



**INDIAN COUNCIL OF SOCIAL
SCIENCE RESEARCH, NEW DELHI, INDIA**

SPONSORED

**TWO DAYS INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON
INDIAN KNOWLEDGE SYSTEMS AND
DISSEMINATION OF KNOWLEDGE IN INDIA:
EAST WEST CONFLUENCES**

ORGANISED BY

ASANSOL GIRLS' COLLEGE

(UNDER THE AEGIS OF IQAC)

Affiliated to Kazi Nazrul University

Accredited 'A' Grade by NAAC

(Second Cycle)



11TH & 12TH JUNE, 2024

VENUE- RABINDRA KAKSHA

ASANSOL GIRLS' COLLEGE

DR. ANJALI ROY SARANI

ASANSOL-713304, WEST BENGAL, INDIA.

Theme of the Seminar

This seminar wishes to engage itself on a debate on the various aspects of Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS) as historically we have understood in various walks of life. But without limiting itself to a mere advertisement of the IKS and its shaded political agenda, this seminar wishes to also find out how India has evolved historically and accepted the growth of various knowledge systems, including those of the West and has thus been able to embrace a much more multi-lingual, multi-racial and multi-disciplinary approach to the growth of knowledge systems in India over thousands of years. The seminar wishes to engage itself in a discussion on East-West confluences that have strengthened our country through not only traditional Indian Knowledge Systems but has amplified its vista through a much wider ambit, contextualizing the fields of history, philosophy, sociology, political thought, economic policies, geography, development, sports, performing arts and literature.

Indian knowledge systems have a rich and diverse history that spans thousands of years, encompassing various fields such as philosophy, science, mathematics, medicine, astronomy, and more. These knowledge systems have played a crucial role in shaping not only the cultural and intellectual landscape of India but also influencing global thought.

The ancient sacred scriptures known as the Vedas serve as the basis for Indian knowledge systems. The philosophical writings known as the Upanishads, which came after the Vedas, explore the nature of existence, the self, and the ultimate truth (Brahman). Ayurveda is a traditional medical practice that emphasises harmonising the body, mind, and spirit in order to promote overall well-being. It covers lifestyle choices, food recommendations, and herbal therapies. Yoga is an ancient method that integrates physical postures, breath control, and meditation to achieve both physical and spiritual well-being. Its roots can be found in ancient literature such as Patanjali's Yoga Sutras. Jyotisha, or Indian astrology, is a sophisticated system that links heavenly motions to human happenings. It has affected many facets of Indian culture, such as customs, holidays, and day-to-day activities.

Of the six traditional schools of Indian philosophy, these are two. Vaisheshika deals with metaphysics and atomistic views, while Nyaya concentrates on logic and epistemology. While the philosophical concept of Sankhya divides the cosmos into principles, the Yoga Sutras offer a practical route to self-realization via meditation and practice. The Arthashastra, an ancient treatise on economics, military strategy, and statecraft attributed to Chanakya (also known as Kautilya), provides insights into political philosophy and governance. The decimal numeral system, the idea of zero, and developments in algebra and geometry are only a few examples of the contributions that demonstrate the mathematical prowess of ancient Indian thinkers. The Natya Shastra is an old book about performing arts, such as dance and drama, and it is credited to the sage Bharata. The ancient Tamil Sangam literature, with its poetry and literary works, provides insights into the cultural and social life of ancient South India.

Indian knowledge systems have had a profound effect on the world, encouraging a holistic outlook on life and a profound awareness of the connections between different disciplines. These systems' underlying values and wisdom continue to speak to and inspire people all around the world.

KEYNOTE SPEAKER

Professor Dr. Lipi Ghosh,
Former Vice Chancellor, Sona Devi University, Ghatshila , Jharkhand , India &
Former Centenary Chair Professor of International Relations, University of Calcutta, India.

RESOURCE PERSONS

Professor Uday Shanker Biswas
Department of Folklore,
University of Rajshahi, Rajshahi, Bangladesh.

Dr.Sabyasachi Chatterjee
Associate Professor & Former Head,
Department of History, University of Kalyani,
India.

Dr.Saikat Kumar Basu
Executive Research Director,
PFS, Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada.

Dr. Nisha Thakur
Assistant Professor, Department of History,
Adamas University, India.

Prof. Sharif Khan
Assistant Professor, Department of Education,
Jadavpur University, India.

Dr. Debashis Mandal
Assistant Professor, Banwarilal Bhalotia
College, Asansol, India.

CALL FOR ABSTRACT ON SUB THEMES

1. Indian Knowledge Systems (here after IKS) : Historical Perspectives (ancient to post-modern)
2. IKS and Vedic Mathematics, Religious Studies and Indian Philosophy
3. IKS & Ancient Indian texts: *Arthashastra* and other texts
4. IKS and Indian Polity: the politics of representation including caste, religion and sectarianism.
5. Sociological relevance of IKS.
6. IKS and Indian Art and Architecture
7. IKS and Folk Culture of Indian subcontinent
8. IKS and Vedic Mathematics
9. IKS and Vedic Literature
10. IKS and Indian Astronomy
11. IKS and Indian Art and Architecture
12. IKS and the development of Medical Science in Indian subcontinent
13. IKS and the development logic
14. IKS and the development of Zoological Science in Indian subcontinent
15. IKS and the development of Botanical Science in Indian subcontinent
16. IKS and the development of Chemical Science in Indian subcontinent
17. IKS and Indian education: NEP 2020 and pedagogy of IKS
18. IKS and Western Education System: confluences, diversions and amalgamations
19. IKS and Economic Development: Five Year Plans, Niti Aayog and amalgamations.
20. IKS and Sustainable Development: Ecological issues, SDGs and failings of IKS
21. IKS and Indian Literature: West influences on Indian literature.
22. IKS and performing arts in India.
23. IKS and traditional Indian sports: the influence of globalization
24. IKS and technological development: infusion, diffusion and jargon.
25. IKS and diaspora: memory, identity and migrancy
26. IKS, Indian knowledge and the emerging World Order
27. IKS and the philosophy of Yoga
28. IKS and development of Indian Geographical Thoughts
29. IKS and the dissemination of knowledge

OR ANY OTHER TOPIC RELATED TO THE THEME

Presentation of Paper

Original research-oriented papers written within 3000 words, in English are invited from eminent academicians, Teachers, Scholars and Students for presentation in the Seminar. An Abstract within 300 words in English (in .DOCX FORMAT) should be submitted on or before 4th June, 2024 positively via email (email id : mckupdh@gmail.com). The full paper should be mailed (email id : mckupdh@gmail.com) before 21st June, 2024 in .DOCX and .PDF format. The paper should be computer typed in MS Word in A4 size paper in English (FONT: TIMES NEW ROMAN) accompanied by author's name, institution, email ID and contact no along with notes & references & keywords (not less than 4). Selected papers will be published in book format with **ISBN NUMBER**.

IMPORTANT DATES

LAST DATE OF SUBMISSION OF ABSTRACT:04th JUNE,2024

LAST DATE OF SUBMISSION OF FULL PAPER: 21ST JUNE, 2024

REGISTRATION

Last date of Registration : 04th June, 2024

Registration Fees

Faculty: 500/-

Research Scholar: 250/- Student (UG/PG): 100/-

REGISTRATION LINK :

<https://forms.gle/kqs9y7N34AZQimwu7>

OR SCAN ME



:ONLINE PARTICIPATION:

**ONLINE PARTICIPATION WILL BE ALLOWED AFTER SUBMITTING A GOOGLE FORM
(CIRCULATED AFTER REGISTRATION VIA EMAIL)**

**NOTE: FOR ONLINE PARTICIPANTS, THE ORGANIZER WILL SEND HARD COPIES OF
THE CERTIFICATES BY REGISTERED POST
(POSTAL & PACKING CHARGES APPLICABLE).**

ABOUT THE INSTITUTION	ABOUT INDIAN COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
<p>Asansol Girls' College was founded mostly due to untiring efforts of Dr. Lalit Mohan Sen, the then C.S.O., Mines Board of Health and his worthy wife Smt. Kamala Sen. It was established in 1950, when in his coalfield region, there was no higher education centre only for women. From a humble beginning as an Intermediate College, very soon in 1957-58, it was upgraded to a Degree College. Due to its reputation as an academic centre, the West Bengal Government recognised it as a Government Sponsored College in 1956. The beginning of this college was in the premises of the Manimala Girls' School, Asansol. In 1962, the college was shifted to the present building. The college owes a great debt to Late Dr. Anjali Roy, a dedicated educationist and principal of this college, who nurtured it from its adolescence to a prestigious institution. To meet the increasing demand for higher education of the girl students of this industrial belt a morning section with B.A. & B.Com. courses was opened. This college has already celebrated its Golden Jubilee in the year 2000.</p> <p>The National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) has accredited Asansol Girls' College and awarded A grade in 2016 (2nd Cycle).</p>	<p>Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) was established in the year of 1969 by the Government of India to promote research in social sciences in the country. ICSSR provide grants for projects, fellowships, international collaboration, capacity building, survey, publications etc. to promote research in social sciences in India. Documentation center of ICSSR - National Social Science Documentation Centre (NASSDOC) - provides library and information support services to researchers in social sciences. ICSSR has developed ICSSR Data Service to serve as a national data service for promoting powerful research environment through sharing and reuse of data among social science community in India.</p>

CHIEF PATRON

**MR. MOLOY GHATAK
PRESIDENT, G.B. ASANSOL GIRLS' COLLEGE, ASANSOL.**

PATRON

**DR. SANDIP KUMAR GHATAK
VICE – PRINCIPAL, ASANSOL GIRLS' COLLEGE, ASANSOL.**

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CONTACT PERSONS

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