



FINAL SCOPING REPORT ON EXISTING COLLABORATION AND FUTURE INTERESTS AND OPPORTUNITIES

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

The (EU-India Social Science and Humanities Platform (EqUIP) [Scoping Report](#) prepared by the [Arts and Humanities Research Council](#) in 2015 was the result of a scoping survey and background analysis of existing European - Indian Research Collaboration in the Social Sciences and Humanities. The Report detailed EqUIP partners' collaborative research activity with India/Europe and, where possible, a brief description of the impact of collaborations was identified. It particularly explored partners' research priorities for European - India collaboration and provided a brief summary of peer review processes to feed into the development intended to inform development of EqUIP activities. This report has highlighted the way in which the expert-led scoping used to develop the EqUIP thematic priorities were then utilised to shape the symposia series ([see EqUIP Symposia Reflection Papers D3.2](#)), engaging experts in the further development of a Strategic Research Agenda around which there would be potential for considerable benefit in facilitating greater engagement between Indian and European researchers of EqUIP activities in 2015/2016. The information received revealed some interesting insights and useful aspects to consider moving forward. In addition to the findings from the partners' survey, the report included background information on research funding in India, on European Commission investments in European – India research collaborations and on learning from the New INDIGO programme were included to situate EqUIP within the broader landscape of European - Indian Research Collaboration.

The Final Scoping Report provides a brief update on initial scoping to inform the platform's activities. It was not intended to provide an overview of learning to date – which will be included in the Summary Report on Opportunities and Priorities for Future Research Collaboration (D3.3) but rather provides a limited revision to take account of activity since the first report was written.

The initial Scoping Report made a number of recommendations based on information collected.

Similarly the recommendations from the Scoping Report have led to the expansion of the platform to engage Indian humanities funding agencies in the Staff Exchange events and Symposia Series, enabling conversations between these organisations nationally around cross-disciplinary funding mechanisms as well as a greater awareness and understanding of the potential for international engagement through mechanisms like EqUIP. These events have also provided opportunities to engage further European funding organisations in the platform and build a wider picture of partners' collaborative activities and agreements with India.

For most partners in EqUIP, the platform has been the most active SSH collaboration activity with India. As far as we can determine from partners' responses outside EqUIP there were no further newly established bi-laterals or multi-laterals during 2015-2016. However, partners continued to fund bi-lateral collaboration activity alongside EqUIP during this period. These activities were, as observed in the initial scoping report, largely bilateral fellowship programmes or bilateral networking activities (with funders agreeing to fund travel, accommodation and fieldwork costs but rarely funding the staff costs for time spent on the project). However, there were some exceptions such as the German-Indian M.S. Merian - R. Tagore International Centre for Advanced Studies in the

Humanities and the Social Sciences, which provided longer term investment in a research centre to facilitate greater collaboration. The ESRC/AHRC international co-investigator mechanism which makes international co-investigators eligible for funding had also facilitated collaborative research with India, outside of specific bi-lateral or multi-lateral relationships with minimum administrative cost, particularly through its recent [Global Challenges Research Fund](#).

While Indian-European collaboration through challenge-led EC research calls had fallen since FP7, due to changes in eligibility for funding and lack of targeted calls allowing eligibility as an exception, Indian researchers had continued to submit a small number of SSH-led or cross-disciplinary proposals to the H2020 programme with good success rates (compared to the average). However, the numbers of these projects funded without direct funding for Indian SSH researchers were very low and it was notable that the responsive-mode of European Research Council (ERC) funding had also remained an important mechanism for supporting SSH-led collaborative research with Indian researchers, due to their eligibility for funding.

Given the limited funding available in India for SSH research, and the limited engagement of Ministry for Human Resources and Development (MHRD) in strategic agreements with the European Commission, the change in eligibility of Indian applicants under Horizon 2020 has created a barrier for increasing European-Indian SSH research collaboration; a barrier greater than for those applying under Science and Technology-led Challenges whose access to Indian funds is likely to be greater. ERC and national funding mechanisms remain important in fostering European-Indian collaborative research on SSH-led societal challenges, particularly with larger research producing countries. However, most bi-lateral activity in SSH has been focussed on networking and fellowships to date. In the context of limited eligibility for EC funding in H2020 and the lack of targeted exception calls in H2020, multi-lateral mechanisms like EqUIP provide a significant mode of fostering research collaboration between funders around projects to address societal challenges needing an SSH-led approach. In this context EqUIP remains an important mechanism for building capacity and experience in multi-lateral collaboration to facilitate research on challenges that would need to be SSH-led. However, the significant disparity in the level of funding between social sciences and humanities in India presents challenges for facilitating joint calls. It is recommended that in considering the broader goals of EqUIP and activities moving forward, attention should be given to this disparity as a variety of approaches may be required.

While the scoping report suggests the level of collaborative activity has been broadly similar to what was found in the initial report, EqUIP has been very active in strengthening EU/India collaboration for funders. The activities through the symposia series, staff exchanges and joint learning workshop have broad new partners together to begin to strengthen strategic relationships. In particular since October 2015, EqUIP has been progressively working to scope out future joint funding initiatives. In particular it has been working to clarify distinctions in the terms of funding to facilitate funding of research projects (as opposed to research exchange/ visits/ fellowships costs). These developments will be further explored in the Summary Report on Opportunities and Priorities for Future Research Collaboration (D3.3).

1. Introduction

1.1 The EqUIP Project

The [EU-India Social Science and Humanities Platform](#) (EqUIP) brings together research funding and support organisations in Europe and India to build a stronger strategic partnership, increase opportunities for networking and dialogue amongst researchers, and explore ways of working together to enable future joint research programming. In particular, EqUIP aims to identify barriers and challenges to effective research co-operation and search for opportunities and priorities for future research collaboration. Although there are strong connections between European and Indian research communities, relationships between funding organisations are less well established, particularly in the social sciences and humanities (SSH). EqUIP will link and build upon successful partnership development at the European level using the NORFACE and HERA European Research Area Networks (ERA-NETS) and Inno Indigo as a focus for expanding interactions with India.

EqUIP Partners

Acronym	Organisation	Country
AHRC	Arts and Humanities Research Council	UK
AKA	Academy of Finland	Finland
ANR	French National Research Agency	France
APRE	Agency for the Promotion of European Research	Italy
DFG	German Research Foundation	Germany
DLR	German Aerospace Centre	Germany
ESRC	Economic and Social Research Council	UK
FCT	National Funding Agency for Science, Research and Technology	Portugal
ICSSR	Indian Council of Social Science Research	India
MIZS	Ministry of Education, Science and Sport	Slovenia
NWO	Netherlands Organisation of Scientific Research	The Netherlands
RCN	Research Council of Norway	Norway
ZSI	Centre for Social Innovation	Austria

Table 1. EqUIP Project Partner Organisations

EqUIP Associate Partners

Acronym	Organisation	Country
CAS	The Czech Academy of Sciences	Czech Academy
ICHR	Indian Council of Historical Research	India
ICPR	Indian Council of Philosophical Research	India
IRC	Irish Research Council	Ireland

Table 2. EqUIP Associate Partner Organisations

EqUIP Observer Organisations

Acronym	Organisation	Country
IRC	Irish Research Council	Ireland
UGC	University Grants Commission	India
NSN	NATIONAL SCIENCE CENTRE	Poland

Table 3. EqUIP Observer Organisations

1.2 Background: The EqUIP Scoping Report

[The Initial Scoping Report](#) produced by the AHRC in April 2015, provided a high level mapping of existing networks and partnerships between India and Europe, as well as provided a baseline for understanding the challenges and opportunities for international collaboration between European with Indian Social Sciences and Humanities funders in future.

The initial report surveyed EqUIP partners and members of HERA and NORFACE platforms through which it aimed to:

1. Identify research priorities for Europe-India collaboration on which to base the development of the Equip symposia series.
2. Map the existing Europe-Indian research landscape and the extent of research collaboration between partners, including research-led projects.
3. Identify potential challenges and opportunities for research collaboration, drawing on partners' past experiences.

1.3 Aims of the Updated Scoping Report

The Final Scoping Report is intended to provide a very brief update on initial scoping to inform the platform's activities as it comes to an end of its funding from the European Commission. It is not intended to provide an overview of learning to date – which will be included in the Summary Report on Opportunities and Priorities for Future Research Collaboration (D3.3) but rather provides a limited revision to take account of activity since the first report was written. This Final Scoping Report therefore aims to:

1. Provide an update on the ways in which the scoping report contributed to the development of EqUIP activities in 2015-16.
2. Provide a brief update on the Europe-Indian research landscape and the extent of research collaboration between partners, including research-led projects, in 2015-16.

The updated report does not provide an update on the potential challenges and opportunities for research collaboration as this will be included in the Summary Report on Opportunities and Priorities for Future Research Collaboration (D3.3).

2 Implementation of Scoping Report Recommendations

The Scoping Report made a number of recommendations based on information collected intended to inform development of EqUIP activities. These included:

- 1) Developing the Series of Symposia events to reflect strategic priorities identified in the report so that experts could be engaged in further refinement.
- 2) To undertake further engagement with European and Indian funders, particularly Indian humanities funders to expand the platform.
- 3) Shaping the Staff Exchange Visits and Joint Learning Workshop to reflect partners' interests.

2.1 Development of the EqUIP Series of Symposia

The original scoping report was developed in particular to inform the development of EqUIP activities, particularly the development of the Series of Symposia to engage experts in the development of a Strategic Research Agenda (forthcoming D3.3 Summary Report on Opportunities and Priorities for Future Research Collaboration).

Thematic priority areas were identified in the initial report through a process of engagement with partners around their priorities, and then clustering by an academic expert group into five broad areas for further refinement and development. These thematic areas shaped the development of the series of EqUIP symposia (D3.1) which included five thematic symposia and a sixth to refine further, drawing out cross cutting and priority issues from across the thematic symposia (see [EqUIP Symposia Reflection Papers D3.2](#)). The aim of this symposia series was to engage experts in the development of strategic research priorities to identify issues/ areas on which there was potential for considerable benefit in facilitating greater engagement between Indian and European researchers. This Strategic Research Agenda would then inform platform decision-making around future activities.

EqUIP Symposium	Time and place
Inequalities, Growth and Place/Space	19-20 October 2015, India
Digital Archives and Databases as a Source of Mutual Knowledge	5-6 May 2016, Italy
Sustainable Prosperity, Well-being and Innovation	9-10 June 2016, Finland
Social Transformations, Cultural Expressions, Cross-Cultural Connections and Dialogue	28-29 June 2016, India
Power Structures, Conflict Resolution and Social Justice	13-14 October 2016, India
Final Summary Symposium	25-26 October 2016, Slovenia

2.2 Increasing engagement between Indian/ European Humanities Funders

The first Scoping Report highlighted the limited existing engagement between Indian and European Humanities funding agencies and the limited number of Indian funding agencies engaged in the platform and recommended the platform invite both the Indian Council of Philosophical Research (ICPR) and the Indian Council of Historical Research (ICHR) to become Associate Partners.

The [Joint Learning Workshop](#), brought together participants from EqUIP partner agencies and beyond, inviting partners in HERA and NORFACE, and a number of Indian government and non-governmental funders to the event. ICSSR invited nine Indian funding organizations to the Joint Learning Workshop (D2.2) in Oslo, September 2015, which was as a result attended by Indian Council of Philosophical Research (ICPR) and [Indian Foundation for Arts](#) with apologies from Indian Council of Historical Research (ICHR) who were unable to attend at last minute. These funders have also been invited to and attended the series of Symposia events to develop the thematic areas identified in the Scoping Report. ICHR and ICPR and the University Grants Commission India have also taken an active part in arranging and presenting to visitors during the two Indian Staff Exchange

visits. Further expansion activities of EqUIP are outlined in D1.5 Report on Opportunities and Challenges of Extending the Network.

The engagement of ICHR and ICPR in EqUIP highlighted the disparity in experience of international engagement between ICHR, ICPR and ICSSR. Details of this learning are provided in the Joint Learning Workshop report (D2.3). While these organisations had some bilateral agreements these were less extensive and less active than those of ICSSR, reflecting smaller budgets. ICHR and ICPR and ICSSR had also not, to date, collaborated to fund cross-disciplinary research, although they were funded by MHRD. One of the outcomes of engagement in EqUIP has been the initiation of conversations between these organisations nationally around cross-disciplinary funding mechanisms and greater international engagement through joint mechanisms like EqUIP. The restricted disciplinary remit of ICHR, in particular, can restrict the way in which they engage internationally to history-only projects. This presents some barriers to the engagement of ICHR in cross-disciplinary challenge-led research funding initiatives. However, both ICPR and ICHR have actively engaged in attending the Staff Exchange events (Details provided in Report of Staff Exchange Scheme (D2.5) and ICPR in particular has attended all of the Symposia Series events.

There are a number of non-governmental funders in India that provide small scale funding for humanities and arts research activities, beyond the Indian Foundation for the Arts. Engagement of these organisations presents challenges in terms of working cross-sector as well cross-disciplinary. EqUIP is considering greater dialogue with such organisations going forward. The main challenge for international collaboration with government humanities funders in India is the relatively small scale and distinct remits of these organisations which currently restrict their international engagement. However, there remains considerable potential for ongoing, longer term dialogue with these organisations, particularly if their practice develops at a national level to facilitate greater cross-disciplinary working.

2.3 Shaping the Staff Exchange Visits and Joint Learning Workshop to reflect partner interests

In the light of the first Scoping Report the [Joint Learning Workshop](#) was focused on engagement between funding organisations and focused around the development of a vision for joint collaboration going forward. The event organisers drew on some of the challenges raised on the report to encourage participants to, share previous experiences in European-Indian SSH collaboration, work towards a shared vision for a European–Indian joint SSH collaboration initiatives.

The initial scoping report had struggled to collect information on interest in engagement with India on SSH collaboration and this workshop also created an opportunity to gather new information on the collaboration activities of partner organisations with India and the activities of the new interested agencies who had attended beyond those in EqUIP. The event facilitated the engagement of Czech funders, one of whom later joined EqUIP as an Associate funder.

A [Staff Exchange Scheme](#), coordinated by AKA, was shaped in a way that took account of the interests partners expressed in the Scoping Report in practice developments and processes of partner organisations, particularly around peer review and research impact and valorization. AKA also created a process by which visitors could liaise with staff exchange visit organisers to develop a

programme that, as far as possible, met their interests. This scheme has allowed the platform to strengthen professional networks and relationships, and share practice developments of interest to the partners' organizations (see D2.3 Report of Staff Exchange Scheme).

3. Europe-Indian research collaboration and the research landscape 2015-16

This next section will provide a brief update on the Europe-Indian research landscape and the extent of research collaboration between partners, including research-led projects – in 2015-16.

3.1 Europe-India research collaboration between funding organisations

In order to update the mapping of the Europe-Indian research landscape and the extent of research collaboration between partners, a variety of funding organisations in both Europe and India were asked to provide information on their recent and current (between 2015-2016) social science and humanities international collaboration and collaborative research activity they are supporting with India/Europe. Organisations were identified through their engagement with European SSH and India-regional ERA-NET platforms (EqUIP, HERA, NORFACE, INNO Indigo). There is considerable overlap in the funders engaged in these various platforms (See Appendix A).

3.1.1 Strategic Collaborative activity (outside EqUIP) 2015-16

The Joint Learning Workshop and Staff Exchange programme provided updates and further information on the existing, active and inactive, bi-lateral agreements between European and Indian research funding organisations. EqUIP has provided an important mechanism for greater engagement with Indian SSH funders/researchers during this period and we did not anticipate beneficiary partners to be taking on considerable additional collaboration activity at an organisational level during this period¹.

The much more established collaborative engagement with India in Science and Technology, particularly through Inno Indigo, has largely been through the Department of Science and Technology and Department for Bio-Technology in India, which do not fund SSH-led research (although can fund cross-disciplinary research if S&T challenge-led). As far as we can determine from partners' responses outside EqUIP there were no further newly established bi-laterals or multi-laterals during this period. Other organisations are in the process of discussing the possibilities of funding collaborative research between EU-India. However, some partners continued to fund bi-lateral collaboration activity alongside EqUIP during this period (please see table 4 and 5 and Annex C).

3.1.2 Bi-lateral Collaborative SSH Programmes and Projects Funded by Partners engaged in European Platforms 2015-16

¹ The Joint Learning Workshop highlighted some existing agreements that were not included in the initial scoping report (see D2.3 Joint Learning Workshop Report).

To provide further information about the extent of active Europe-India collaborative programmes and projects funded by governmental funders² engaged in European networks, organisations engaged in the networks (listed in Appendix A) were asked to provide further information about any active collaborative **programmes**³ and **projects**⁴ in the social sciences and humanities between 2015-16 (since the Initial Scoping Report published) that involved both Indian and European partners. In total 39 organisations were approached (see appendix A), of whom 25 responded.

Of the 25 organisations who responded to the information request, 9 organisations reported new or ongoing SSH programmes or projects funded in 2015-16 which included collaboration between Indian and European researchers (See tables 4 and 5). The remaining responders reported no new or ongoing SSH funded programmes or projects for this period.

Reflecting on the information provided by Indian organisations, there have been 12 programmes which seem to fall within the social sciences and four programmes within the humanities. There are also five Programmes funded by UGC, but these seem to cover both Social Science and Humanities (see Annex C).

3.1.3 Collaborative Networking/ Exchange Programmes by Type of Activity 2015-16

Tables 4 outlines the programmes and projects which included international academic collaborations between European and Indian researchers funded by the organisations approached in this survey in 2015-16. As detailed in the initial scoping report and the joint learning workshop report, international collaborative activities are all either bilateral fellowship programmes or bilateral networking activities (with funders agreeing to fund travel, accommodation and fieldwork costs but rarely funding the staff costs for time spent on the project). However, there are some exceptions. The UK-India Education Research Initiative will fund staff costs on research projects as an exception (although it is largely assumed these costs are provided in kind by Institutions). The German-Indian M.S. Merian - R. Tagore International Centre for Advanced Studies in the Humanities and the Social Sciences⁵, is a rather different model of stimulating collaboration through longer term core funding investment in a research centre to facilitate greater research collaboration. For more information see table 5.

The distinctions in the terms of funding to facilitate funding of research projects as opposed to research exchange/ visits/ fellowships costs are important elements in clarifying the types of activity that would need to be funded to enable joint funding of full scale research projects through a multi-lateral research call.

3.1.4 Researcher-led Collaborative Funding 2015-16

² N.B. This information does not, of course, include research collaborations of which the partner agencies are unaware, such as researchers funded through non-governmental funding.

³ Programmes were defined as specific bilateral or multilateral initiatives funded between 2015-2016

⁴ Projects were largely funded as part of partners standard funding

⁵ For more information on the centre please go to <https://micasmp.hypotheses.org/>

Partners were also asked to detail any research-led SSH collaborative projects that they funded with India or Europe (see table 5). Only UK funders AHRC/ESRC were able to provide this data, as it is collected due to eligibility of international co-investigators in their standard grants applications (for up to 30% of the project). Proposals funded through this mechanism included research projects, exchange visits and networking initiatives including a small number of research projects. Particularly, [the Global Challenge Research Fund](#) (GCRF), a £1.5 billion fund announced as part of the UK Government's 2015 spending review, aims to harness the UK's scientific expertise to tackle some of the world's most pressing development challenges. GCRF supports cutting-edge research that addresses the challenges faced by developing countries through: challenge-led disciplinary and interdisciplinary research; strengthening capacity for research and innovation within both the UK and developing countries; providing an agile response to emergencies where there is an urgent research need. GCRF forms part of the UK's Official Development Assistance (ODA) commitment. ODA-funded activity focuses on outcomes that promote the long-term sustainable growth of countries of the OECD Development Assistance Committee list. Social science is a core discipline to deliver this global agenda and ESRC plays an integral role in developing and delivering the GCRF, working alongside other research councils and partners.

Table 4 Collaborative Networking/Exchange/Fellowship Programmes and Lecture Series 2015-2016

Programme	Collaborating Country	Organisations Involved	Funding
ICSSR-UNIL-ALH Bilateral Programme for Visits and Research Expenses	Switzerland	*Universite de Lausanne *Indian Council for Social Science Research	6
ICSSR-NWO Bilateral Programme	Netherlands	*Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research (NWO) * Indian Council for Social Science Research	6
AHRC –ICHR Cultural Heritage and Rapid Urbanisation in India	UK	*Arts and Humanities Research Council *Indian Council of Historical Research	4
Ms. Agatha Harrison Memorial Fellowship tenable at St. Antony's College, Oxford, UK	UK	*University Grants Commission *Oxford University	1
Indo German Partnerships in Higher Education	Germany	*German Academic Exchange Service *University Grants Commission	4 SSH Fellowships
Indo-German Cultural Exchange Programme	Germany	*German Academic Exchange Service *University Grants Commission	Unknown
Baden Wuerttemberg Fellowship by South Asia Institute, Heidelberg: Indo-German Culture Exchange Programme	Germany	*University Grants Commission *South Asia Institute, Heidelberg	2
Visiting Professor Programme	France/ UK/Belgium	*ICPR	3 Visiting Professors
ICHR/DFG Research Foundation Lecture Series	Germany	*Indian Council of Historical Research *German Research	

Table 5 Collaborative Research –Led Programmes with India 2015-16

Programme	Programme Description	Organisations Involved	Research Projects Funded
UK India Education Research Initiative	Institutional partnerships to undertake research in any subject area. Covers travel accommodation, fieldwork and some staff costs as an exception	*Department for Business, Energy, Innovation and Skills *British Council *Foreign and Commonwealth Office *Welsh Government *UK	Not announced at time of writing

		<p>Department for Employment and Learning</p> <p>*India Ministry of Human Resource Development</p> <p>*India Department for Science and Tech</p> <p>*India Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship</p> <p>*India Ministry of Labour and Employment</p>	
<p>M.S. Merian - R. Tagore International Centre for Advanced Studies in the Humanities and the Social Sciences, preparatory phase 2015-2017</p>	<p>The Centre combines the benefits of an open, interdisciplinary forum for intellectual exchange with the advantages of a cutting-edge research centre. Comprising 65 renowned core researchers, the centre will further draw on the expertise of fellows from around the world</p>	<p>* German Federal Ministry of Education and Research</p> <p>* German Aerospace Center</p> <p>*Indian Council of Social Science Research</p>	<p>1 Centre Funded</p>
<p>ESRC Global Challenge Research Fund</p>	<p>GCRF supports cutting-edge research that addresses the challenges faced by developing countries through: challenge-led disciplinary and interdisciplinary research; strengthening capacity for research and innovation within both the UK and developing countries</p>	<p>*Economic and Social Research Council</p>	<p>9</p>

3.2 Overview of European Commission collaborative research activities with India

3.2.1 EC-India Strategic Collaboration

In 2016 The Government of India and the European Commission published a renewed [Roadmap for EU-India S&T cooperation](#). This agreed challenge-led themes around which there was a reconfirmed commitment to strategic partnership, refreshing and endorsing the EU-India Agenda for Action 2020. This agreement is made with Indian Department of Science and Technology with representation from associated science and technology departments such as Biotechnology. It does not currently include challenges that would require an SSH-led approach, as these are funded by the Ministry of Human Resources and Development, who has to date not been engaged in this strategic agreement with the Commission. Nevertheless, most of the themes identified (including Health, Water, Energy, Smart cities, Food Security, Sustainable Agriculture and Forestry, Marine, Maritime and Inland Water Research and the Bio-economy) would benefit from SSH perspectives. Inno Indigo and Indigo policy have been, and will continue to be shaped by delivery of this agenda.

During this period the European Commission and the Indian Department of Biotechnology (DBT) agreed a [co-funding mechanism](#) for selected calls under the Horizon 2020 work programme for 2017 by which DBT (subject to positive evaluation) would fund Indian research teams (from universities, public research institutions and enterprises [MSMEs]) participating in successful collaborative projects for up to two years. A number of these calls were flagged by the European Commission as requiring SSH inclusion of social science and humanities (SSH) perspectives. EqUIP coordination office highlighted these calls to partners and through its subscriber mailing list (see Appendix B).

There is no existing strategic agreement with the European Commission, nor co-funding agreement under Horizon 2020, with the Ministry for Human Resources and Development (MHRD) which funds SSH-led research. However MHRD leads [IMPRINT](#), a programme for investment in engineering education and research to address societal challenges, with themes that have some synergy with those of the EC Roadmap. This may suggest some avenues for greater engagement with MHRD in these strategic agreements longer term, but the likelihood of a co-funding arrangement under Horizon 2020 seems unlikely in the short term.

Indian governmental research funding bodies, such as the Indian Council for Social Science Research, also have a mandate for international research collaboration, particularly since the 'Nayyar review'⁶ which recommended an increase in funding to ensure that social science in India was not left behind science and technology. As a result ICSSR budget tripled in 2012 and was increased by a further twenty per cent thereafter. Since 2014-15, the funding for ICSSR has remained static but has provided a basis for development of proposals for multi-lateral collaboration using ICSSR funds. Development of initiatives through these funding agencies provides the potential for collaboration between funding bodies at this level, which has a significant benefit in facilitating a more expert-led development of strategic priorities. EqUIP has, in this way, favoured a bottom-up approach to development of priorities (although informed by agency/governmental priorities), through the expert-led scoping process outlined in the initial Scoping Report, and represents a very different

⁶ http://mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/document-reports/Final-Report-ICSSR.pdf

approach to the development of strategic priorities than that of Inno Indigo which has been shaped more by the EC-India inter-governmental strategic agreement.

3.2.2 Researcher-led EU-India Collaboration through H2020

There has been a significant drop in Indian-European collaboration through EC research calls under H2020 compared to FP7, in part due to a change in funding rules for applicants from Brazil, Russia, India, China and Mexico. This has meant that while Indian researchers, enterprises and institutions could collaborate with European partners under Horizon 2020 they were not eligible to receive EC funding during this period, particularly under Research and Innovation Actions (RIA) and Innovation Actions (IA). Unless researchers from a specific country were funded as an exception, researchers from those countries needed to find their own funding for collaboration. Although in the number of topics flagged for international cooperation under H2020 increased, very few of them were mandated in this way for international participation. The [H2020 Monitoring report 2015](#), noted that, 'despite the increase from 12% in FP7 to 22% in Horizon 2020 in topics flagged for international cooperation, results from the first two years of Horizon 2020 show that the share of participations of entities from non-associated Third Countries (including India) as well as the EU contribution to Third Country participants has dropped significantly from FP7 to Horizon 2020'.

E-Corda data indicated that up to November 2016 under H2020 121 eligible proposals with at least one applicant from India were submitted to the H2020 programme. Of those, 19 proposals were successful; a success rate of 15.70%. While SSH research is embedded across Horizon 2020,⁷ societal challenges that would require an approach that is *SSH-led* approach are largely funded through Societal Challenge 6 (SC6) 'Europe in a changing world: Inclusive, innovative and reflective societies'. However, there were no topics in the [SC6 Work Programme 2016-2017](#) that allowed exceptional funding for Indian researchers. Given the limited funding available in India for SSH research this created an even greater barrier for SSH research collaboration in H2020 Challenge calls than for those applying under Science and Technology-led Challenges. Nevertheless, six of the 121 Indian co-investigator proposals were submitted to SC6, of which one was successful; a success rate of 16.67%.⁸ An additional cross-disciplinary project was funded under FP5 Life Quality.⁹

The only exceptions to these exclusions from funding are European Research Council (ERC), Marie Skłodowska-Curie actions and Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (SMW) funding where direct funding of Indian researchers is possible. It is notable that one SSH-led projects have been funded through ERC during this 2015-16 period.¹⁰ Cost actions are also open to Indian participation. These remain important mechanisms for Indian collaboration in EC research initiatives. However, the

⁷ European Commission, The EU Framework Programme for Research and Innovation: Social Sciences and Humanities, 2016 <https://ec.europa.eu/programmes/horizon2020/en/area/social-sciences-humanities> <accessed 23rd January 2017>

⁸ This successful SC6 project was titled, 'Reconsidering European Contributions to Global Justice (GLOBUS)', and had a partner from O.P Jindal Global University in India.

⁹ COMBATING MDR IN PAT (Project ID: QLK2-CT-2001-02377)

¹⁰ Roads- Roads and the politics of thought: Ethnographic approaches to infrastructure development in South Asia (Project ID: 616393)



reduction in Challenge-led India-EC research collaboration in the social sciences and humanities is disappointing and the lack of targeted exception calls in H2020 will remain a significant barrier to any increase given the very different context for SSH research funding in India than for Science and Technology researchers. In this context EqUIP remains an important mechanism for building capacity and experience in multi-lateral collaboration to facilitate research on challenges that would need to be SSH-led.

4. Summary and Conclusions

The Final Scoping Report provides a brief update on initial scoping to inform the platform's activities. It was not intended to provide an overview of learning to date – which will be included in the Summary Report on Opportunities and Priorities for Future Research Collaboration (D3.3) but rather provides a limited revision to take account of activity since the first report was written.

For most partners in EqUIP, the platform has been the most active SSH collaboration activity with India. As far as we can determine from partners' responses outside EqUIP there were no further newly established bi-laterals or multi-laterals during 2015-2016. However, partners continued to fund bi-lateral collaboration activity alongside EqUIP during this period. These activities were, as observed in the initial scoping report, largely bilateral fellowship programmes or bilateral networking activities (with funders agreeing to fund travel, accommodation and fieldwork costs but rarely funding the staff costs for time spent on the project). However, there were some exceptions such as the German-Indian M.S. Merian -R. Tagore International Centre for Advanced Studies in the Humanities and the Social Sciences, which provided longer term investment in a research centre to facilitate greater collaboration. The ESRC/AHRC international co-investigator mechanism which makes international co-investigators eligible for funding had also facilitated collaborative research with India, outside of specific bi-lateral or multi-lateral relationships with minimum administrative cost, particularly through its recent Global Challenges Research Fund.

Given the limited funding available in India for SSH research, and the limited engagement of MHRD in strategic agreements with the EC, the change in eligibility of Indian applicants under Horizon 2020 has created a barrier for increasing European-Indian SSH research collaboration; a barrier greater than for those applying under Science and Technology-led Challenges whose access to Indian funds is likely to be greater. ERC and national funding mechanisms remain important in fostering European-Indian collaborative research on SSH-led societal challenges, particularly with larger research producing countries. However, most bi-lateral activity in SSH has been focussed on networking and fellowships to date. In the context of limited eligibility for EC funding in H2020 and the lack of targeted exception calls in H2020, multi-lateral mechanisms like EqUIP provide a significant mode of fostering research collaboration between funders around projects to address societal challenges needing an SSH-led approach. In this context EqUIP remains an important mechanism for building capacity and experience in multi-lateral collaboration to facilitate research on challenges that would need to be SSH-led. However, there remains significant disparity in the level of funding between social sciences and humanities in India which presents challenges for facilitating joint calls. It is recommended that in considering the broader goals of EqUIP and activities moving forward, particular attention should be given to this disparity as a variety of approaches may be required.

While the scoping report suggests the level of collaborative activity has been broadly similar to what was found in the initial report, EqUIP has been very active in strengthening EU/India collaboration for funders. The activities through the symposia series, staff exchanges and joint learning workshop have brought new partners together to begin to strengthen strategic relationships. In particular since October 2015, EqUIP has been progressively working to scope out future joint funding

initiatives. In particular it has been working to clarify distinctions in the terms of funding to facilitate funding of research projects (as opposed to research exchange/ visits/ fellowships costs). These developments will be further explored in the Summary Report on Opportunities and Priorities for Future Research Collaboration (D3.3).

Appendix A: Organisations' engagement in European Platforms: Invited to contribute to the Final Report

Organisation	EqUIP	Inno Indigo	NORFACE	HERA
Academy of Finland, Finland	*	*	*	*
Agency for the Promotion of European Research, Italy	*	*		
Archaeological Survey of India				
Arts and Humanities Research Council, UK	*			*
Austrian Science Fund, Austria		*	*	*
Centre for Social Innovation, Austria	*	*		
Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts, Croatia				*
Czech Academy of Science, Czech Republic	*		*	*
Danish Agency for Science, Technology and Innovation, Denmark				*
Danish Social Science Research Council, Denmark			*	
Economic and Social Research Council, UK	*		*	
Estonian Research Council, Estonia		*	*	*
German Research Foundation, Germany	*		*	
German Aerospace Centre, Germany	*	*		*
Fundação do Ministério de Ciência e Tecnologia, Portugal	*	*	*	*
Foundation for India Contemporary Art, India				
Icelandic Centre for Research, Iceland			*	*
Indian Council of Historical Research, India	*			
Indian Council of Philosophical Research, India	*			
Indian Council of Social Science Research, India	*			
Indian Foundation of Arts, India				
Irish Research Council, Ireland	*		*	*
Italian National Research Council, Italy				*
Lalit Kala Akademi, India				
Luxembourg National Research Fund, Luxembourg				*
Ministry of Economy, Industry and Competitiveness, Spain				*
Ministry of Education, Science and Sport, Slovenia	*			*
National Academy of Art, India				
National Agency for Research, France	*		*	*
National Archives, India				
National Museum Institute, India				
National Research Agency, France	*		*	*

National Research Council, Italy				*
National Science Centre, Poland			*	*
Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research	*	*	*	*
Research Council of Norway, Norway	*		*	*
Research Council of Lithuania, Lithuania			*	*
Research Foundation-Flanders, Belgium				*
Science and Technological Research Council of Turkey, Turkey		*		
Swiss National Science Foundation, Switzerland			*	*
State Education Development Agency, Latvia				*
Swedish Research Council, Sweden			*	*
University Grants Commission, India				

*indicates the membership in the platforms

Appendix B: Co-funding Mechanism with Department of Bio-technology

Funding Opportunities in Horizon 2020's Societal Challenges for Indian Participation

This brief note highlights some coming opportunities for cross-disciplinary research with Indian researchers, small and medium enterprises (SMEs), research institutions and universities under Horizon 2020 created by a recently agreed **co-funding mechanism between the European Commission and the Government of India's Department of Bio-Technology (DBT)**, by which DBT (subject to a positive evaluation) could fund Indian researchers collaborating in projects selected for funding under specific calls around biotechnology.

Within the calls agreed are some 'flagged' by the European Commission as challenges that require the inclusion of social science and humanities (SSH) research. The following lists the topics upcoming under the 2016/17 Work Programmes for Horizon 2020 which have been identified by DBT as priority areas for collaboration:

'SSH-flagged' topics available for Indian participation

Topic	Opening Date	Closing Date	
		1 st Stage	2 nd Stage
BIOTEC-07-2017 : New plant breeding techniques (NPBT) in molecular farming: multipurpose crops for industrial bioproducts*	11/05/16	27/10/16	04/05/17
SCI-PM-07-2017 : Promoting mental health and wellbeing in the young	29/07/16	04/10/16	11/04/17
SCI-PM-08-2017 : New therapies for rare diseases*	29/07/16	04/10/16	11/04/17
SCI-PM-10-2017 : Comparing the effectiveness of existing healthcare interventions in the adult population	29/07/16	04/10/16	11/04/17
LCE-06-2017 : New knowledge and technologies	20/09/16	n/a	05/01/17
SFS-34-2017 : Innovative agri-food chains: unlocking the potential for competitiveness and sustainability	04/10/16	14/02/17	13/09/17
SFS-35-2017 : Innovative solutions for sustainable food packaging	04/10/16	n/a	14/02/17
BG-08-2017 : Innovative solutions for improving the safety and dietary properties of seafood	04/10/16	n/a	14/02/17
SCI-PM-17-2017 : Personalised computer models and in-silico systems for wellbeing	08/11/16	n/a	14/03/17

Further Information about Indian participation in Horizon 2020

European Commission India Country Page:

http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/data/ref/h2020/other/hi/h2020_localsupp_india_en.pdf

Appendix C: Summary of International Projects

University Grants Commission

UGC- UKIERI Call for Research Proposals 2016

UK India Education Research Initiative (UKIERI) started in April 2006 with the aim of enhancing educational links between India and the UK. It has been recognized as a key multi stakeholder programme that has strengthened the educational relations between the two countries and been successful in covering all segments of the education sector. UKIERI is funded from the UK by Department for Business, Energy, Innovation and Skills, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, British Council, Scottish Government, Welsh Government and Department for Employment and Learning; and from India by Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department for Science and Technology, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, Ministry of Labour and Employment, University Grants Commission and All India Council for Technical Education.

UKIERI 3 focusses on three strands:

- Leadership and Faculty Development Strand
- Skills Development Strand
- e-Partnership and Research Incubation

http://www.ugc.ac.in/pdfnews/6175170_UCG_UKIERI-Guidelines-2016.pdf

Ms. Agatha Harrison Memorial Fellowship tenable at St. Antony's College, Oxford, UK

Applications are invited from Indian Nationals for the award of Ms. Agatha Harrison Memorial Fellowship (only one fellowship) which the Government of India instituted at St. Antony's College, Oxford (UK). Under this fellowship, one Indian fellow having specialization in Economics/Political Science/History is placed at St. Antony's College, Oxford, for a period of one academic year in the first instance, which can be extended for one more year.

http://www.ugc.ac.in/pdfnews/4534652_agatha_harrison.pdf

Indo German Partnerships in Higher Education

The "Indo-German Partnership in Higher Education Programme" will witness India and Germany investing 3.5 million Euro each over a period of four years from 2016-2020 to encourage and support cooperation between higher education institutions in each country.

Seven fellowships were announced in July 2016, of which four were humanities and social sciences.

<https://www.daad.de/presse/pressemitteilungen/en/37758-indo-german-partnership-in-higher-education-programme/>

Indo-German Cultural Exchange Programme

The German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD) and the University Grants Commission (UGC) in New Delhi have worked out a programme, "Project based Personnel Exchange Programme" (PPP) 2015 -16 designed to intensify the cooperation through funding of scholars who would participate in cooperative research projects primarily in the fields of humanities and social sciences.

<http://www.dauniv.ac.in/notices/DAAD%20Fellowship%20-%20UGC.pdf>

Baden Wuerttemberg Fellowship by South Asia Institute, Heidelberg

Two [Research Fellowships of the Federal State of Baden-Württemberg](#) are available for students from Heidelberg who wish to study at Delhi University.

Indian Council of Historical Research

German Research Foundation Lecture Series

Under the bilateral agreement between the Indian Council of Historical Research (ICHR) and the German Research Foundation (DFG), a set of Indo-German Lecture Series has been organised in India. Professor Sebastian Conrad, a German scholar, visited India from 20th February to 29th February 2016. Dr. Torsten Fischer, DFG, Bonn, and Professor Martin Schulze-Wessel, Chairman, German History Association, visited ICHR on 31st March 2016 to meet Prof. Y. Sudershan Rao, Chairman, ICHR. Professor Schulze-Wessel proposed to organize a panel-discussion of two hours at the German History Congress, Hamburg, on the topic 'How do we write a transnational History in India and Germany'.

http://www.dfg.de/en/dfg_profile/head_office/dfg_abroad/india/reports/2013/131230_ichr_lectures/index.html

Indian Council of Philosophical Research

Visiting Professor Programme

Each year the ICPR invites an eminent overseas scholar to give a series of lectures throughout India. One of the principal purposes of the position is to allow academics of international reputation, the opportunity to meet and discuss current research with Indian scholars and senior research students. It is expected that the time spent in India will allow for establishing and strengthening collaboration and research ties.

Indian Council of Social Science Research

ICSSR-NWO Bilateral Programme

The Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) and UNIL-ALH (University of Lausanne – Associated Leading House), Switzerland recognizing the need for collaborative programmes and activities by the two institutions in the fields of mutual interest as determined by their priorities and the comparative advantages and resources within the two Institutions signed the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU). During the period the following activities were undertaken:

S No	Indian Lead Collaborator	Swiss Collaborator	Title of the Project
1.	Prof. N Sukumar	Prof. Conte Edouard Louis	Systems of relatedness, Culture and Vulnerability in Transition: Dalit Life Worlds in Post Liberalized India
2.	Dr. Sunita Reddy	Dr. Kaspar Heidi	National and International Medical Mobility, Networks and Markets: The constitution of Medical Tourism in Delhi, India
3.	Prof. Subramaniam Madheswaran	Prof. Christian Suter	Multidimensional Well-being: Conceptual, Methodological, and Analytical Perspectives
4.	Profssor Achin Chakraborty	Prof. Claudine Burton-Jeangros	Health Inequalities in India and Switzerland: Measurement and distribution of well -being and Vulnerability
5.	Dr. Harish Naraindas	Dr. Quack Johannes	Dynamics of Well-Being
6.	Dr. Sourabh Bikas Paul	Dr. Anna Katharina Michaelowa	The Poverty-morality Linkage in India: The Role of Social Pensions and Public Health Care for different Social Groups

ICSSR-NWO (NETHERLANDS) BILATERAL PROGRAMME

ICSSR-NWO the Netherlands is having a collaborative relation in the field of social sciences. The activities covered under this programme are: exchange of scholars, joint workshops/ seminars/ conferences. These activities are operationalized under the guidance of ICSSR-NWO Joint Advisory Committee (JAC) consisting of members from the Netherlands and India. During the period the following activities were undertaken:

ICSSR Side Approved Research Projects:

S No	Indian Lead Collaborator	Netherlands Collaborator	Title of the Project
1.	Dr. Sony Pellissery	Dr. Sylvia I Bergh	Services with Accountability: Examining Public Service characteristics in differing political regimes

2.	Professor Premilla D'Cruz	Dr. Niels Beerepoot	Promoting dignity and well-being at work: the relevance of psychosocial safety and social upgrading
3.	Prof Abdul Shaban	Dr. Filip Vermeulen	Creative Industries in India: Size, Geography and Potential

NWO Side Approved Research Projects:

S No	Netherlands Collaborator	Indian Lead Collaborator	Title of the Project
1.	Dr. E.de Maaker	Prof Sanjay Barbora	Markets, Ethics and Agency: Changing Land Utilization and Social Transformation in the Uplands of Northeast India
2.	Dr. J M Bavinck	Prof. D Parthasarathy	Contesting the coastal commons: the changing socio-legal position of fishing populations in Tamilnadu and Maharashtra
3.	Dr. A M T Bosman	Professor Azizuddin Khan	Developmental Dyslexia in India and the Netherlands: A cross-Linguistic Comparison of Cognitive Processes

Arts and Humanities Research Council (AHRC)

Cultural Heritage and Rapid Urbanisation in India

The Arts and Humanities Research Council (AHRC) and Indian Council for Historical Research (ICHR) announced a joint call for Research Networking projects addressing the theme of 'Cultural Heritage and Rapid Urbanisation in India'.

Funding of between £30,000-£45,000 per project for UK applicants was available on a full economic cost (fEC) basis with AHRC meeting 80% of the fEC. Matched resources were available from ICHR for Indian applicants. Awards should have a duration of up to 6 months and was expected to start between 1st December 2015 and 1st February 2016.

UK Lead Collaborator	India Collaborator	Project title
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Dr Nicola Dempsey	Professor Manvita Baradi	Reflecting on the river: rapid urbanisation and representations of Indian cultural heritage
Professor Adam Hardy	Prof. (Dr.) Ajay Khare	The Historic City of Ajmer-Pushkar: mapping layers of history, use and meaning for sustainable planning and conservation
Dr Ayona Datta	Dr Anu Sabhlok	Learning from the Utopian City: An international network on alternative histories of India's urban futures
Dr Aylin Orbasli	Dr Priyaleen Singh	Community-led Heritage Regeneration in India

Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC)

Global Challenge Research Fund

GCRF, a £1.5 billion fund announced as part of the UK Government's 2015 spending review, aims to harness the UK's scientific expertise to tackle some of the world's most pressing development challenges. GCRF supports cutting-edge research that addresses the challenges faced by developing countries through: challenge-led disciplinary and interdisciplinary research; strengthening capacity for research and innovation within both the UK and developing countries; providing an agile response to emergencies where there is an urgent research need. GCRF forms part of the UK's Official Development Assistance (ODA) commitment. ODA-funded activity focuses on outcomes that promote the long-term sustainable growth of countries of the OECD Development Assistance Committee list. Social science is a core discipline to deliver this global agenda and ESRC will play an integral role in developing and delivering the GCRF, working alongside other research councils and partners.

UK and Indian Lead Collaborator	Project Title
Dr Sangeeta Chattoo Ranendra Das	Inherited blood disorders, globalisation and the promise of genomics: An Indian case-study
Professor Steve Hinchliffe	Production without medicalisation: a pilot intervention in global protein production
Professor Karen Lucas	Transport and Mobilities: Meeting the Needs of Vulnerable Population in Developing Cities
Professor Richard Heeks Sumandro Chattopadhyay	Development Implications Of Digital Economies (DIODE) Research Network
Dr Jasmine Gideon Saumen Chattopadhyay	Equalities in Public Private Partnerships (EQUIPPPS)
Professor Chukwumerije Okereke Malancha Chakrabarty	Governing Inclusive Green Growth in Africa
Dr Prabha Kotiswaran Nalini Nayak	Beyond Trafficking and Slavery: Towards Decent Work for All
Dr Ghazala Mir	Socially Inclusive Cities
Professor Massoud Karshenas Professor Ravi Srivastava	Dynamics of gender inequality in the Middle East, North Africa and South Asia

DFID Poverty 2014-15 call

This programme was set up in 2005 to fund world class social science research that addresses the goal of reducing poverty amongst the poorest countries and people globally. Part of a broader strategic partnership between the UK’s Department for International Development (DFID) and ESRC, the joint fund aims to fund research which provides a robust conceptual and empirical basis for development with strong potential for impact on policy and practice for poverty reduction.

Funding has been awarded in three phases to date, with regular research calls generating a portfolio of more than 130 grants across a broad range of topics. These provide a rich source of development research evidence, both from individual grants and their Pathways to Impact, and also through research syntheses and other programme-level impact activity that pulls together learning from across the portfolio. [The Impact Initiative](#) is now working to support the uptake of research funded by the joint fund and the ESRC-DFID Raising Learning Outcomes programme.

Lead Indian Collaborator	Project Title
Deshpande, Professor A;	Choice constraint and the gender dynamics of labour markets in West Bengal
Manimegalai, Dr V;	Towards a Relational Approach to Agency for Mapping Pathways Into and Out of Poverty

Education Systems 2015 call

This £20 million programme is generating world-class cutting-edge social science research that addresses key questions on learning outcomes within education systems in developing countries. The aim is to provide policymakers and practitioners with concrete ideas on how to improve learning, and understanding of how these will translate to their specific contexts and institutions. Funding is being awarded through three annual calls, each with a different but complementary thematic focus.

Lead Indian Collaborator	Project Title
MUKHOPADHYAY, Dr	Multilingualism and Multiliteracy: Raising learning outcomes in challenging contexts in primary schools across India

German Aerospace Center (DLR)

BMBF, M.S. Merian - R. Tagore International Centre for Advanced Studies in the Humanities and the Social Sciences, preparatory phase 2015-2017

The M.S Merian International Centre of Advanced Studies ‘Metamorphoses of the Political’ (ICAS:MP) combines the benefits of an open, interdisciplinary forum for intellectual exchange with

the advantages of a cutting-edge research centre. The centre will focus on key political processes that have emerged in parallel in many parts of the world during the twentieth century through to the present day, processes that are entangled yet heterogeneous. Located in the global South where ‘most of the world’ resides, ICAS:MP critically intervenes in debates in the social sciences which, despite relying almost entirely on evidence from North-Atlantic rim societies, claim universal applicability. ICAS:MP is thus not just another initiative to strengthen ‘Area Studies’ nor a base for narrowly bilateral Indo- German comparison. Rather, it will serve as a centre of advanced international research located in India in order to consciously unsettle the methodological nationalism and Eurocentrism that continue to frame research in the humanities and social sciences.

<https://micasmp.hypotheses.org/about>

Department of Science and Technology, Ministry of Science & Technology (MIZS)

Programme of Scientific and Technological Cooperation between The Government of the Republic of India and The Government of the Republic of Slovenia

The Department of Science and Technology, Ministry of Science & Technology, Government of India and the General Directorate for Country Promotion (Economy, Culture and Science) – Unit for Scientific and Technological Cooperation of the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, is currently inviting applicants for its Scientific and Technological Cooperation between the Republic of India and the Italian Republic-2017–2019, signed in New Delhi, on 28th November 2003 and entered into force on 3rd November 2009, to initiate herewith the procedures for the drafting of the Executive Programme of Scientific and Technological Cooperation for the three-year period 2017–2019.

From 28th October, 2016, a call for the submission of joint research projects by researchers of both Countries is open, with the aim of encouraging scientific and technological cooperation between India and Italy. Each Principal Investigator (hereafter referred as PI) may submit one project only.

Priority Research Areas

- Information and Communication Technology
- Energy, Environment and Sustainable Agriculture
- Health, Biotechnology and Medicine
- Physical and Chemical Sciences
- Technologies applied to Cultural and Natural Heritage

ICPE short term programmes

ICPE (International Centre for Promotion of Enterprise) is an intergovernmental non-profit international organization. ICPE is responsible for organizing short term training programmes,



organizing workshops, conferences and symposia for managers of scientific programmes, researchers, public officials, business institutions and other relevant actors. ICPE is financing their activities through annual membership fee. Ministry of Education, Science and Sport of the Republic of Slovenia (MIZS) is annually contributing 150.000 EUR to support the activities and to maintain the facilities of the ICPE.