| Chamba experience | Dr O P Buraita, President, HGVS |
| Equivalency program in Kerala | KSSP |
| Literacy in adolescence girls in Haryana | Anita and Manisha, HGVS |
| Model lok Shikha kendra in Chetrachandwa block, Latehar, Jharkhand | Veena Devi, Jharkhand |
| Model lok shisha kendra in Madhepura | Murali, Bihar |
| Literacy to Prerak Sangh in Jharkhand | Sheoshankar, BGVS President Jharkand |
| Literacy to Prerak Sangh: Madhya Pradesh experience | MP |
| Presentation on Experience of SDP and community monitoring of Odisha | Usha Rani Behera & Gouranga Mohapatra |
| Model Lok Siksha Kendra in Godhar, Dhanbad | Bhola Nath Ram |

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| **Workshop for teachers on Quality Science Education Facilitator: Geeta Mahashabde** | |
| Universalizing the Universe | Sabyasachi Chatterjee |
| Understanding children’s ideas in Science | Anita Rampal |
| How to bring ‘why’ and ‘how’ into Science | T V Venkateshwaran |
| Inculcating Scientific temper through Science Education | Vivek Monteiro |
| Wow science experiments | Khushboo Kumari |
| Cognic Zoom | Dinesh Lahoti |
| Day Night Seasons | Hemavathi |
| Demo - Science experiments by JVV | B. Krishnarajulu Naidu |
| Demo - Science experiments by KSSP |  |
| Demo - Science experiments by Orissa BGVS |  |
| Demo - Science experiments by Jharkhand |  |
| Demo - Science experiments by Uttarakhanda | S.S.Rawat, BGVS , Uttarakhanda |

**Parallel Workshops on Science Popularization and Rationality**

**Chair – Debasmita Aloni**

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| **Exposing ‘Miracles’ Facilitator: T. Ramesh** | |
| Presentations by PSM groups on miracle exposure |  |

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| **Science Periodicals and other Publications Facilitator: T. Gangadharan** | |
| Presentation of background note | T. Gangadharan |
| Presentations of experiences | Different PSM groups |

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| **Science communication Techniques Facilitator: Pratap Sahu**, Reader, NISER | |
| Panelists | * Vivek Moneiro * T V Venkateshwaran * Prajval Shastri |

**Parallel Workshops Health : Coordinator – Amit Sengupta**

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| **Impact of Public policies on public health Facilitator: Gargeya Telakapalli** | |
| Public Private Partnerships: What they mean for Healthcare | T. Sunderaraman |
| Why medicine are unaffordable: the story of medicine pricing | Amitava Guha |
| Out of Pocket expenses on healthcare | C S Verma |

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| **PSM Experiences in Health Facilitator: C S Verma** | |
| Odisha JSA Campaign on Niramaya (Access to Medicines) | Gouranga Mahapatra, BGVS, Odisha |
| JVV Experience with campaign on Health Budget | JVV, AP |
| ‘Street Medicine’ | Anwar Haque |
| Odisha JSA Campaign on Clinical Establishment Act and patient rights | Odisha |
| Health campaign in Haryana | BGVS Haryana |

**Parallel Workshops on Rural Livelihoods : Coordinator – T. Gangadharan**

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| **Technologies for livelihood improvement Facilitator: N.K.Sasidharan Pillai** | |
| Livelihood options through farming sector | D.P.Gupta/ JoginderWalia, STD, Mandi, Himachal Pradesh |
| Toiletry products and solid waste treatment devises-A business model | V.G.Gopinathan, IRTC, Palakkad, Kerala |
| Income generating technologies by FOSET | Bimal Kumar Das, FOSET, Kolkata |
| Income generating technologies practised in Madhya Pradesh | Dr.S.R.Azad, MPVS, Bhopal |
| Food Processing and livelihood improvement-a case study | Dr.U.S.Sharma, MPVS, Bhopal |
| Livelihood improvement of potters through modern technology | Dr.Lalithambika, IRTC, Palakkad |
| CTD Experience | CTD, New Delhi |
| PBVM experience in Rural Technology | Ashutosh Paul |
| Socio Economic of Empowerment of SHG , MP | Mukesh Prava, MP BGVS |
| Cost effective organic farming green agriculture experience | Manish & Raju Prava, MP BGVS |
| Sustainable agriculture | Natabar Sarangi, Odisha |
| Technology & Livelihood | Dr. Ambika Nanda, Odisha |

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| **SHG and Economic empowerment Facilitator: V.G.Gopinathan** | |
| Theer a Maithri-Economic empowerment of women in coastal areas of Kerala | Dr.N.K.S.Pillai, IRTC |
| SHG and economic empowerment-experiments of MALAR | M.Kavitha, MALAR, Kanyakumari |
| SHG and economic empowerment-a case study | Mr.SanthoshKhare/ Mr.Lalaram Sinha, MPVS |
| SHG and economic empowerment-case study from West Bengal | Shyamal Gan, FOSET, Kolkata |
| SAMAM SHG experience in Puducherry | R.Ramesh, PSF, Puducherry |
| SHG & Economic Empowerment in WB | Debasish Pal |
| SHG experience in Himachal Pradesh | Bhim Singh, Lalit Sharma |

**Parallel Workshops on Social Justice : Coordinator- Asha Mishra**

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| **PSM Interventions in ensuring Social Justice Facilitators: Reena Tanwar, Mohona** | |
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| Education of Minorities | Debashish Dash |
| PSM Experiences: | |
| Legal interventions for people’s rights | MP BGVS |
| Experience of working with marginalised Communities | Mohona (Tamilnadu) |
| Working with ‘Street Children’ | BGVS Rajasthan, BGVS Bihar, BGVS MP |
| Working with the Children of ‘Denotified Tribes’ (DNTs) in M.P |  |
| State Violence on DNTs- A study report | Anil (Rajasthan), Mukesh , Sonu and Yashbant (M.P.) |
| Land rights of DNTs | Rajasthan, MP |
| Child Marriages practices | K.P. Singh , Bhoom Singh |
| Atrocities on women in Madurai and Kanyakumari | SAMAM |
| Empowerment of Dalit Girls | BGVS Haryana |

**Coordinator – N. Prabha**

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| **Women’s Empowerment: contemporary challenges : Facilitators:- Sibani Sinha, Usha Rani Behera** | |
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| Women’s Empowerment: contemporary challenges | Prava, MP BGVS |
| PSM Experiences: | |
| Economy Social Empowerment of Muslim and Minorities. Study Report | Maya Mitra (WB), Uma Bhat (Uttarakhand), MP |
| Gender Discrimination | Uma Bhat |
| Working with marginalised communities | Nitin (BGVS Uttarakhand) |
| Adolescent Health and ARS Clinics | Gouranga Mahapatra (BGVS Odisha) |
| Domestic Violence | Neena Sharma (MPBGVS), Usha (BGVS Odisha) |
| Gender & Equity | Bisakha Bhanja, Odisha |
| Women & Tribal | Vidya Das, Odisha |

**Parallel Workshop on Urban Development**

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| **Challenges faced by Urban Women Facilitator: Kuldeep Tanwar** |
| Presentation on situation of homeless in the proposed smart city – Bhubaneswar. |
| Testimonies of young urban women |

**Parallel Workshop on Building Cultural Resistance: Coordinator – Naresh Prerana**

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| **Culture & Popularization** | **Prof. Kamalakanta Mishra,V.C, Utakl University Culture** |
| **Demonstration on Indian Classical Music in Tabla** | **Binod Bihari Rout** |

**Special Workshop with Children**

**WOW, HOW and WHY of science for children Facilitators: Geeta Mahashabde, Vijay Patel**

**Date:11th February Time: 11.00 – 4.00**

Number of students = 100 Number of groups = 5 groups of 20 each

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| 11 am to 11.15 am | 1) Welcome and explaining the plan to students – Making groups  2) Prof A.Srinivasan, Dean, Research and Development for teachers  3) Dr Pranay Kumar Swain, Dean, Students affairs, NISER | |
| Workshops: | | |
| Resource person | 11:15 am to 1 pm | 2 pm to 4 pm |
| Dinesh and Khushboo | Group 1 and 2 | Group 3 and 4 |
| Prof. M. Aditynarayana and Prof. B. Krishnarajulu Naidu | Group 3 |  |
| Prof.KoyaVenkateswara Rao and Prof. B. Krishnarajulu Naidu |  | Group 5 |
| T V Venkateshwaran | Group 4 | Group 1 |
| KSSP | Group 5 | Group 2 |
| BGVS Odisha |  |  |
| Jharkhand |  |  |

**Guest and Speakers of different secession**

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| **AIPSC-2018 REGISTRATION OF DELEGATES** | | | | | |
| ORG\_CD | ORGN | M | F | C | TOTAL |
| AIPSN EC | AIPSN Executive Committee |  |  |  |  |
| AKRSG | Aga Khan Rural Support Group |  |  |  |  |
| ASS | Assam Science Society |  |  |  |  |
| BGVSJ | BGVS Jharkhand |  |  |  |  |
| BGVS KAR | BGVS Karnataka |  |  |  |  |
| BGVS MP | BGVS Madhya Pradesh |  |  |  |  |
| BGVS MR | BGVS Maharashtra |  |  |  |  |
| BGVSORISSA | BGVS Orissa |  |  |  |  |
| BGVS RAJ | BGVS Rajasthan |  |  |  |  |
| BGVS TRI | BGVS Tripura |  |  |  |  |
| BGVS UK | BGVS Uttarkhand |  |  |  |  |
| CTD | Centre for Technology and Development, Delhi |  |  |  |  |
| DSF | Delhi Science Forum |  |  |  |  |
| FMRAI | Federation of Medical Representatives Association |  |  |  |  |
| FOSET | FOSET Kolkatha |  |  |  |  |
| GEAG | Gorakhpur Environmental Action Group |  |  |  |  |
| GVSA | Gyan Vigyan Samithi Assam |  |  |  |  |
| GVS BIHAR | Gyan Vigyan Samithi |  |  |  |  |
| GVS UP | Gyan Vigyan Samithi Uttar Pradesh |  |  |  |  |
| HGVS | Hariyana Gyan Vigyan Samithi |  |  |  |  |
| HGVS HP | Himachal Gyan Vigyan Samithi HP |  |  |  |  |
| JVV AP | Jan Vigyan Vedika Andhra Pradesh |  |  |  |  |
| KRVP | Karnataka Rajya Vigyan Parishath |  |  |  |  |
| KSSP | Kerala Sasthra Sahithya Parishath |  |  |  |  |
| MPVS | Madhya Pradesh Vigyan Sabha |  |  |  |  |
| OJVPM | Orissa Jana Vigyan Prajukti Manch |  |  |  |  |
| PBVM | Paschima Bengal Vigyan Manch |  |  |  |  |
| PSF | Pondichery Science Forum |  |  |  |  |
| RP | Resource Persons |  |  |  |  |
| TNSF | Tamil Nadu Science Forum |  |  |  |  |
|  | **TOTAL** |  |  |  |  |

**AIPSN EC (2018-2020)**

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| **President** | | |
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| **Vice President** | | |
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| **General Secretary** | | |
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| **Joint Secretary** | | |
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| **Treasurer** | | |
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| **Members** | | |
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| **Ex-Officio (BGVS President and Secretary)** | | |
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| **Permanent Invitee – Representative from SAMATA** | | |
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| **Ex-Officio (Past G.Secretary, AIPSN)** | | |
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**Finance:** The budget for the AIPSC was Rs.35 lakhs

**Accommodation:** Accommodation for the participants were arranged mainly at NISER, Jatni. Hostel rooms were provided to the all the participants as twin sharing, guests and speakers were provided staff quarter of NISER. Transportation were provided to all the delegates to receive from Station and Airport and transport also provided when all return.

**Propaganda:** Pre congress activities were the main medium for propaganda. A Life discussion on National Doordarsan gave due importance for the AIPSC. News highlighted entire period of the congress in local and national newspaper reflect a visibility on AIPSC. Different flex were prepared by the organizing committee and placed in different part of capital was propagated throughout the state. Most of the electronic media highlighted the discussion points create a visibility in state.

**Future Action Plans**: The discussions in the various sessions in the AIPSC provided lot of inputs for future action plan.

**Next AIPSC:** Responsibility to organize the next AIPSC of 2020, was taken up by Andhrapradesh.