SSIJM⚛R
SINCE 2012

Government Financing of Educational Conferences: A Global Analysis of Contributions, Mechanisms, and Challenges

Mrs. Dimple Juneja
Research Scholar, Department of Education
Mohanlal Sukhadia University, Udaipur, Rajasthan

Abstract

This Paper investigates the multifaceted role of government institutions in financing national and international educational conferences. It examines the diverse funding mechanisms employed by various governmental bodies across North America, Asia, Europe, and Oceania, alongside the contributions of international governmental organizations. The analysis reveals that government support is pivotal for knowledge dissemination, fostering academic networking and international collaboration, enhancing research quality, influencing education policy, and supporting early-career researchers. However, significant challenges persist, including complex application processes, bureaucratic hurdles, politicized funding decisions, problematic financial models like reimbursement schemes, and issues related to accountability and long-term sustainability. The Paper synthesizes these findings, highlighting global trends, comparative national approaches, and the inherent tensions between national interests and academic inquiry in the context of conference funding. It concludes with recommendations for policymakers and conference organizers to optimize funding strategies, enhance conference effectiveness, and ensure equitable access to these vital academic forums.

Keywords: Educational Conferences, Government Funding, Academic Funding, Research Dissemination, International Collaboration, Education Policy, Conference Organization Grants, Higher Education Finance.

Introduction

Educational conferences are indispensable platforms within the global academic landscape. They serve as critical junctures for scholars, researchers, policymakers, and practitioners to disseminate novel research findings, exchange innovative pedagogical ideas, foster collaborative ventures, and engage in robust discourse on educational theories, practices, and policies.[1] These gatherings, whether convened at a national or international level, are fundamental to the vitality and progression of educational research and its effective translation into impactful practice and policy.[3] The dynamic exchange facilitated by such events propels intellectual advancement and cultivates professional development across the diverse spectrum of the education sector.

Recognizing the strategic imperative of a well-educated citizenry and a thriving research and innovation ecosystem, governments worldwide play a significant role in supporting educational advancement.[5] The provision of financial support for educational conferences represents a key mechanism through which public authorities can stimulate intellectual capital, buttress national research agendas, enhance international academic standing, and inform the development of evidence-based policymaking in education.[7]

Corresponding Author: Mrs. Dimple Juneja, dimplejuneja2807@gmail.com

This paper undertakes a comprehensive investigation into the diverse contributions of government institutions to the financing of both national and international conferences within the field of education. It aims to synthesize existing information concerning the array of funding mechanisms utilized, the associated eligibility criteria, the scope of financial support provided, the intended impacts of such interventions, and the inherent challenges encountered in the administration and accessibility of government funding for these purposes. A nuanced understanding of these dynamics is crucial for optimizing funding strategies, augmenting the effectiveness of educational conferences, and ensuring equitable access to these vital academic forums for a diverse range of participants and institutions.

The Paper commences by defining the key concepts of "government institutions" and "educational conferences" to establish a clear analytical framework. It then provides a global overview of government funding bodies and their specific schemes dedicated to conference organization. Following this, an analysis of the multifaceted contributions of these government-funded conferences is presented, examining their role in knowledge sharing, network building, research enhancement, and policy influence. Subsequently, the Paper delves into a critical examination of the challenges, criticisms, and sustainability concerns associated with government financing in this domain. The discussion section synthesizes these findings, offering comparative insights and highlighting key trends. The Paper concludes with a summary of findings and a set of recommendations for policymakers, funding agencies, and conference organizers aimed at improving the efficacy and equity of government support for educational conferences.

Defining the Landscape: Government Institutions and Educational Conferences
Government Institutions in Academic and Conference Funding
The term "government institutions," in the context of academic and conference funding, encompasses a broad spectrum of public entities. These range from federal or national ministries, such as a Ministry of Education 9, and specialized departmental agencies, like the U.S. Department of Education 11, to quasi-autonomous research councils and foundations. Examples of the latter include the National Institutes of Health (NIH) and the National Science Foundation (NSF) in the United States 5, and the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) in India.4 These institutions collectively function as primary conduits for public investment in research and development (R&D), a significant component of which involves facilitating scholarly communication and dissemination through conferences.5 In many nations, the federal government is the single largest source of funding for academic R&D activities.5

The structural organization of these funding bodies varies, with some operating as direct arms of government ministries and others functioning with considerable autonomy, often guided by principles of peer review for award decisions. This distinction can influence the nature and focus of the conferences they support. Direct ministerial funding may be more closely aligned with immediate governmental policy objectives and national priorities. Conversely, research councils, while publicly accountable, often prioritize academic merit and investigator-initiated proposals, potentially fostering a wider array of conference themes and supporting more fundamental or critical inquiry. The degree to which these institutions operate at "arm's length" from direct government oversight can affect the perception of academic freedom and neutrality associated with the conferences they fund. Events supported by a ministry might be viewed as platforms for disseminating or validating government policy, whereas those funded by research councils are often perceived as more open forums for academic debate, which in turn can influence the type of discourse and the range of participants attracted.

Characterizing Educational Conferences

Educational conferences are forums meticulously designed to coordinate, exchange, and disseminate research information, novel ideas, and best practices across the expansive field of education.[4] Their core aims include advancing knowledge, cultivating professional networks, stimulating collaborations, and ultimately influencing educational thought, policy, and practice.[1] The thematic scope of these conferences can vary widely, from highly specialized sub-fields such as "Artificial Intelligence and Knowledge Discovery in Concurrent Engineering" [15] to broader, cross-cutting themes like "Leadership in Education" [16] or "Sustainable Development in an Unequal World".[17] Key objectives frequently cited for educational conferences include defining shared purposes, nurturing an academic culture, cultivating human capital, designing effective organizational structures within education, and leading learning initiatives [16], or more broadly, facilitating knowledge mobilization, enhancing research visibility, and building professional networks.[2]

These events can be broadly categorized:

- **National Conferences:** These typically focus on domestic educational issues, bringing together scholars, practitioners, and policymakers from within a single country. Examples include National Seminars supported by the ICSSR in India [4] and National Level Conferences funded by the AICTE.[18]
- **International Conferences:** These involve participation from a global audience, addressing educational issues from an international or comparative perspective, and are crucial for fostering cross-border collaborations. Examples include the NIH's Conference Grants program [12] and International Conferences supported by the ICSSR [4] or AICTE.[18]
- **Disciplinary vs. Interdisciplinary Focus:** Conferences may concentrate on specific educational disciplines (e.g., social sciences [4], technical education [18]) or be designed to promote interdisciplinary exchange and dialogue, bringing together perspectives from various fields to address complex educational problems.[14]

The defined scope and objectives of a conference significantly influence its eligibility and attractiveness for government funding. Funding agencies often articulate preferences for conference themes that align with their strategic priorities, such as topics of "current national and international importance with significant policy implications," as noted by the ICSSR [4], or "emerging areas" of research, a focus for AICTE.[21] Similarly, the NSF supports workshops and conferences that advance interdisciplinary research.[20] This creates a dynamic where conference organizers may strategically tailor their themes to align with available funding opportunities. While such alignment ensures that publicly funded conferences address pressing societal needs and contemporary policy challenges, it also introduces the possibility that niche, highly critical, or purely foundational educational research topics, which may not fit neatly into current priority areas, could be marginalized. This, in turn, could inadvertently shape the broader landscape and trajectory of educational research dissemination, favoring applied or policy-aligned inquiry over more exploratory or theoretical work.

Global Overview of Government Funding Mechanisms for Educational Conference Organization

Government institutions worldwide employ a variety of mechanisms to financially support the organization of educational conferences. This support can range from dedicated grant programs specifically for conferences to the inclusion of conference organization costs within larger research project budgets. The approach often reflects national priorities, the structure of the research funding ecosystem, and the perceived role of conferences in advancing education and research.

North America

- **United States:**
  - The **National Institutes of Health (NIH)** offers specific Conference Grants (R13) and Conference Cooperative Agreements (U13). These are awarded to organizations, not individuals, to support meetings, conferences, and workshops aimed at coordinating, exchanging, and disseminating research information relevant to the NIH's mission.[12] A key feature is the requirement for prior approval from an NIH Institute or Center (IC), indicating that funding is contingent on alignment with the IC's fiscal and programmatic interests and priorities.[12] This suggests a targeted approach, ensuring conferences contribute directly to NIH's strategic research goals.
  - The **U.S. Department of Education (ED)** primarily provides discretionary grants awarded through competitive processes.[11] While not exclusively earmarked for conference organization, these grants could potentially fund such events if the conference's objectives align with specific ED program goals. The Institute for Education Sciences (IES), the research arm of ED, also offers funding opportunities that might encompass conference support.[11] The emphasis is on competitive selection and relevance to departmental priorities.
  - The **National Science Foundation (NSF)** supports a wide array of conferences, workshops, and symposia across scientific and engineering disciplines, including education.[13] Funding decisions are often made at the discretion of individual directorates, such as the Directorate for Biological Sciences (BIO) [23], but NSF also maintains general policies for conference proposals, typically outlined in its Proposal & Award Policies & Procedures Guide (PAPPG).[24] Proposals are generally expected 6 to 12 months in advance of the event.[23] Key criteria for NSF support include the potential of the conference to advance its respective field, foster interdisciplinary collaboration, produce and disseminate valuable products (like papers or teaching materials), and encourage the participation of diverse groups, particularly early-career investigators and individuals from underrepresented backgrounds.[23] NSF's merit review criteria of Intellectual Merit and Broader Impacts are central to the evaluation of conference proposals.[22]

- **Canada:**
  - The **Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC)** offers Connection Grants, which are designed to support events like conferences and workshops, as well as other outreach activities. The primary aim of these grants is to facilitate short-term, targeted knowledge mobilization initiatives.[27]
    - *Funding Scope and Eligibility:* For events, funding ranges from $7,000 to $25,000, while outreach activities can receive $7,000 to $50,000, with possibilities for higher amounts if well-justified.[27] Applicants can be institutions or individuals affiliated with eligible Canadian postsecondary institutions or not-for-profit organizations; postdoctoral researchers are also eligible under specific conditions.[27]
    - *Matching Funds Requirement:* A distinctive feature of SSHRC Connection Grants is the mandatory matching funds requirement. Applicants must secure additional support, either in cash or in-kind contributions (excluding registration fees), equivalent to at least 50% of the amount requested from SSHRC. This support must come from sponsoring organizations, emphasizing a partnership model for these events.[27]
    - *Application and Focus:* Applications are accepted four times a year, with deadlines on February 1, May 1, August 1, and November 1.[27] The grants prioritize knowledge mobilization, scholarly exchanges (including intersectoral and international), and support events related to Indigenous research and research-creation.[27]

Asia (with a focus on India)

- **India:** India demonstrates a multi-agency approach to funding educational conferences, with several key bodies involved.
  - The **University Grants Commission (UGC)** is known for its Travel Grant Scheme, which provides financial assistance to college teachers and university faculty for presenting research papers at international conferences held abroad.[31] This scheme aims to enable Indian academics to contribute to global scholarly discourse and covers expenses such as airfare, registration fees, per diem allowances, and visa fees, typically on a reimbursement basis.[31] While the snippets emphasize travel grants, the UGC also supports the organization of seminars and conferences within India, though specific scheme details for organization were less prominent in the provided materials.
  - The **All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE)** has distinct schemes:
    - The **Grant for Organizing Conference (GOC)** provides financial aid to AICTE-approved institutions (which must have at least 8 years of existence and preferably an NBA-accredited organizing department) for hosting national or international conferences in various fields of technical education, including online formats.[18] Funding covers one-third of the total expenditure, with maximums of ₹3 lakh for national conferences, ₹4 lakh for international conferences, and ₹50,000 for online conferences. This funding is provided on a reimbursement basis after the event's successful completion and submission of required documents.[18] Coordinators of such conferences must meet specific teaching and research experience criteria, and preference is given to conferences supported by professional bodies like IEEE and those ensuring participation from diverse states.[18]
    - The **AICTE-VAANI (Vibrant Advocacy for Advancement and Nurturing of Indian Languages)** scheme is a flagship initiative aimed at promoting the use of Indian regional languages in technical education.[35] It provides financial support of ₹2 lakh per event for organizing conferences, seminars, and workshops in 22 regional languages, focusing on 16 emerging technical fields. The annual budget for this scheme is ₹4 crore, intended to support 200 such events.[35] This scheme directly aligns with national educational policies emphasizing multilingualism.
  - The **Department of Science and Technology (DST)** primarily supports individual researchers through its International Travel Scheme (ITS) for presenting papers or chairing sessions at international events, and for young researchers attending workshops or training programs abroad.[39] This scheme covers expenses like airfare, visa fees, and, for young scientists, registration fees. While DST runs numerous R&D programs (e.g., FIST, programs in climate and energy, international cooperation initiatives [40]) that might implicitly support workshops or seminars as part of larger research projects, dedicated grants for conference organization by institutions were not explicitly detailed as a primary funding mechanism in the provided information.
  - The **Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR)** is a significant funder for social science seminars and conferences within India.[4]
    - *Funding Categories and Amounts:* ICSSR supports National Seminars (up to ₹5 lakhs), International Conferences (up to ₹10 lakhs, requiring substantial participation from foreign scholars), and Collaborative Seminars (between ₹5 to ₹10 lakhs).[4]
    - *Eligibility and Application:* Eligible organizing institutions include ICSSR Regional Centres, ICSSR Research Institutes, ICSSR Recognised Institutes, Institutes of National Importance, UGC Recognized Universities/Colleges, and eligible Social Science Associations. Conference conveners must be regular faculty members holding a Ph.D..[4] Applications are accepted online throughout the year but must be submitted at least three months prior to the event.[4]

- *Focus and Requirements:* The scheme aims to promote scholarly exchange on policy-relevant issues and generate academic research on important social problems, with preference given to themes of current national and international significance.[4] A key requirement is that organizers must plan for the publication of conference proceedings.[4] ICSSR also offers grants for Indian scholars to participate in international seminars abroad.[33]
  - The **Ministry of Education (MoE)** and the **Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI)** also contribute. MoSPI, under its Capacity Development scheme, provides financial assistance for seminars and workshops focusing on official statistics. This funding can be up to ₹50 lakhs (extendable in exceptional cases) and includes specific requirements for national events, such as ensuring at least 25% of key paper presenters are from outside the host state, and for international events, proof of foreign delegate participation is necessary.[9] The MoE offers various research fellowships and schemes like SPARC (Scheme for Promotion of Academic and Research Collaboration), which supports academic and research collaborations that could involve conferences or workshops.[10]

Europe
- **Germany:**
  - The **German Research Foundation (DFG)** provides funding for the organization of International Scientific Events in Germany, as well as for annual conferences held by German scholarly societies.[44]
    - *Eligibility and Proposal Requirements (International Events):* Applicants must be researchers holding a doctorate and actively engaged in the German academic system. German research institutions located abroad are also eligible to apply.[45] Proposals are submitted via the DFG's elan portal at least six months before the event. They must clearly demonstrate the event's international character (e.g., at least 30% of participants from foreign research institutions), ensure appropriate gender balance among speakers, articulate the scientific significance of the event, and include a clear plan for disseminating the results.[46]
    - *Funding Scope:* For International Scientific Events, funding is provided as a subsidy, the amount of which depends on the number of participating postdoctoral researchers, following a tiered system (e.g., up to €20,000 for events with up to 100 participants, with a maximum possible subsidy of €70,000 for very large conferences).[46] Covered costs include material and personnel expenses, travel, room and equipment rental. However, fees for speakers or organizers and catering costs are generally excluded for these international events.[46] For annual conferences of German scholarly societies, subsidies can cover travel and accommodation for foreign speakers or costs associated with digital implementation, with funding up to €40,000.[45]
  - The **German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD)** is primarily recognized for its extensive scholarship programs for individuals.[47] However, DAAD also supports institutional collaborations and alumni events, which can include conferences and workshops.[48]
    - *Specific Programs:* While direct, standalone conference organization grants for institutions are not its main focus, programs like "SDG Partnerships," "Africa Centres of Expertise," and various project-related exchange programs often incorporate funding for organizing events, workshops, and conferences as integral components of broader capacity-building and international collaboration objectives.[50] For instance, the University of Mannheim received DAAD funding (up to €11,280) to host workshops or conferences for early-career researchers as part of the ENGAGE.EU alliance.[49] DAAD also offers grants for alumni events, provided they are scientific or topical in nature and involve a significant proportion (around 70% or more)

of DAAD alumni.[48]

- **United Kingdom:**
  - **UK Research and Innovation (UKRI)** offers a broad range of funding across all academic disciplines and industrial areas.[52] Many of its schemes are centered on research projects, fellowships [53], and fostering international collaborations.[54] However, specific grant schemes solely dedicated to the *organization* of conferences by external institutions do not appear as a prominent, standalone category in the provided materials.[52] It is more likely that support for conferences or workshops is integrated within larger research grant proposals or through specific thematic calls that might include networking events or dissemination activities as eligible components.
    - *Eligibility and Open Access:* Generally, to lead a UKRI-funded project, the applicant must be based at a UKRI-approved UK research organization.[54] A significant policy related to conference outputs is UKRI's mandate for open access: peer-reviewed research articles and conference papers published in proceedings with an ISSN that acknowledge UKRI funding must be made openly accessible. UKRI provides block grants to institutions to help cover associated Article Processing Charges (APCs) [57], thereby indirectly supporting the dissemination aspect of conferences.

- **France:**
  - The **French National Research Agency (ANR)** is the primary agency for funding project-based research in France across all disciplines. Its main funding instrument is the General Call for Projects (AAPG), which supports various types of projects, including collaborative research between public institutions at national or international levels.[59] The ANR also issues specific calls aligned with national priorities. While direct, standalone conference grants are not highlighted as a primary mechanism, the organization of conferences, workshops, or seminars could be an eligible and funded component within the framework of these larger research projects, particularly those involving collaboration or addressing specific national research agendas.[59]

Oceania
- **Australia:**
  - The **Australian Research Council (ARC)** administers the National Competitive Grants Program (NCGP), which is the main vehicle for supporting fundamental and applied research and research training in Australia.[61] Funding through the NCGP is awarded to eligible organizations, typically Australian universities, rather than directly to individual researchers.[63]
    - The ARC is currently undergoing a significant "reset" of its funding schemes, transitioning from 15 existing schemes to six new, broader schemes: Initiate, Lead and Mentor, Breakthrough, Collaborate, Prioritise, and Realise Indigenous Capability. These new schemes are designed to cover both basic and applied research.[64]
    - Within existing ARC schemes, such as the "Future Fellowships," project funding (which can be up to $60,000 per annum in addition to the fellowship salary) can be utilized for various research-related costs, explicitly including workshops, focus groups, and conferences.[65] Similarly, programs like the Industrial Transformation Training Centres, which fund partnerships between university researchers and industry, would likely involve workshops and dissemination events as part of their activities, with costs covered under the grant.[67] This indicates that support for conference organization is often embedded within larger research or fellowship grants rather than being offered through standalone conference organization schemes.[63]

International Governmental Organizations

- **UNESCO:**
  - UNESCO's primary role in education financing is focused on strengthening national education systems, developing global research and guidelines on education finance, and fostering international policy dialogues, rather than directly funding external organizations to host general educational conferences.[70] UNESCO provides technical support and capacity development assistance to countries on matters of education financing.[70]
  - The **International Fund for Cultural Diversity (IFCD)**, administered by UNESCO, provides funding (up to US$100,000 per project) for projects that lead to structural changes in the cultural industries of developing countries. This includes reinforcing human and institutional capacities within the cultural sector.[71] While not intended for general educational conferences, a conference or workshop *component* might be considered eligible if it is part of a larger project that aligns with IFCD's objectives, such as capacity building in cultural education or policy development for cultural expressions. Eligibility for IFCD funding is generally restricted to public authorities, institutions, and NGOs from eligible developing countries that are Parties to the 2005 Convention, as well as international NGOs.[71]
  - The "Youth for Peace: UNESCO Intercultural Leadership Programme" offers smaller grants (e.g., $10,000) to young leaders for implementing community-based projects, which could potentially involve conference-like activities, but this is distinct from institutional conference funding.[73]
  - It is important to note that UNESCO itself is a key organizer and participant in major international educational forums, such as the World Education Forum [74], which play a significant role in shaping global education agendas and policies.

A notable trend across these diverse governmental bodies is the dual approach to conference funding: some agencies offer dedicated, standalone grants for conference organization, while many others integrate support for conferences as an eligible expense or activity within broader research project grants or fellowship awards. Dedicated conference grants, such as the NIH R13/U13, SSHRC Connection Grants, DFG International Scientific Events grants, AICTE GOC, and ICSSR Seminar Grants, allow for targeted support of dissemination and networking activities that may not be intrinsically tied to a single, large research project. These can be instrumental in fostering broader community building and addressing specific thematic areas. Conversely, embedding conference support within research grants ensures that dissemination is considered an integral part of the research lifecycle, though it might limit the scope or scale of such conferences to the outputs of that specific project. The prevalence of both models suggests differing strategic priorities among funding bodies regarding the role and autonomy of conference activities.

Furthermore, the financial modalities of these grants vary significantly and have considerable implications for accessibility. For instance, SSHRC's requirement for at least 50% matching funds from sponsoring organizations promotes a partnership model and leverages diverse resources but can pose a barrier for institutions with limited access to external funding.[27] In contrast, reimbursement-based models, common in India for schemes like AICTE's GOC and UGC's travel grants [18], place a substantial upfront financial burden on organizing institutions or individual participants. This can delay activities or even preclude participation, particularly for smaller institutions or early-career researchers with constrained cash flow, potentially undermining the overarching goals of broad knowledge dissemination and equitable participation.[75]

Table 1: Overview of Key Government Funding Agencies and Schemes for Educational Conference Organization

Country/Region	Agency Name	Key Scheme(s) for Conference Organization	Primary Funding Scope	General Eligibility (Organizers)	Typical Funding Amounts/Mechanism
USA	National Institutes of Health (NIH)	Conference Grants (R13), Conference Cooperative Agreements (U13) [12]	Support meetings, conferences, workshops to coordinate, exchange, disseminate research information. [12]	Organizations (not individuals). Prior IC approval needed. [12]	Varies by IC; contingent on fiscal/programmatic interests. [12]
	National Science Foundation (NSF)	Program-specific conference grants; general conference proposals (PAPPG Ch. II.E.7) [23]	Advancing field, interdisciplinary collaboration, dissemination, diverse participation. [23]	Typically U.S. institutions of higher education, non-profit organizations. [22]	Varies by directorate/program; often direct grants. [23]
Canada	Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC)	Connection Grants [27]	Events and outreach activities for knowledge mobilization, scholarly exchange, collaboration. [27]	Canadian postsecondary institutions, eligible not-for-profit organizations, individual applicants/teams affiliated with these. [27]	Events: $7k-$25k; Outreach: $7k-$50k+. Min. 50% matching funds required. [27]
India	All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE)	Grant for Organizing Conference (GOC) [18]; AICTE-VAANI [35]	GOC: National/International technical education conferences. VAANI: Conferences in regional languages on emerging tech. [18]	AICTE-approved institutions meeting specific criteria (e.g., years of existence). [18]	GOC: Up to 1/3rd expenditure (₹3L Nat, ₹4L Intl, ₹50k Online) - reimbursement. VAANI: ₹2 lakh/event - direct. [18]

	Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR)	National/International Seminar/Conference Grants [4]	Social science research dissemination, policy-relevant discussions. [4]	ICSSR centres/institutes, recognized institutions, universities, social science associations. Faculty conveners with PhD. [4]	National: up to ₹5L; International: up to ₹10L. Direct grant in instalments. [4]
Germany	German Research Foundation (DFG)	International Scientific Events; Annual Conferences of Scholarly Societies [44]	International events in Germany; foreign speakers at national annual conferences. [45]	Doctorate holders in German academic system (Intl. Events); Scholarly societies (Annual Conf.). [45]	Intl. Events: Subsidy based on postdocs (up to €70k). Annual Conf: Up to €40k for travel/digital costs. [46]
Australia	Australian Research Council (ARC)	Support often embedded in larger research/fellowship grants (e.g., Future Fellowships project costs) [64]	Workshops, focus groups, conferences as part of broader research projects. [65]	Eligible Australian organizations (usually universities). [63]	Varies; part of larger grant budgets. [65]
UK	UK Research and Innovation (UKRI)	Support likely embedded in research grants or specific calls, not primarily standalone conference grants. [54]	Networking, dissemination as part of research projects. Open access for proceedings mandated. [57]	UKRI-approved UK research organizations. [56]	Varies; part of larger grant budgets. [54]
International	UNESCO	International Fund for Cultural Diversity (IFCD) - *potential for conference component in*	Capacity building, policy development in cultural industries in developing countries. [71]	Public authorities, NGOs from eligible developing countries; INGOs. [71]	Up to US$100,000 for projects (conference would be a component). [71]

		cultural projects [71]			

The Multifaceted Contributions of Government-Funded Educational Conferences

Government financial support for educational conferences yields a wide array of significant contributions to the academic community, the broader education sector, and society at large. These events, when adequately funded and effectively organized, serve as catalysts for intellectual progress, professional growth, and policy innovation.

Facilitating Knowledge Dissemination and Scholarly Communication

A fundamental contribution of government-funded conferences is the facilitation of robust knowledge dissemination and scholarly communication.[1] These forums provide essential platforms for researchers and educators to present their latest findings, share innovative pedagogical approaches, and discuss emerging trends within various educational domains. By bringing together diverse intellectual perspectives, conferences enable the rapid circulation of new knowledge, preventing siloing and promoting a more dynamic and responsive educational research landscape. The presentation of research at conferences allows for immediate peer feedback, which can refine methodologies and interpretations, thereby enhancing the quality and validity of scholarly work.[1] Furthermore, many government funding agencies, such as the ICSSR in India, explicitly require or strongly encourage the publication of conference proceedings.[4] This practice extends the reach of the disseminated knowledge far beyond the immediate participants, creating a lasting scholarly record accessible to a wider audience and contributing to the cumulative growth of understanding in the field. AICTE's GOC scheme also lists publication of papers in high-impact journals as an expected outcome.

Fostering Academic Networking and International Collaboration

Educational conferences are crucial venues for building and strengthening professional networks, both domestically and internationally.[1] Government funding often plays a direct role in enabling these connections, particularly for international conferences or by supporting international participation in national events. The explicit aim of many schemes is to promote academic linkages between scholars and institutions across geographical and disciplinary boundaries.[4] For instance, the DFG's funding for international events in Germany is designed to establish and expand international networking structures [44], and SSHRC Connection Grants in Canada aim to foster international research collaboration.[28] These networking opportunities are not merely social; they are often the genesis of future research collaborations, joint authorship of publications, student and faculty exchange programs, and the development of shared research agendas. The informal interactions facilitated by conferences—during coffee breaks, poster sessions, or social events—can be as productive as formal presentations in sparking new partnerships.[77] Such collaborations are vital for tackling complex educational challenges that often require diverse expertise and international perspectives.

Enhancing Research Quality and Promoting Innovation

The intellectual exchange and critical debate inherent in academic conferences contribute significantly to enhancing research quality and promoting innovation within the education sector. The peer-review process for conference paper selection, coupled with the constructive feedback received during presentations and discussions, helps researchers refine their ideas, methodologies, and analytical approaches.[2] Exposure to a wide array of cutting-edge research, diverse theoretical perspectives, and novel methodological tools at conferences can inspire new research questions and foster innovative thinking among participants.

Several government funding schemes are strategically designed to stimulate innovation by supporting conferences focused on "emerging areas" of research, as seen with AICTE in India 21, or those explicitly intended to "foster the advancement of the field," a criterion for NSF support in the US.23 Furthermore, government funding often encourages conferences that promote interdisciplinary research, recognizing that solutions to many complex educational and societal problems lie at the intersection of multiple fields.20 These events bring together researchers from different disciplines who might not otherwise interact, leading to the cross-fertilization of ideas and the development of novel, integrated approaches to educational challenges.

Influencing Education Policy and Practice
Government-funded educational conferences frequently serve as important conduits between research and policy, providing platforms for discussing policy-relevant findings and fostering dialogue between academics, policymakers, and practitioners.4 This can lead to more evidence-informed decision-making in the education sector. Funding agencies may strategically support conferences that align with or critically examine existing educational policies or propose new directions. For example, ICSSR-sponsored seminars often focus on "policy relevant issues" 4, directly contributing to the policy discourse in India.

A pertinent case study is the AICTE-VAANI scheme in India, which funds conferences promoting technical education in regional languages.35 This initiative directly supports India's National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, which emphasizes multilingualism and the use of local languages in education. The first edition of VAANI in 2024 facilitated 100 events across 13 regional languages, and the second edition in 2025 expanded to 22 languages and 16 emerging technical fields, with a budget of ₹4 crore for 200 conferences.35 Papered outcomes include the promotion of research publication in regional languages and the fostering of academia-industry collaboration.37 Feedback from participants has highlighted the positive impact on faculty and suggested the need for a comprehensive repository of conference materials to maximize impact.35

Similarly, an ICSSR-sponsored national seminar on the NEP 2020, hosted by Lady Shri Ram College for Women, provided a forum for in-depth discussions on various themes of the policy, including native language instruction, pedagogical innovations like toy-based learning, assessment reforms, and strategies for increasing accessibility to quality education. The seminar brought together academics from various universities and representatives from educational organizations to share implementation experiences, critically analyze policy provisions, and discuss challenges such as the privatization of teacher education and funding for public education in the digital era.86 Another example is an ICSSR-sponsored seminar focused on "Empowering Rural Communities," which aimed to analyze rural employment challenges and generate strategic recommendations for policy reforms related to skill development and government schemes.87 These examples clearly illustrate the direct link between government-funded academic events and the shaping of educational policy discourse and practical implementation strategies.

Supporting Early-Career Researchers and Promoting Diversity
A significant contribution of many government conference funding schemes is their focus on supporting the participation and development of early-career researchers (ECRs), students, and members of underrepresented groups in academia.23 For these individuals, conferences offer invaluable opportunities to present their nascent research, receive mentorship, network with established scholars in their field, and become more fully integrated into the broader academic community.

Agencies like the NSF explicitly require conference proposals to detail approaches for encouraging participation from these groups.23 Similarly, ICSSR travel grants often provide more comprehensive support

for doctoral scholars.34 This targeted support is crucial for nurturing the next generation of educational researchers and for fostering a more diverse and inclusive academic environment. By lowering financial and access barriers, these funding initiatives help to democratize participation in scholarly dialogue, ensuring that a wider range of voices and perspectives contribute to the advancement of educational knowledge.

The impact of government funding often extends beyond the immediate event. SSHRC Connection Grants, for example, are explicitly designed with the understanding that the funded events can "serve as a first step toward more comprehensive and longer-term projects".27 Similarly, DFG funding for international events aims to "establish and expand international networking structures".44 The Global Impact Conference, organized by DA Global since 2013, has become a sustained forum for connecting global education initiatives, promoting inclusive excellence, and enhancing student success, demonstrating the long-term catalytic potential of such gatherings.89 This suggests that an initial investment in a conference can have a multiplier effect, seeding future research collaborations, influencing longer-term research agendas, and building sustained academic networks. Therefore, assessing the full impact of conference funding requires looking beyond immediate outputs to these more enduring, systemic contributions.

Table 2: Summary of Papered Impacts of Government-Funded Educational Conferences

Key Contribution Area	Specific Impacts/Outcomes	Supporting Agency Examples (Illustrative)
Knowledge Dissemination & Scholarly Communication	Presentation of new research, exchange of innovative ideas, peer feedback, publication of proceedings, wider access to findings.	ICSSR, AICTE, NIH, NSF
Academic Networking & International Collaboration	Building professional networks, establishing new national/international contacts, fostering future research collaborations and joint publications.	DFG, SSHRC, ICSSR, NSF
Research Quality & Innovation	Refinement of research ideas/methodologies through feedback, exposure to diverse perspectives, sparking new research questions, support for conferences in emerging/interdisciplinary fields.	NSF, AICTE, DFG
Influence on Education Policy & Practice	Forum for discussing policy-relevant research, bridging research-policy gap, disseminating research supporting/critiquing policies, shaping implementation strategies (e.g., NEP 2020 in India via AICTE-VAANI, ICSSR seminars).	ICSSR, AICTE, MoE (India)

Capacity Building & Equity	Support for participation of early-career researchers, students, and underrepresented groups; integration into academic community; nurturing next generation of researchers.	NSF, ICSSR, DAAD (through specific programs)
Catalytic Role & Long-Term Impact	Seeding future research projects, influencing long-term research agendas, building sustained academic networks and partnerships beyond the event itself.	SSHRC, DFG

Challenges, Criticisms, and Sustainability in Government Financing of Educational Conferences

Despite the significant contributions, the landscape of government funding for educational conferences is fraught with challenges, criticisms, and concerns regarding long-term sustainability. These issues can affect access to funding, the nature of supported conferences, and the overall effectiveness of these public investments.

Navigating the Grant Application and Management Process

A primary hurdle for many seeking government funding is the inherent complexity and bureaucracy of the application and management process.90 Researchers and institutions often dedicate substantial time and resources to administrative tasks associated with grant applications, a phenomenon termed "academic bureaucratization," which detracts from core research and educational activities.91

Stringent eligibility criteria can also pose significant barriers. For instance, requirements related to an institution's age (e.g., AICTE's 8-year existence rule for GOC grants 18) or an individual's specific faculty status or years of experience 4 can inadvertently exclude newer institutions or certain categories of researchers, including many early-career scholars or those with non-traditional academic pathways.

The accessibility of information regarding grant opportunities is another challenge. Government websites and funding portals can be cluttered, difficult to navigate, and may not provide information in a consolidated or easily understandable manner, particularly for first-generation learners or individuals with limited digital literacy.75 This is compounded in some contexts, such as India, by a lack of adequate institutional support or guidance through the application process, especially concerning local language requirements or assistance for those unfamiliar with digital application tools.

Critiques of Funding Allocation and Scheme Design

The peer review process, while a cornerstone of academic funding decisions, is not without its critics. Concerns have been raised about the adequacy of training for reviewers, the inherent difficulty in consistently differentiating between applications of similar merit, and the potential for conscious or unconscious biases based on an applicant's reputation, institutional affiliation, or personal relationships within the review community.93 The process itself can be lengthy, and its outcomes are often uncertain, adding to the administrative burden on applicants.

A more profound concern relates to the potential for political influence and the impact of shifting governmental priorities on funding decisions. There are documented instances and widespread concerns that grant allocations, including those that might support conferences, can be subject to abrupt changes or terminations if they no longer align with the policy agenda of a new administration.95 This introduces a significant element of uncertainty and can disrupt ongoing research dissemination efforts, particularly for topics deemed controversial or out of favor with the current political climate, such as research on LGBTQ+ health, diversity, equity, and inclusion (DEI), or climate science.

This ties into the broader issue of conditional funding and the "government speech doctrine," where governments may attach conditions to funding that could restrict what recipients can say or do.98 Such conditions, if overly broad or ideologically driven, can create a "chilling effect," leading to self-censorship among conference organizers and participants who may avoid critical inquiry or controversial topics to safeguard their funding.98 The demarcation between permissible conditions and infringements on academic freedom can be nebulous and contested.

Furthermore, there is evidence of bias in funding towards certain fields of study. Scholarships, and by extension potentially conference funding, are often disproportionately skewed towards STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) disciplines, reflecting a governmental or societal emphasis on immediate employability and technological advancement. This can disadvantage the humanities and social sciences, limiting opportunities for conferences and scholarly exchange in these vital areas.

Financial Models and Their Implications
The financial models underpinning government grants for conferences have significant implications for accessibility and equity. Reimbursement-based funding, a common practice in India for schemes like AICTE's GOC 18 and UGC's travel grants 31, as well as MoSPI's workshop support 9, requires organizing institutions or individual participants to cover all expenses upfront and seek reimbursement later. This model places a considerable financial burden on applicants, especially those from under-resourced institutions or low-income backgrounds. It can lead to exclusion if upfront capital is unavailable, or force individuals and institutions into debt, thereby undermining the goal of broad participation.75 Delays in the reimbursement process are also a frequently cited problem, further exacerbating financial strain.

Matching fund requirements, such as the 50% mandate for SSHRC Connection Grants in Canada 27, are designed to promote partnerships and leverage diverse funding sources. However, they can also act as a barrier for institutions that lack strong private sector links or alternative funding streams, potentially favoring larger, wealthier, or better-connected institutions over smaller or more isolated ones.

The practical implementation of funding policies can sometimes create a disconnect with stated goals of equity. For example, while many schemes aim to support early-career researchers and diverse participation 23, the complexities of application processes, the financial burdens of reimbursement models, and potential biases in review or priority setting can disproportionately affect these very groups, creating systemic barriers to access.

Accountability, Impact Assessment, and Papering
Ensuring accountability for public funds allocated to conferences is essential, but the processes involved can be challenging. Government financial Papering requirements are often complex, detailed, and resource-intensive for recipient institutions.99 There can be a misalignment between the extensive information mandated in Papers and what various stakeholders—including the public and even government officials—

find genuinely useful, transparent, or understandable.

Measuring the true impact of academic conferences presents another layer of complexity. While immediate outputs like the number of attendees, papers presented, or published proceedings are relatively easy to quantify 4, the more profound, long-term impacts—such as the formation of enduring research networks, the seeding of significant collaborations, tangible influence on educational policy or teaching practices, and broader societal benefits—are much harder to track and attribute directly to a single conference event.77 This difficulty can lead funding agencies to prioritize easily measurable metrics, which may not fully capture the holistic value and long-term return on investment of supporting such scholarly gatherings.88 Non-compliance with Papering requirements, such as the timely submission of proceedings or audited financial statements, typically carries significant consequences, often including debarment from future funding opportunities.

Ensuring Long-Term Sustainability

The long-term sustainability of academic conferences, particularly those that become heavily reliant on government grants, is a pertinent concern. Government funding streams can be unpredictable, subject to annual budgetary allocations, policy shifts, and economic downturns, leading to potential cuts or discontinuation of support.103 This inherent volatility poses a challenge for the stable, long-range planning of conference series or for institutions that depend on such events for their academic vitality.

To mitigate these risks, conference organizers and host institutions may need to actively pursue strategies for diversifying their funding sources. This could involve seeking corporate sponsorships, establishing social enterprise models related to the conference (e.g., charging for premium content or services), building stronger partnerships with philanthropic foundations, or developing robust membership or registration fee structures that ensure financial resilience independent of fluctuating government support.105 Indirect financial pressures on educational institutions, such as cuts to foundational student aid programs like Pell Grants in the US 104, can also affect their overall capacity to support discretionary activities like conference hosting or faculty participation, further underscoring the need for diverse and sustainable funding models for academic events.

The increasing politicization of funding decisions, particularly evident in some national contexts [95], presents a critical challenge. When conference funding becomes, or is perceived to be, contingent on alignment with specific and often transient political ideologies, organizers may feel compelled to self-censor topics or avoid critical perspectives to secure or maintain financial support. This "chilling effect" can significantly narrow the scope of permissible discourse at educational conferences, prioritizing themes that are considered "safe" or aligned with government narratives over those that might be controversial, critical, or purely exploratory but nonetheless academically vital. Such a trend poses a direct threat to academic freedom and diminishes the role of educational conferences as vibrant arenas for open, unfettered, and critical inquiry. Ultimately, this can hinder the advancement of robust knowledge and truly evidence-informed policy in areas of education that may be politically sensitive.

Discussion

The global landscape of government financing for educational conferences is characterized by a diverse array of institutional actors, including direct government ministries, specialized funding agencies, and quasi-autonomous research councils. The common rationale underpinning this support is the recognition that such conferences are pivotal for advancing educational knowledge, fostering professional networks, enhancing

research quality and innovation, and informing policy and practice.[4] However, the mechanisms and priorities vary significantly across nations and agencies.

A comparative analysis reveals distinct national and agency-specific approaches. For instance, India showcases a multi-agency system with bodies like AICTE focusing on technical education and promoting regional languages through initiatives like VAANI [18], while ICSSR champions social science research dissemination with an emphasis on policy relevance and publication of proceedings.[4] In Germany, the DFG places strong emphasis on the international character of events and gender balance among speakers for its conference grants.[46] Canadian SSHRC Connection Grants highlight a partnership model through mandatory matching fund requirements.[27] In the US, the NSF's approach is often decentralized, with directorates having significant discretion, but overarching principles of Intellectual Merit and Broader Impacts guide funding decisions for conferences, including a focus on interdisciplinary research and diverse participation.[20] This contrasts with the more centralized or mission-specific criteria of agencies like NIH.[12]

The funding mechanisms themselves also differ, with some agencies offering dedicated, standalone grants for conference organization, while others integrate conference support as an eligible component within larger research project grants or fellowships. This distinction has implications for the types of conferences that get funded. Standalone grants can support broader community-building events or thematic conferences not tied to a specific ongoing research project, whereas embedded funding ensures dissemination is part of the research lifecycle but may limit the conference's scope to the project's direct outputs.

A critical tension exists in balancing funding priorities between established educational fields and the need to support conferences in novel, emerging, or interdisciplinary areas. While many agencies express interest in innovation and interdisciplinary work [20], the inherent risk aversion in some funding processes or the dominance of established review panels might inadvertently favor conferences in well-trodden areas. Ensuring that funding mechanisms are agile enough to support truly transformative or high-risk educational conference themes remains an ongoing challenge.

Furthermore, the interplay between national interest and academic inquiry is a recurrent theme. Government funding is often, and understandably, directed towards research and dissemination activities that address national priorities or have clear policy relevance.[4] However, this must be balanced with the need to support fundamental, curiosity-driven educational research and a wide spectrum of scholarly perspectives, including critical ones. An overemphasis on immediate applicability or alignment with government agendas could stifle foundational research or critical discourse within educational conferences.

Evaluating the "success" and "impact" of government-funded conferences also presents complexities. While quantifiable metrics like attendee numbers, presented papers, and published proceedings are important [4], they do not capture the full spectrum of benefits. The less tangible, yet often more profound, impacts include the long-term formation of research networks, the seeding of future collaborations, influence on teaching practices, shifts in policy discourse, and the professional development of participants, especially early-career researchers.[77] Funding agencies face the challenge of developing robust evaluation frameworks that can account for these diverse and often delayed impacts, moving beyond easily measurable outputs to assess true transformative value.[99] The current reliance on self-Papered outcomes or basic metrics may underestimate the strategic importance of these scholarly gatherings.

Conclusion and Recommendations

Government institutions across the globe play an undeniably crucial role in financing national and international educational conferences. These events are vital ecosystems for knowledge dissemination, network cultivation, research advancement, innovation, and the critical dialogue that shapes education policy and practice. The financial support provided by governments, through diverse mechanisms ranging from direct grants for conference organization to embedded funding within larger research projects, enables the academic community to convene, collaborate, and contribute to the collective understanding and improvement of education.

The benefits are multifaceted: enhanced scholarly communication, the fostering of international and interdisciplinary collaborations, improvements in research quality through peer interaction, direct influence on educational policy formulation and implementation, and crucial support for the development of early-career researchers and the promotion of diversity within academia. However, this landscape is not without significant challenges. Organizers and participants often face complex application processes, bureaucratic hurdles, and financial models like reimbursement schemes that can create barriers to access, particularly for under-resourced institutions and individuals. Criticisms regarding the potential for political influence on funding priorities, biases in peer review, the "chilling effect" of conditional funding on academic freedom, and difficulties in ensuring long-term sustainability and robust impact assessment are also prevalent.

To optimize the contributions of government-funded educational conferences and address the identified challenges, the following recommendations are proposed:

For Policymakers and Funding Agencies:
1. **Streamline Application and Management Processes:** Efforts should be made to simplify grant application forms, provide clearer and more accessible guidelines (potentially in multiple languages where relevant), reduce bureaucratic delays, and establish more robust support systems for applicants, particularly those from smaller or less-resourced institutions and early-career researchers. This addresses documented difficulties in navigating complex systems.[75]
2. **Re-evaluate and Diversify Financial Models:** Agencies should critically assess the impact of reimbursement-only models and consider implementing or expanding options for advance payments or direct funding, especially for participants or institutions with limited cash flow, to enhance equity and reduce financial burdens.[9] The feasibility and impact of matching fund requirements should also be reviewed to ensure they do not disproportionately disadvantage certain institutions.
3. **Enhance Transparency, Stability, and Peer Review:** Greater transparency in peer review processes and funding decisions is essential. Funding agencies should strive for more stability in their funding priorities to prevent abrupt cancellations or shifts that can undermine research programs and erode trust within the academic community.[93] Continuous training and clear guidelines for peer reviewers can help mitigate biases.
4. **Broaden Impact Assessment Frameworks:** Develop and implement more holistic frameworks for evaluating the impact of funded conferences. These should move beyond easily quantifiable outputs (e.g., number of attendees) to capture long-term outcomes such as network formation, subsequent collaborations, policy influence, and capacity-building effects.[77] This may involve longitudinal tracking or qualitative case studies.
5. **Actively Support Diversity and Interdisciplinarity:** Design funding calls and review criteria that actively promote and support conferences addressing a wide range of educational themes, including critical and emerging areas. Specific mechanisms to encourage and fund interdisciplinary conferences

are crucial for tackling complex educational challenges.[20]

6. **Safeguard Academic Freedom:** Uphold and explicitly state a commitment to academic freedom. While funding may be guided by broad national interests or societal challenges, the processes should ensure that this does not unduly restrict the scope of academic inquiry or critical discourse at educational conferences.[98]

For Conference Organizers:

1. **Strategic Alignment and Funding Diversification:** While aligning conference themes with funder priorities where appropriate can increase funding prospects, organizers should actively seek diverse funding sources (e.g., institutional support, private sponsorships, tiered registration fees) to ensure financial sustainability and maintain intellectual independence.[105]

2. **Focus on Impactful and Inclusive Design:** Clearly articulate the conference's potential for significant knowledge dissemination, robust networking, tangible collaborations, and broader societal or policy impacts within grant proposals.[23] Proactively design conferences to be inclusive, ensuring diverse participation, especially of early-career researchers and those from underrepresented groups, and consider accessible formats (hybrid, multilingual support where feasible).

3. **Develop Robust Dissemination and Follow-up Plans:** Ensure comprehensive plans for disseminating conference outcomes widely (e.g., open access proceedings, summary Papers, policy briefs) and for actively fostering continued collaboration and dialogue among participants post-conference.[4]

By addressing these challenges and implementing strategic improvements, government institutions and conference organizers can work synergistically to enhance the value and impact of educational conferences, ensuring they continue to serve as powerful engines for educational advancement and societal progress.

References

1. Methods to Disseminate Research: A Primer - PMC - PubMed Central, https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC11286224/
2. Why Are International Academic Conferences Essential?, https://globalconference.ca/why-are-international-academic-conferences-essential/
3. Dissemination | Knowledge Mobilization and Research Impact Hub - University of Winnipeg, https://www.uwinnipeg.ca/knowledge-mobilization/km-resources-for-researchers/dissemination.html
4. Organization of International and National Seminars / Conferences in India | Indian Council of Social Science Research - ICSSR, https://icssr.org/organization-international-and-national-seminars-conferences-india
5. Federally Funded Academic Research Requirements: Background and Issues in Brief, https://www.congress.gov/crs-product/R44774
6. Funding education as an investment in the future | #LeadingSDG4 | Education2030 - UNESCO, https://www.unesco.org/sdg4education2030/en/articles/funding-education-investment-future
7. Knowledge Mobilization for Impact: A Multi-Case Study of Education Organizations, https://ijepl.journals.publicknowledgeproject.org/index.php/ijepl/article/download/945/255
8. Trends Shaping Education 2025 - OECD, https://www.oecd.org/en/publications/trends-shaping-education-2025_ee6587fd-en.html
9. Guidelines On Research Study/Seminar (GRANT – IN – AID SCHEME) - MoSPI, https://www.mospi.gov.in/sites/default/files/main_menu/Grant-in-Aid/Grant-in-Aid_Guidelines_2024n.pdf

10. Grants By Ministry Of Education - IndianResearchers.Com, https://indianresearchers.com/2023/03/11/grants-by-ministry-of-education/

11. Grants Overview | U.S. Department of Education, https://www.ed.gov/grants-and-programs/apply-grant/grants-overview-us-department-of-education

12. Conferences and Meetings | Grants & Funding, https://grants.nih.gov/funding/funding-categories/research-development/conference-and-meetings

13. Funding at NSF | NSF - National Science Foundation, https://www.nsf.gov/funding

14. Defining Your Scope, Audience, and Objectives - IEEE CEE, https://events.ieee.org/planning-basics/getting-started/define-scope-audience-objectives/

15. (PDF) Proceedings of the AICTE Sponsored IEEE International Conference on Artificial Intelligence and Knowledge Discovery in Concurrent Engineering - (CECONF 2023) Technical Sponsor: IEEE; Publication Partner CERA Institute, Financial Sponsor: AICTE. The Conference was held at the St. Joseph Institute of Technology, Venue: Audio Visual Hall-1, Administrative Block - ResearchGate, https://www.researchgate.net/publication/367150648_Proceedings_of_the_AICTE_Sponsored_IEEE_International_Conference_on_Artificial_Intelligence_and_Knowledge_Discovery_in_Concurrent_Engineering_-_CECONF_2023_Technical_Sponsor_IEEE_Publication_Partner_C

16. SCOPE: Statewide Communities of Practice for Excellence - UVA School of Education, https://education.virginia.edu/research-initiatives/community-outreach/uva-k-12-advisory-council/scope-statewide-communities-practice-excellence

17. Recent Seminars and Workshops - Welcome To ISEC, https://www.isec.ac.in/recent-seminars-and-workshops/

18. AICTE Grant for Organizing Conference (GOC) 2025 - Government Schemes, https://www.egovtschemes.com/grant-for-organizing-conference/

19. Grant For Organizing Conference - myScheme, https://www.myscheme.gov.in/schemes/goc

20. Learn About Interdisciplinary Research - Research Approaches | NSF, https://www.nsf.gov/funding/learn/research-types/learn-about-interdisciplinary-research

21. AICTE GRANT FOR ORGANIZING CONFERENCE (GOC), https://www.aicte-india.org/sites/default/files/Approved%20GOC%20Scheme%20document.pdf

22. Getting Started - Funding at NSF, https://www.nsf.gov/funding/getting-started

23. Conference Proposals and Supplemental Funding Requests - Directorate for Biological Sciences (BIO) | NSF, https://www.nsf.gov/bio/conference-supplement-guidance

24. Grant General Conditions (GC-1) dated May 19, 2025 - National Science Foundation, https://nsf-gov-resources.nsf.gov/files/gc1-may25.pdf?VersionId=RdriMqnd62.ey0QVsxuF0zglt8ltlwaS

25. Chapter VII: Award Administration - Proposal & Award Policies & Procedures Guide (PAPPG) (NSF 23-1), https://www.nsf.gov/policies/pappg/23-1/ch-7-award-administration

26. Overview of the NSF Proposal and Award Process - Funding at NSF, https://www.nsf.gov/funding/overview

27. Connection Grants - sshrc crsh, https://www.sshrc-crsh.gc.ca/funding-financement/programs-programmes/connection_grants-subventions_connexion-eng.aspx

28. SSHRC Connection Grants – May 2025 - Research at FIMS, Law and Music, https://research-fimulaw.uwo.ca/2025/03/03/sshrc-connection-grants-may-2025/

29. SSHRC Connection Grants: 2024 competitions | Research Alerts - University of Guelph, https://www.uoguelph.ca/research/alerts/content/sshrc-connection-grants-2024-competitions

30. Connection Grants - sshrc crsh, https://www.sshrc-crsh.gc.ca/funding-financement/programs-programmes/connection_grants-subventions_connexion-eng.aspx?mkt_tok=eyJpIjoiTTJKa05XSTJaakUxT0RCCaiIsInQiOiJEM2Y2VURhc0xlQzB2Z2pMOWFZUTVGVzV4NVF0OGh1NmtUNndnbExxZWhpa0gxZnduZzzRUWUVDYTZHcmg5VzJGGU01pdW5CCM

3hzRVRsRGVmRFpiWDdaZz09In0%253D&wbdisable=true

31. How to Apply for the UGC Travel Grant Scheme: Benefits and ..., https://www.egovtschemes.com/travel-grant-scheme-for-college-teachers-college-librarians-vice-chancellors-commission-members-and-ugc-officers/

32. Travel Grant Scheme for College Teachers/ Vice Chancellors/ Commission members - UGC, https://www.ugc.gov.in/oldpdf/xplanpdf/travelgrant.pdf

33. Participation In International Seminar Abroad | Indian Council of ..., https://icssr.org/participation-international-seminar-abroad

34. Guidelines Participation In International Seminar Abroad - ICSSR, https://icssr.org/sites/default/files/2024-12/Participation_In_International_Seminar_Abroad.pdf

35. AICTE to give ₹4 crore to colleges for conferences in regional languages - Hindustan Times, https://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news/aicte-to-give-4-crore-to-colleges-for-conferences-in-regional-languages-101742400545824.html

36. Second phase of AICTE-VAANI focuses on technical terms in regional languages - EducationTimes.com, https://www.educationtimes.com/article/campus-beat-college-life/99738046/second-phase-of-aicte-vaani-focuses-on-technical-terms-in-regional-languages

37. AICTE to Allocate ₹4 Crore for Technical Conferences in Regional Languages Under VAANI Scheme! | Sakshi Education, https://education.sakshi.com/en/engineering/education-news/aicte-allocate-rs4-crore-vaani-scheme-173869

38. AICTE to grant Rs 4 cr for regional language conferences under VAANI scheme, https://www.business-standard.com/education/news/aicte-to-grant-rs-4-cr-for-regional-language-conferences-under-vaani-scheme-nc-125032000373_1.html

39. International Travel Support (ITS) - The Electronic Project Proposal ..., https://anrfonline.in/ANRF/its

40. e-PMS Scheme and format - DST Online, https://onlinedst.gov.in/projectproposalformat.aspx

41. Ministry of Science & Technology - DST Online, https://onlinedst.gov.in/Documents/ProjectProposalFormat/SchemeId_12_Scheme_FIST_2025_Advertisement_1stV.doc

42. Department of Science and Technology Year End Review 2024 - PIB, https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleseDetailm.aspx?PRID=2087506

43. Guidelines for Organization of International and National Seminars - ICSSR, https://icssr.org/sites/default/files/2025-02/Organization-of-International-and-National-Seminars.pdf

44. Funding in an International Context - DFG, German Research Foundation, https://www.dfg.de/en/research-funding/funding-opportunities/funding

45. International Scientific Events - DFG, German Research Foundation, https://www.dfg.de/en/research-funding/funding-opportunities/programmes/international-cooperation/international-events

46. Guidelines International Scientific Events and Annual ... - DFG, https://www.dfg.de/resource/blob/167324/c5cbe2c9a36c27782531e4695d04b7e1/1-09-en-data.pdf

47. DAAD Scholarships - An Overview, https://www.daad.de/en/studying-in-germany/scholarships/daad-scholarships/

48. Grants for alumni events - DAAD, https://www.daad.de/en/alumni/grants-for-alumni-events/

49. DAAD funding for organizing conferences for doctoral and postdoctoral researchers - Uni Mannheim, https://www.uni-mannheim.de/en/news/daad-foerderung-zur-konferenzausrichtung-fuer-promovierende-und-postdocs/

50. New DAAD funding programmes announced - Uni Wuppertal, https://www.uni-wuppertal.de/en/international/news-international/detail/neue-daad-foerderprogramme-ausgeschrieben/

51. Find Funding - DAAD Office New York, https://www.daad.org/en/find-funding/

52. Apply for funding – UKRI, https://www.ukri.org/apply-for-funding/

53. UKRI policy fellowships 2025 - DEMENTIA RESEARCHER - NIHR, https://www.dementiaresearcher.nihr.ac.uk/funding/ukri-policy-fellowships-2025/

54. Get funding for international research - UKRI, https://www.ukri.org/apply-for-funding/get-funding-for-international-research/

55. accessed January 1, 1970, https://www.ukri.org/apply-for-funding/funding-finder/

56. Find out if you can apply for funding - UKRI, https://www.ukri.org/apply-for-funding/before-you-apply/find-out-if-you-can-apply-for-funding/

57. Open Access for UKRI-funded researchers - University of Sussex, https://www.sussex.ac.uk/library/open-research/open-access/rcuk-open-access

58. UK RESEARCH AND INNOVATION fEC GRANTS STANDARD TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF GRANT, https://www.ukri.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/03/UKRI-28032025-UKRI_fEC-Grant-Terms-And-Conditions-April-2025.pdf

59. ANR – French National Research Agency, https://projects.research-and-innovation.ec.europa.eu/en/funding/funding-opportunities/funding-programmes-and-open-calls/horizon-europe/eu-missions-horizon-europe/restore-our-ocean-and-waters/anr-french-national-research-agency

60. Funding instruments - ANR, https://anr.fr/en/anrs-role-in-research/values-and-commitments/funding-instruments/

61. Funding research - Australian Research Council, https://www.arc.gov.au/funding-research

62. Australian Research Council: Home, https://www.arc.gov.au/

63. Applying for a grant? | Australian Research Council, https://www.arc.gov.au/funding-research/apply-funding/grant-application

64. ARC redesign 'will set funding direction for next two decades' - Research Professional News, https://www.researchprofessionalnews.com/rr-news-australia-government-agencies-2025-3-arc-redesign-will-set-funding-direction-for-next-two-decades/

65. Future Fellowships | Australian Research Council, https://www.arc.gov.au/funding-research/funding-schemes/discovery-program/future-fellowships

66. ARC Future Fellowships - Research support - The University of Queensland, https://research-support.uq.edu.au/resources-and-support/research-office/research-grants/funding-schemes/australian-research-council/arc-future-fellowships

67. ARC Industrial Transformation Training Centres - Research support - The University of Queensland, https://research-support.uq.edu.au/resources-and-support/research-office/research-grants/funding-schemes/australian-research-council/arc-industrial-transformation-training-centres

68. ARC Centres of Excellence - Research support - The University of Queensland, https://research-support.uq.edu.au/resources-and-support/research-office/research-grants/funding-schemes/australian-research-council/arc-centres-excellence

69. Australian Research Council (ARC) PhD Funding: A Comprehensive Guide | DiscoverPhDs, https://www.discoverphds.com/advice/funding/guide-to-australian-research-council-arc-phd-funding

70. Financing education | UNESCO, https://www.unesco.org/en/education-policies/financing

71. On 19 March 2025, the International Fund for Cultural Diversity (IFCD) launches its 16th call for funding requests - UNESCO, https://www.unesco.org/creativity/sites/default/files/medias/fichiers/2025/03/16_IFCD_call_2025_en_0.pdf

72. Apply for funding | Diversity of Cultural Expressions - UNESCO, https://www.unesco.org/creativity/en/ifcd/apply

73. Youth for Peace: Fully-funded UNESCO Intercultural Leadership Programme – Apply Now,

https://opportunitiesforyouth.org/2025/05/29/youth-for-peace-fully-funded-unesco-intercultural-leadership-programme-apply-now/

74. Key Conference Outcomes in Education - the United Nations, https://www.un.org/en/development/devagenda/education.shtml

75. Why many marginalised students can't access scholarships - India Development Review, https://idronline.org/article/education/why-many-marginalised-students-cant-access-scholarships/

76. Chapter II: Proposal Preparation Instructions - Proposal & Award Policies & Procedures Guide (PAPPG) (NSF 24-1), https://www.nsf.gov/policies/pappg/24-1/ch-2-proposal-preparation

77. What are the social and scientific benefits of participating at academic conferences? Insights from a survey among doctoral students and postdocs in Germany, https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC7499794/

78. Benefits of Attending Conferences for Students, https://globalconference.ca/benefits-of-attending-conferences-for-students/

79. 2024-25 Seed Grants for International Activities Advance International Innovation and Collaboration - UC Davis Global Affairs, https://globalaffairs.ucdavis.edu/news/2024-25-seed-grants-international-activities-advance-international-innovation-collaboration

80. International Collaboration Opportunities - Office of International Science and Engineering (OD/OISE) | NSF, https://www.nsf.gov/oise/international-collaborations

81. International Research and Studies | U.S. Department of Education, https://www.ed.gov/grants-and-programs/grants-higher-education/ifle/international-research-and-studies

82. Research-Practice Partnerships in Education: The State of the Field - William T. Grant Foundation, https://wtgrantfoundation.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/RPP_State-of-the-Field_2021.pdf

83. Volume 2444: AICTE Sponsored National Online Conference on Data Science and Intelligent Information Technology | AIP Publishing Print on Demand, https://printorders.aip.org/proceedings/2444

84. Cutting research funding would make education less effective and efficient, https://www.brookings.edu/articles/cutting-research-funding-would-make-education-less-effective-and-efficient/

85. NSF 13-518: Integrated NSF Support Promoting Interdisciplinary Research and Education (INSPIRE), https://www.nsf.gov/funding/opportunities/inspire-integrated-nsf-support-promoting-interdisciplinary-research/504852/nsf13-518/solicitation

86. Envisioning Education for Social Transformation: ICSSR-sponsored National Seminar on NEP 2020 - Lady Shri Ram College, https://lsr.edu.in/envisioning-education-for-social-transformation-icssr-sponsored-national-seminar-on-nep-2020/

87. Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi Two Day National Seminar on - SILVER JUBILEE GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, https://sjgckurnool.edu.in/Pdfs/Economics_National_Semiar_2025.pdf

88. Assessing Research Impact in Indian Conference Proceedings: Insights from Collaboration and Citations - arXiv, https://arxiv.org/html/2502.02997v1

89. 2025 Global Impact Conference - DA Global Access Network, https://daglobal.org/event/global-impact-conference/

90. Funded Research at a US University: Death by Bureaucracy - Substack, https://open.substack.com/pub/hxstem/p/funded-research-at-a-us-university?utm_source=post&comments=true&utm_medium=web

91. Bureaucratization in Public Research Institutions - PMC - PubMed Central, https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC2758356/

92. GAO-23-106797, Grants Management: Observations on Challenges with Access, Use, and Oversight,

https://www.gao.gov/assets/gao-23-106797.pdf

93. Threats to grant peer review: a qualitative study - PMC, https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC11842976/

94. grant reviews ongoing : r/NIH - Reddit, https://www.reddit.com/r/NIH/comments/1jz8om8/grant_reviews_ongoing/

95. Federal Grant Cuts in Researchers' Own Words (opinion) - Inside Higher Ed, https://www.insidehighered.com/opinion/views/2025/04/07/federal-grant-cuts-researchers-own-words-opinion

96. In the Wake of High-Profile Terminations of Grants and Cooperative Agreements, Courts Begin to Weigh In | Government Contracts Law, https://www.governmentcontractslaw.com/2025/03/in-the-wake-of-high-profile-terminations-of-grants-and-cooperative-agreements-courts-begin-to-weigh-in/

97. Three-fourths of NSF funding cuts hit education - The Hechinger Paper, https://hechingerPaper.org/proof-points-three-fourths-nsf-funding-cuts-education/

98. Can Government Cut Funding Based on Speech, Protest Issues? - Freedom Forum, https://www.freedomforum.org/government-funding/

99. Why Government Financial Papers Fall Short: The Case for Smarter Budgeting Solutions, https://springbrooksoftware.com/why-government-financial-Papers-fall-short-the-case-for-smarter-budgeting-solutions/

100. Evaluation of the Research Grants Programme - The National Lottery Community Fund, https://www.tnlcommunityfund.org.uk/media/insights/documents/er_rg2011.pdf?mtime=20231205133222&focal=none

101. [2502.02997] Assessing Research Impact in Indian Conference Proceedings: Insights from Collaboration and Citations - arXiv, https://arxiv.org/abs/2502.02997

102. Assessing Research Impact in Indian Conference Proceedings: Insights from Collaboration and Citations - ResearchGate, https://www.researchgate.net/publication/388755039_Assessing_Research_Impact_in_Indian_Conference_Proceedings_Insights_from_Collaboration_and_Citations

103. Budget Challenges Impacting Higher Ed Research Funding - E&I Cooperative Services, https://www.eandi.org/resources/ei-blog/budget-challenges-higher-ed-research-funding

104. Pell grant cuts threaten state college access goals - Brookings Institution, https://www.brookings.edu/articles/pell-grant-cuts-threaten-state-college-access-goals/

105. 10 Strategies to Reduce NGO Dependence on Donations and Grants - fundsforNGOs, https://www2.fundsforngos.org/articles/10-strategies-to-reduce-ngo-dependence-on-donations-and-grants/

106. Higher education funding in the US: A broad overview - The Journalist's Resource, https://journalistsresource.org/home/higher-education-funding-college-tuition-overview/

107. Grants and Contributions - Open Government Portal - Canada.ca, https://search.open.canada.ca/grants/record/sshrc-crsh,207-2023-2024-Q2-00537,current

108. A New Plan for Australian Research Council Funded Research - DASSH, https://dassh.edu.au/a-new-plan-for-australian-research-council-funded-research/

109. DFG Research Grants: Guide to PhD Funding in Germany 2025 - DiscoverPhDs, https://www.discoverphds.com/advice/funding/dfg-research-grants

110. Commonwealth Campuses Group Travel Grant - Penn State Global, https://global.psu.edu/page/commonwealth-campuses-group-travel-grant

111. Professional Experience Grants (PEGs) | Commonwealth University, https://www.commonwealthu.edu/cost-and-aid/loans-and-grants/professional-experience-grants

112. UNESCO sites as partners for Education for Sustainable Development,

https://www.unesco.de/assets/dokumente/Deutsche_UNESCO-Kommission/02_Publikationen/Publikation_UNESCO_2025-Sites_as_ESD_partners-Implementation_guide.pdf

113. Funding finder - UKRI, https://www.ukri.org/opportunity/
114. DAAD: German Academic Exchange Service, https://www.daad.de/en/
115. Education Sector Gets Largest Budget Ever: Industry Leaders Share Exclusive Insights with ObserveNow, https://observenow.com/2025/02/education-sector-gets-largest-budget-ever-industry-leaders-share-exclusive-insights-with-observenow/
116. Successful School Management in India: Case Studies of Navodaya Vidyalayas, https://www.researchgate.net/publication/226991627_Successful_School_Management_in_India_Case_Studies_of_Navodaya_Vidyalayas
117. A New Path Forward: Alternative Funding Models in International Education - NAFSA, https://www.nafsa.org/ie-magazine/2025/3/13/new-path-forward-alternative-funding-models-international-education
118. Year End Review 2024: Department of School Education & Literacy - Press Release: Press Information Bureau, https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleseDetail.aspx?PRID=2091737
119. Quality Education India Development Impact Bond, https://golab.bsg.ox.ac.uk/knowledge-bank/case-studies/quality-education-india-dib/
120. Full article: Is India's higher education system a case of elusive inclusive development?, https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/2331186X.2024.2428874
121. Travel Grant for International Conference - Allconferencealert Blog, https://www.allconferencealert.com/blog/travel-grant-for-international-conference/
122. GUIDELINES RELATING TO TRAVEL GRANTS ASSISTANCE - MoSPI, https://www.mospi.gov.in/sites/default/files/main_menu/training/guidelines_travel_grant_assistance.pdf
123. Best Education Events & Conferences in India – Everything you need to know, https://education.economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/industry/best-education-events-conferences-in-india-everything-you-need-to-know/121019952
124. Research Project Advance Knowledge for Sustainable Development - IPE India, https://www.ipeindia.org/research-projects/
125. Issue Brief: Restore and Sustain Federal Investment in International Education | NAFSA, https://www.nafsa.org/issue-brief-restore-and-sustain-federal-investment-international-education
126. The future of government-funded research at universities - NPR, https://www.npr.org/2025/06/05/nx-s1-5418392/the-future-of-government-funded-research-at-universities
127. Funding Opportunities from other Organisations - DAAD, https://www.daad.de/en/studying-in-germany/scholarships/funding-options/
128. Evaluation of Innovation Excellence Indicators | Vol I - Principal Scientific Adviser, https://psa.gov.in/CMS/web/sites/default/files/publication/R%26D%20Paper%20Volume%201.pdf
129. Human Services Research Dissemination: What Works? - The Administration for Children and Families, https://acf.gov/sites/default/files/documents/opre/litreview.pdf
130. NIH Definition of Clinical Trial Case Studies | Grants & Funding, https://grants.nih.gov/policy-and-compliance/policy-topics/clinical-trials/case-studies
131. Governance in UGC-funded Higher Education Institutions in Hong Kong, https://www.ugc.edu.hk/doc/eng/ugc/publication/Paper/Paper20160330/full.pdf
132. University Grants Committee Research Assessment Exercise 2026 Guidance Notes, https://www.ugc.edu.hk/doc/eng/ugc/rae/2026/gn_jul24.pdf
133. Guidelines of 2nd Call for ICSSR Longitudinal Studies in Social and Human Sciences,

https://icssr.org/sites/default/files/2025-05/guidelines--LSS-2025.pdf

134. INDIAN COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH - ICSSR, https://icssr.org/sites/default/files/2024-12/V_Bharat_2024_Updated_Guidelines.pdf

135. WHAT HAVE WE LEARNED ABOUT 'CAPTURING IMPACTS' IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES - sshrc crsh, https://www.sshrc-crsh.gc.ca/about-au_sujet/publications/Compendium_e.pdf

136. EVALUATION OF THE INITIATIVE ON THE NEW ECONOMY (INE) - sshrc crsh, https://www.sshrc-crsh.gc.ca/about-au_sujet/publications/INE_Final_Paper_FinalE.pdf

137. The German Higher Education System - DAAD, https://static.daad.de/media/daad_de/pdfs_nicht_barrierefrei/in-deutschland-studieren-forschen-lehren/daad_hs_brosch%C3%BCre_en_web_rz.pdf

138. Higher education funding - Eurydice - European Union, https://eurydice.eacea.ec.europa.eu/eurypedia/germany/higher-education-funding

139. Opportunities for Early-Career Researchers - Funding at NSF, https://www.nsf.gov/funding/early-career-researchers

140. Funding competition Future Leaders Fellowships: Round 10, business and non-academic, https://apply-for-innovation-funding.service.gov.uk/competition/2058/overview/0f904547-f415-4fb9-94a7-0701c38a2ba1

141. DAAD: German Academic Exchange Service Fellowship - UW Graduate School, https://grad.uw.edu/funding_posts/daad-german-academic-exchange-service-fellowship/

142. Assessment of impact of AICTE funding on R&D and educational development, https://ideas.repec.org/a/spr/scient/v65y2005i2d10.1007_s11192-005-0264-5.html

143. How Competition for Funding Impacts Scientific Practice: Building Pre-fab Houses but no Cathedrals, https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC10864468/

144. How Money Matters: Education Funding and Student Outcomes | Learning Policy Institute, https://learningpolicyinstitute.org/product/how-money-matters-factsheet

145. Cooperation India (DST) - NWO, https://www.nwo.nl/en/researchprogrammes/international-programmes/global-programmes/india/cooperation-india-dst

146. ICSSR Sponsored 1st PAN-NIT National Conference on Management (NCM) 2025, https://www.researchgate.net/publication/391597212_ICSSR_Sponsored_1st_PAN-NIT_National_Conference_on_Management_NCM_2025

147. Annual Paper 2023-24 - ICSSR, https://icssr.org/sites/default/files/2025-03/Annual_Paper_2024_English_Final_Web.pdf

148. SSHRC-funded projects concerning new ways of learning, https://www.sshrc-crsh.gc.ca/society-societe/community-communite/ifca-iac/synopses-sommaires/ksg_learning-ssc_apprentissage-eng.aspx

149. Award Recipients for Insight Development Grants: 2024 Competition - sshrc crsh, https://www.sshrc-crsh.gc.ca/results-resultats/recipients-recipiendaires/2024/idg-sds-eng.aspx

150. Funded by the German Research Foundation DFG - Universität Bremen, https://www.uni-bremen.de/en/research/research-institutions-projects/funded-by-the-dfg

151. DFG Presents "Funding Atlas 2024": Key Figures as a Source of Science Policy Information and a Decision-Making Aid, https://www.dfg.de/en/service/press/press-releases/2024/press-release-no-48

152. How to overcome education funding issues in public schools | Hāpara, https://hapara.com/blog/how-to-overcome-education-funding-issues-in-public-schools/

153. 5 Ways the Education Department Affects Higher Ed, https://www.insidehighered.com/news/government/student-aid-policy/2025/02/07/five-ways-education-department-impacts-higher-ed

154. How Education Funding Matters: Lessons From NAEP, the Pandemic, and Recovery Efforts, https://learningpolicyinstitute.org/blog/how-education-funding-matters-lessons-naep-pandemic-and-recovery-efforts

155. PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEME - AICTE, https://www.aicte-india.org/sites/default/files/fds/APDS%20PDFjune102021.pdf

156. Summaries of Projects under UGC Funding Schemes for Teaching & Learning - PolyU, https://www.polyu.edu.hk/learning_teaching/promoting-l-t-innovation/teaching-and-learning-related-projects/summaries-of-projects-under-ugc-funding-schemes-for-teaching-learning/

157. Results of UGC Funding Scheme for Teaching and Learning Related Proposals (2016-19 Triennium) - HKBU CHTL, https://chtl.hkbu.edu.hk/teachers/teaching-grants/Results-of-UGC-Funding-2016-2019.html

158. ICSSR Sponsored Ten Days Research Methodology Course For Women Research Scholars In Social Sciences Organised By Department Of Studies And Research In Library And Information Science And Karnataka State Open University Library - IndianResearchers.Com, https://indianresearchers.com/2025/05/28/icssr-sponsored-ten-days-research-methodology-course-for-women-research-scholars-in-social-sciences-organised-by-department-of-studies-and-research-in-library-and-information-science/

159. Paper of the Committee Constituted by the Government of India to Review the Functioning of ICSSR ew Delhi 28 - Ministry of Education, https://www.education.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/document-Papers/Final-Paper-ICSSR.pdf

160. Annual Papers 2022-23 - Department Of Science & Technology, https://dst.gov.in/sites/default/files/DST%20Annual%20Papers%202022-23%20English.pdf

161. Connection Grants—Applicant instructions - sshrc crsh, https://www.sshrc-crsh.gc.ca/funding-financement/instructions/cg-sc/applicant-candidat-eng.aspx

162. DFG projects | FAU Erlangen-Nürnberg, https://www.fau.eu/research/collaborative-research/dfg-projects/

163. Inclusive education in India: Challenges and opportunities, https://education.economictimes.indiatimes.com/blog/inclusive-education-in-india-challenges-and-opportunities/120888346

164. Evaluation and lessons learned from the dissemination and implementation science scholars program in the national cancer prevention and control research network, https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC11626604/

165. Catalyst @ Penn GSE - University of Pennsylvania, https://www.gse.upenn.edu/our-expertise/catalyst-penn-gse

166. Is Data Driving or Hijacking Education Policy? - Stanford Social Innovation Review, https://ssir.org/articles/entry/india-education-policy-data

167. SSHRC Insight Development Grant: Strategies for Success - Research & Innovation, https://research.utoronto.ca/sites/default/files/2025-01/SSHRC%202025%20UofT%20RSO_IDG_info%20session_Final.pdf

168. DFG, German Research Foundation - FAQ: Open Access Publication Funding, https://www.dfg.de/en/research-funding/proposal-funding-process/faq/oa-publication-funding

169. Access & Accountability 2024 | Yale Law School, https://law.yale.edu/isp/initiatives/floyd-abrams-institute-freedom-expression/access-accountability-conferences/access-accountability-2024

170. Chapter VI: NSF Awards - Proposal & Award Policies & Procedures Guide (PAPPG) (NSF 24-1), https://www.nsf.gov/policies/pappg/24-1/ch-6-nsf-awards

171. Longitudinal Study of the Impacts of Young Adults' Education and Graduation on Job Opportunities - ResearchGate,

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/387759291_Longitudinal_Study_of_the_Young_Adults'_Education_and_Graduation_on_Job_Opportunities

172. The National Longitudinal Surveys of Youth: research highlights - Bureau of Labor Statistics, https://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2015/article/the-national-longitudinal-surveys-of-youth-research-highlights.htm

173. ICSSR: Home | Indian Council of Social Science Research, https://icssr.org/

174. Connection Achievement Paper - sshrc crsh, https://www.sshrc-crsh.gc.ca/funding-financement/using-utiliser/achievement-realisation/pdf/Connection_Grants_Achievement_Paper-eng.pdf

175. SSHRC Institutional Grants (SIG), https://www.sshrc-crsh.gc.ca/funding-financement/programs-programmes/institutional_grants-subventions_institutionnelles-eng.aspx

176. Knowledge Synthesis Grants - Funding - sshrc crsh, https://www.sshrc-crsh.gc.ca/funding-financement/programs-programmes/ksg_interconnected_world-ssc_monde_interconnecte-eng.aspx

177. Knowledge Synthesis Grants: Envisioning Governance Systems that Work - sshrc crsh, https://www.sshrc-crsh.gc.ca/funding-financement/programs-programmes/ksg_governance_systems-ssc_systemes_gouvernance-eng.aspx

178. IMPACT OF USAID WITHDRAWAL ON GLOBAL EDUCATION AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT - ETF (europa.eu), https://www.etf.europa.eu/sites/default/files/2025-04/USAID%20doc%20%282%29.pdf

179. Education Research Grants | IES, https://ies.ed.gov/funding/research/education-research-grants

180. Education Innovation and Research | U.S. Department of Education, https://www.ed.gov/grants-and-programs/grants-special-populations/economically-disadvantaged-students/education-innovation-and-research

181. Education Policy Issues in 2020 and Beyond | American University, https://soeonline.american.edu/blog/education-policy-issues/

182. The Effect of Extra School Funding on Students' Academic Achievements under a Centralized School Financing System - MIT Press Direct, https://direct.mit.edu/edfp/article/18/1/1/109966/The-Effect-of-Extra-School-Funding-on-Students

183. A Two Week ICSSR Sponsored Capacity Building Program For The Young Social Sciences Faculty On Entrepreneurship And Startups By INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISE - IndianResearchers.Com, https://indianresearchers.com/2025/05/08/a-two-week-icssr-sponsored-capacity-building-program-for-the-young-social-sciences-faculty-on-entrepreneurship-and-startups-by-institute-of-public-enterprise/

184. ICSSR Sponsored two days National Seminar On Revitalizing Education: Exploring the Role of Indian Knowledge Systems in Ancient - Amguri College, https://amguricollege.com/admin/news/6793c1c09e5d2.pdf

185. accessed January 1, 1970, https://icssr.org/sites/default/files/2024-12/Participation_In_International_Seminar_Abroad.pdf

186. Funding at NSF | NSF - National Science Foundation, https://www.nsf.gov/funding/

187. accessed January 1, 1970, https://www.arc.gov.au/funding

188. accessed January 1, 1970, https.dfg.de/en/research-funding/funding-opportunities/funding

189. accessed January 1, 1970, https.arc.gov.au/funding

190. accessed January 1, 1970, https://www.nsf.gov/funding/pgm_list.jsp?org=NSF&ord=date&letter=A

191. accessed January 1, 1970, https://www.arc.gov.au/funding/grant-opportunities/listing

192. accessed January 1, 1970, https://www.daad.de/en/information-services-for-higher-education-institutions/funding-programmes/

193. accessed January 1, 1970,

https://new.nsf.gov/funding/opportunities/search?keyword=conference&status=all

194. accessed January 1, 1970, https://www.arc.gov.au/funding/grant-opportunities

195. accessed January 1, 1970, https://www.daad.de/en/information-services-for-higher-education-institutions/funding-programmes/all-programmes/

196. www.nsf.gov, https://www.nsf.gov/pubs/policydocs/pappg22_2/pappg_2.jsp#IIE7