## Social context of scientific research

Science Vs. Technology


## Why science today? \& Who funds?

Development of better
technology
Understanding of the
world
Enhancement of human
knowledge
Spiritual needs

```
Private
companies,universities,
government, NGOs,
individuals
Government and
universities
Government and
universities
?
```


## Why patronage for science?

- Need of good training
- Building up/maintenance of scholarly community
- Money for long term experiments
- Freedom from market and social pressures


## Funding pattern - USA

Trends in Federal Research by Discipline, FY 1970-2017
obligations in billions of constant FY 2019 dollars

"Other" includes research not classified (includes basic research and applied research; excludes development and R\&D facilities). Life sciences are

## Funding pattern - USA

Trends in Nondefense R\&D by Function


Source: OMB Historical Tables in Budget of the United States Government FY 2020. Some Energy programs shifted to General Science beginning in FY 1998.

## Funding pattern - International

National R\&D Intensity
Gross R\&D investment as a percent of GDP


[^0]
## Funding pattern - India



Funding pattern - India


## Funding pattern - reasons

- Funding where promise of tangible results
- Government: Defense / International standing / National development / Investment in future = Sciences
- Industry : Development of technology / Marketable products / Attracting government funding for R\&D
- Public: Life beyond survival / Life beyond government and national politics / Understanding of where we came from, where we go, what are we? / ...


## Adverse effects of funding crunch

- Job insecurity
- Stress and distraction from quality attention
- Large time spent in proposal writing
- Hesitation to do long-term work
- Breaking of community
- Publish or Perish = mediocrity
- Mobility to industry and technology jobs

What plagues science today? a brief look

## Big science



## Scientific output in recent times

- Vastly increased budget but low outcomes
- Previously, average age of scientist doing Noble winning work was 37 years. Now its 47.
- Big teams - Ruthurford's paper on nucleus (1911) Vs. Higgs particle papers (2012)
- Probably fields are old!


## Bad science

- 90\% researchers claim 'reproducibility' crisis
- Publishing with 'low statistical power'
- 50\% selective reporting of data
- Bacon - "Man prefers to believe what he prefers to be true."
- Publish or perish pressure - rewarding quantity Vs quality - mediocrity
- Eg. CSIR-IITR - 73 papers (2004-2017) fradualant!

End


[^0]:    Source: OECD, Main Science and Technology Indicators, August 2019. © 2019 AAAS

