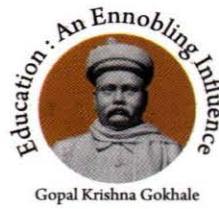


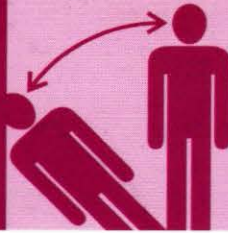
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# Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics

(Deemed to be University)  
Pune – 411 004

**ANNUAL REPORT 2010-2011**



**Centre for the Study  
of Social Exclusion  
and Inclusive Policy  
(CSSE&IP)**



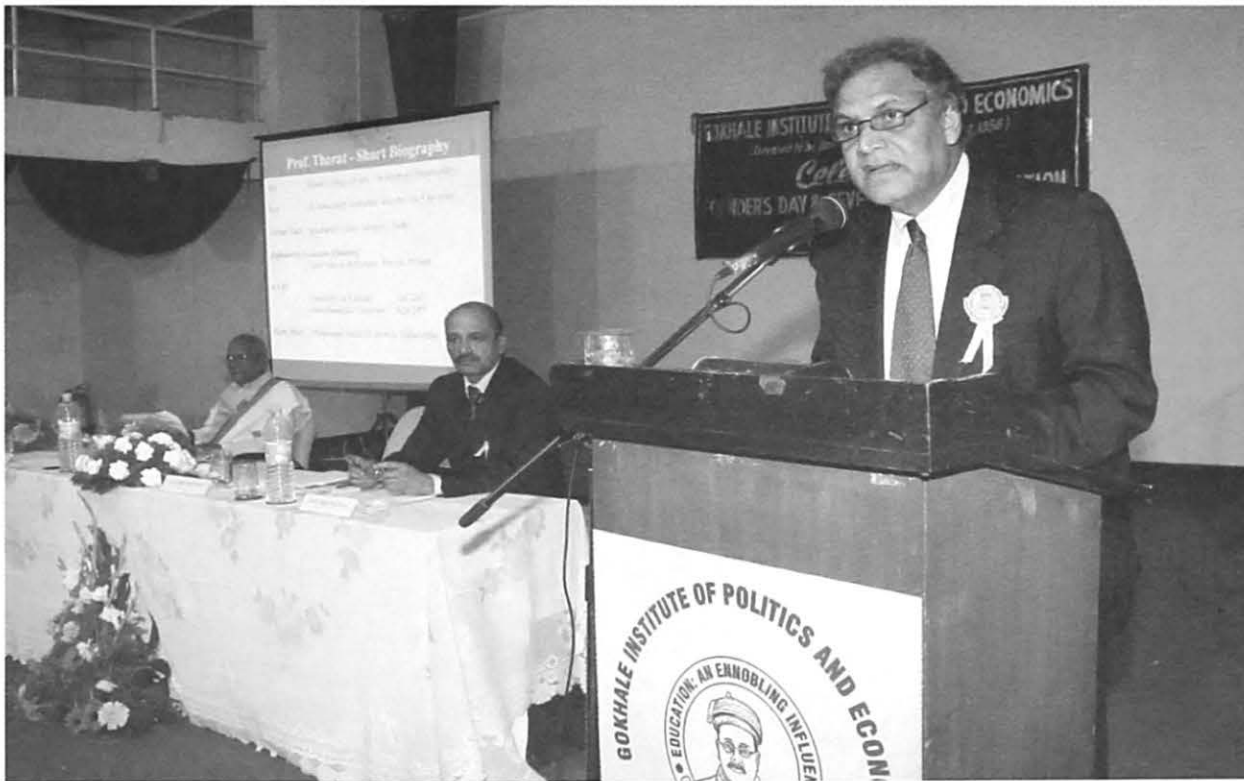






## **Acknowledgement**

It was the idea and initiative of Prof. Sukhdeo Thorat to start the Centre for the Study of Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy in universities and institutes. The Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics takes this opportunity to thank him and the UGC staff for granting us this Centre. The Institute is also grateful to him for delivering the convocation address at GIPE. In his address he emphasized the need for making higher education more inclusive and pointed out how there was poor response to the UGC's model college scheme, especially in Maharashtra.



**Prof. Sukhdeo Thorat, Chairman, University Grants Commission, delivering the convocation address at Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics on 14th January 2011. Also seen in the picture are Shri. Madhusudan Sahoo, Chariman, Board of Management, Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics and Prof. Rajas Parchure, Officiating Director of the Institute.**





## **Contents**

**Aims and Objectives of the Centre / 5**

**Advisory Committee / 7**

**Faculty Members with their specialization / 9**

**Research projects completed and in progress / 11**

**Publications of the Faculty Members / 14**

**Faculty participation in Conferences, Seminars, Workshops, Lectures, etc / 15**

**M.A. and Ph.D. Programmes: Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy / 17**

**Seminars/ Conferences / Workshops organized at the Institute / 19**

**Public Lecture Series / 21**

**Working Paper Series / 23**





## **Aims and Objectives of the Centre**

The Centre for the Study of Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy (CSSE&IP) at the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics (GIPE), Pune is a multi-disciplinary research centre established with the UGC grant in the year 2008 (Eleventh Plan) to carry out research and teaching in the areas of social exclusion, discriminatory studies and inclusive policy. The key objective of the Centre is to conceptualize and problematize discrimination, exclusion and inclusion based on caste, ethnicity and religion. The Centre proposes to focus on developing understanding of the nature and dynamics of social exclusion and discrimination at both theoretical and empirical levels.

The Centre also focuses on doing collaborative research/ other academic activities with NGOs working for the marginalized groups. The important objective of the Centre is to disseminate knowledge and sensitize on patterns of discrimination and exclusion to the public at large by holding public lecture series at the Institute.







## Advisory Committee

<b>Composition</b>	<b>Nature of membership</b>	<b>Nominating / Appointing Authorities</b>	<b>Name of the Member</b>
Director	Ex-officio	-	Prof. Rajas Parchure
Two members from teaching and research faculties	Member	Director	1. Prof. S.N. Tripathy 2. Dr. R. Nagrajan
Two or three eminent social workers / scientists nominated from outside	Member	Director	1. Prof. Suhas Palshikar, Dept. of Political Science, University of Pune, 2. Prof. Vidyut Bhagwat, University of Pune, Pune
Nominee of the Chairman, UGC	Member	Chairman, UGC	Prof. R.S. Deshpande, ISEC, Bangalore
The Director shall be the Chairman of the Advisory Committee.			





### **Faculty Members with their specialization**

<b>Name of the Faculty</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>Specialization</b>	<b>Qualifications</b>
Prof. S.N. Tripathy	Professor	Development Economics, Tribal Economics and Labour Economics	M.A., Ph.D., LL.M.
Dr. Prashant Bansode	Reader	Sociology of Agrarian Society, Sociology of Marginalized Groups, Sociology of Social Movements	M.A., Ph.D., NET
Dr. Anjali Radkar	Reader	Statistics and Population Studies	M.Sc. Statistics, M.P.S., Ph.D. (Population Studies), NET
Mr. Sunil Bhosale	Research Associate	Microfinance, Industry and Labour Economics	M.A. Economics, Ph.D. Submitted (December- 2009)





## Research projects completed and in progress

### Completed Research Projects

An Evaluation of NBCFDC Schemes in the State of Gujarat, completed in March 2011 by Prof. S.N. Tripathy. This study was sponsored by National Backward Classes Finance & Development Corporation (Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment,), New Delhi.

National Backward Classes Finance & Development Corporation (NBCFDC) is a Government of India Undertaking under the aegis of Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. The Corporation assists a wide range of income-generating activities to assist the poorer sections of the Backward Classes in skill development and self-employment ventures under following broad sectors: i) Agriculture and Allied Activities, ii) Small Business, iii) Artisan and Traditional Occupation, iv) Technical and Professional Trades/Courses and v) Transport and Service Sector, etc.

The evaluation study of the NBCFDC was undertaken with the following objectives:

1. To know whether the loan has actually been utilized for the purpose for which it was given and success rate indicating improvement in the financial position of the assisted beneficiaries after availing the loans under NBCFDC Scheme.
2. Whether the loan being provided under the General and Micro Credit schemes is sufficient for the beneficiary.
3. Problems, if any, in implementation of schemes at grass-root level / SCA level and alternative practical method which can be adopted for better implementation of NBCFDC schemes.
4. Identification of projects which may be taken up in particular areas, keeping in view the backward and forward linkages and identification of clusters.

On the basis of availability of beneficiary households and to have a reasonable distribution of beneficiary households, it was decided to collect data from 68 households of Ahmedabad, 100 households from Anand and 82 households from Mehsana, thus aggregating to 250 households out of the list of beneficiaries during the last three years.

Cultural Capital, Exclusion and the Marginalised, April 2010, submitted to Y.D. Phadke Research Centre, Keshav Gore Smarak Trust, Goregaon, Mumbai, by Dr. Prashant P. Bansode

The research project was undertaken to know the contribution of Ambedkar's movement to educational development of Scheduled Castes. The main questions raised were: a) Does Ambedkar's movement enriched the cultural development of Dalits for educational success? b) What is the role and contribution of the People's Education Society in educational development of Dalits? c) Is there exclusion of SC/ST in education? d) Does cultural capital correspond to social hierarchy? and, e) What is the clear picture about the implementation of reservation policy?

The study attests that Ambedkar's movement has enriched the cultural development of Dalits but the larger goal of making educated class which could lead the Dalit Movement for social transformation has yet remained a dream. There is exclusion of SC/ST despite the provision of reservation policy at all the levels of education (much more due to institutional and bureaucratic problems). Though the reservation policy has benefited few, it is due to this policy that the SCs/STs are able to take higher and technical education. The prejudices and animosities about reservation policy remain without taking

into account the actual implementation of the reservation policy and benefits actually accrued to SC/ST communities.

The present study found that there was high correlation between the family's educational status, discipline in family and orientation, their economic background for entry in higher education/ elite institutions. On the other hand, though the reserved category students had poor economic background and low cultural capital, it is due to their efforts and parents' investment in education that they got entry into higher educational institutions. Thus, Bourdieu's contention that the academic market legitimizes the uneven distribution of cultural capital and hierarchy in the society is true. Moreover, those who are in possession of economic capital have more chances to possess cultural capital than the deprived groups.

#### Impact of Sex Ratio on Pattern of Marriages in Haryana, September 2010, by Dr. Anjali Radkar

Highly masculine sex ratio throughout the 20th century is one of the most significant characteristics of Haryana. There has been a smaller number of females for the past 100 years. As a consequence, some men do not get spouses and have to look for girls outside the State. This study aims to look at this phenomenon from various angles like estimation of the proportion of households where bride price is paid at the time of marriage, exploration about the views and perceptions of men and women who have undergone the marriage after paying the bride price, as well as understanding about the financial and social status of women before and after marriage. For this study, primary data were collected from 5 districts, i.e., Mahendragarh, Sirsa, Karnal, Sonapat and Mewat.

Though marriage is universal, men do not get the wife easily. In most cases the underlying cause is poverty and unemployment. This study shows that 3.12 per cent women are bought for the marriage, and possibly more. For the last 50 years or so these marriages are taking place. About three-fourths of the marriages have taken place in the past 10 years. This is indicative of the fact that these marriages are increasing of late and are becoming a common practice. Women come to Haryana from all over India and most have support from natal side. Mean age at marriage is 18.9 years and 85 per cent were below 20 years when they were married first. It is realized that women do not report at the outset about the agent, but it slowly comes out as they talk more about the marriage. Five women reported names of the agents in that area through whom they got married. The average amount paid to the family was Rs. 37,467/- and median value was Rs. 30,000/-. It is not a very big amount but probably the girls came from families that were so poor that even this amount was worth giving away for their daughter in marriage. Women never got anything in hand of the financial benefit that the family received. Over three-fourths of the women were willing for this marriage. Among them in 59 per cent cases somebody in the family, or in 63 per cent cases somebody from the neighborhood or friends had married this way. Women with health problems and disabilities were also accepted because of the paucity of women. Experience of domestic violence is reported by 35 per cent and six women reported forced multi-partner sex. This is a more severe form of violence. Women come from poor families from far off and had no support system. About 70 per cent of the women reported that family members behaved well and they were accepted in the family. In spite of not-so-well social sanction, about 80 per cent of them approved this kind of marriage and felt that their life after the marriage was qualitatively better than before. Unless urgent action is taken to reverse this trend, and restore balance of girls and boys, its social repercussions would be devastating.



Safe Adolescent Transition and Health Initiative (SATHI), January 2011. The study was sponsored by the Institute of Health Management, Pachod. The study was carried out jointly by Dr. Anjali Radkar with other faculty members at the Institute. It is a midline evaluation of the Five District – Multi Site Project for Improving the Reproductive Health of Married Adolescent Girls.

The SATHI project for married adolescent girls was implemented in five backward districts of Maharashtra with the aim of improving their reproductive health. The project was implemented through a network of 5 NGOs working in those districts of Maharashtra. The project intervention components were Monthly Surveillance, Micro-planning Behaviour Change Communication (BCC), Primary level care and Community based Monitoring. Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, evaluated the project in April, 2010 after 18 months of project implementation. The midline evaluation was conducted after the intervention had been implemented at the project sites for 18 months.

For couples that were married recently, delay in the age at marriage is noticeable. Similarly, the increase in age at first conception can be attributed to the intervention. The evaluation indicates sustained use of contraceptives, condoms being the most preferred method. This reflects an attitudinal change brought out by the intervention, reflected through increased male participation in family planning. A significant increase is observed in the utilization of antenatal and maternal care services, particularly institutional delivery. Another significant outcome of the intervention is the increase in the number of women seeking treatment for antenatal, postnatal, post-abortion and neonatal morbidity as well as change in the health utilization behaviour for UTI, RTI and STI.

In the context of HIV, there is a significant increase in awareness of ICTC facilities and testing for HIV. The intervention appears to have influenced the service seeking behaviour among married adolescent girls and their spouses. The collaboration between SATHI workers and the health providers from formal health sector seems to make an impact on RCH utilization behaviour which have the potential to reduce maternal and neonatal mortality and improve the health of married adolescent girls.

### Ongoing Research Projects

- Impact of Mid-Day Meal on the Dalit Children of Maharashtra by Prof. S.N. Tripathy.
- Impact of NREGA on Wage Rates, Food Security and Rural-Urban Migration in Maharashtra sponsored by the Ministry of Agriculture, New Delhi by Dr. Jayanti Kajale.
- The Development Paradox: A Study of Tribal Villages in Thane District of Maharashtra sponsored by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, New Delhi by Dr. Jayanti Kajale.
- The Study of Quality of Life of Sugarcane Cutter Migrants at Destination and Source Villages (the date of commencement April 2010 and expected date of completion May 2011) funded by Janarth, NGO, Aurangabad, by Dr. Prashant P. Bansode.
- Interdisciplinary Approach for Improving Maternal and Child Health in selected Study Sites in Rural Areas of Backward Districts and Urban Slums of Maharashtra/India. This is a collaborative research and intervention project with Gottingen University, Germany. Dr. Anjali Radkar is coordinator of this project.

## Publications of the Faculty Member

- **Tripathy, S. N.** (2010) (ed.), *Issues on Ethnicity, Discrimination and Social Exclusion*, Abhijeet Publications, New Delhi.
- **Tripathy, S. N.** (2010), *Inclusive Policies & Removal of Social Disadvantage*, Abhijeet Publications, New Delhi.
- **Tripathy, S. N.** (2010), 'Globalization and the Plight of Displaced Tribes in India', in S. N. Chaudhary (ed.), *Tribal Economy at Crossroads*, Rawat Publications, New Delhi.
- **Tripathy, S. N.** (2010), 'Tribal Women and Forests in India', in S.N. Tripathy (ed.), *Issues on Ethnicity, Discrimination and Social Exclusion*, Abhijeet Publications, New Delhi.
- **Tripathy, S. N.** (2010), 'Problems of Marginalization and the Exclusion: A Study of Primitive Tribes in Eastern India (Orissa)', in Rajas Parchure et al (eds.), *Excluded People in India*, Mangalam Publishers, Delhi.
- **Tripathy, S. N.** (2010), 'Distress Migration in Tribal Orissa: A Study in KBK Districts', in M.C. Behera (ed.), *Globalization and the Marginalized*, Commonwealth Publishers, New Delhi.
- **Tripathy, S. N.** (2010), 'Globalization, Crisis in Agriculture and Farmers' Suicide in India', in Ranjan Kumar Sahoo and Gyanindra Dash (eds.), *Agriculture and Rural Economy*, Regal Publications, New Delhi.
- **Tripathy, S. N.** (2010), 'Gender Disparity in India: Searching Policy Paradigms', in K.A. Rasure (ed.), *Inclusive Growth: Challenges and Opportunities*, Oxford Book Company.
- **Tripathy, S. N.** (2010), 'The Role of National Horticulture Mission (NHM) in the Development of Horticulture Sector', in Kanak Kanti Bagchi (ed.), *Promoting Horticulture Sector in India: Challenges and Strategies*, Abhijeet Publications, New Delhi.
- **Tripathy, S. N.** (2011), 'Educational Disparities in Orissa', in Kanak Kanti Bagchi (ed.), *Regional Disparities in India's Socio-economic Development*, New Century Publications, New Delhi.
- **Tripathy, S. N.** (2011), 'Empowering Tribes through Education: A Study of Female Literacy in Orissa', in Soubhagya Ranjan Padhi (ed.), *Educational Scenario of Tribes in India*, Mangalam Publishers, Delhi
- **Anjali Radkar**, Tara Kanitkar and Madhuree Talwalkar, 2010, 'Epidemiological Transition in Urban Maharashtra', *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. XLV, No. 39, September 25, 2010, 23-27.
- **Bhosale, Sunil** (2010), 'Inflow Deposit Management of Kolhapur District Central Cooperative Bank', *Southern Economist*, Vol. 49, No. 11, pp. 47-51, October 2010.
- **Bhosale, Sunil** (2010), 'Women's Socio-Economic Inclusion through Microfinance', in S.N. Tripathy (ed.), *Issues on Ethnicity, Discrimination and Social Inclusion*, Abhijeet Publications, New Delhi.
- **Bhosale, Sunil** (2010), 'Self-Help Groups and Womens' Empowerment', in Shakil Ahmed (ed.), *Emergence of India as Global Economic Superpower: Fiction or Future?* Poona College of Arts, Science & Commerce, Pune.
- **Bhosale, Sunil** (2010), 'A Case Study of Microfinance in Kolhapur District', paper presented in Sanjay Kaptan, A.A. Shaikh, Rakesh Mittal, (eds.), *Recent Trends in Business, Management and IT*, Poona College of Arts, Science & Commerce, Pune, pp.644 to 658



## **Faculty participation in Conferences, Seminars, Workshops, Lectures, etc**

### **Prof. S. N. Tripathy**

- Presented a paper entitled, "Right to Education and the Tribal Children" in the National Seminar on Right to Education and Excluded People, organized by Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Pune on 26th of September 2010.
- Presented a paper entitled, "Mining and Problems of Displacement in Orissa", in the International Conference on Displacement and Rehabilitation: Solutions for the Future, organized by the National Institute of Technology, Rourkela, Orissa, on 13-14 November 2010.
- Presented a paper entitled, "Migration, Remittances and Impact on Child Health in Rural Orissa" in the Thirty-Second Annual Conference of the Indian Association for the Study of Population organized by the Utkal University, Bhubaneswar on November 28-30 2010.
- Presented a paper entitled "A Study of Oriya Migrant Laborers in Surat (Gujarat)", in the conference of the Indian Society of Labour Economics organized by Department of Economics, Dharwad, Karnataka on 16-19 December 2010.
- Invited as a resource person in the National Seminar on Preserving Tribal Culture and Identity organized by District Cultural Council and Koraput Central University and presented a paper entitled, "Tribal Development in the Changing Scenario" on 14-15 January 2011.
- Presented a paper entitled, "Problems of Displacement and Deprivation in Tribal India" at Council for Social Development, Hyderabad on 18-19, February 2011.
- Presented a paper entitled, "Eliminating Gender Disparity in Child Education: Performances, Prospects and Challenges with Reference to Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu" in a National Seminar organized by the Institute of Public Enterprises, Hyderabad on 3-4 March 2011.
- Presented a paper entitled, "Reaching out to the Remote Tribes of Koyas in the Highland of Eastern India" in the National Seminar organized by the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Pune on 25-26 March 2011.

### **Dr. Prashant P. Bansode**

- Presented a paper entitled "Dalits and the Land Question: A Critical Assessment of the Role of State" in the National Conference on Dalits, Economic Development and the State organized by Dr. Ambedkar Centre for Social Justice, University of Mumbai on 21-22 March 2011.
- Presented a paper entitled "Dalits and their Inclusion/Exclusion: Issues Concerning Democracy and Citizenship" in the National Conference on State, Democracy and Citizenship, Issues and Challenges organized by the Department of Sociology, University of Pune on 14-15 March 2011.
- Presented a paper entitled "Historical Marginalization: A Case of Dalits and their Land Rights", in the National Conference on Marginalized Communities in Indian History, organized by the Department of History, University of Pune on 11-12 March 2011.

**Dr. Anjali Radkar**

- Invited as a speaker in a Symposium on Eliminating Daughters: Paradox of Development in India in a National Conference organized by the Maharshi Dyanand University, Rohtak on 15-16 December 2010.

**Mr. Sunil Bhosale**

- Presented a paper entitled "Population Growth and Agriculture Situation in India" in National Seminar on New Agricultural Strategies and Development of Indian Agriculture organized by the College of Arts, Kowad, Dist-Kolhapur on 1-2 March 2011.





## M.A. and Ph.D. Programmes: Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy

### MA Course on Social Exclusion

The CSSE&IP has started the course on *Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy* at the Institute as optional course of MA programme in Economics. The paper was taught during the Semester July to December 2010 by Dr. Prashant P. Bansode (five units) and Mrs. Jayshree Ambewadikar (one unit).

### Ph.D. Guidance

The faculty members of the Centre also guide the Ph.D. students broadly on the theme of social exclusion.

1. Prof. S.N. Tripathy guided Sri Rama Chandra Nayak for his Ph.D. thesis on the topic of *Strategy for Tribal Development (with Special Reference to Thumba Region of Ganjam District)*. Degree awarded by Behrampur University, Orissa on 30<sup>th</sup> April 2011.
2. Dr. Prashant Bansode guides to Ms. Anbary Roozbahary Mahdokht for her Ph.D. on *The Relationship between Patriarchy and Social, Educational and Economic Abilities of Women: A Sociological Study in Tehran*.
3. Dr. Anjali Radkar is a co-guide to Ms. Sharwari Shukla for her Ph.D. in *Demographics of Ageing Policies in Developed and Developing Countries: Current Situation and Future Challenges*.







## Seminars/ Conferences / Workshops organized at the Institute

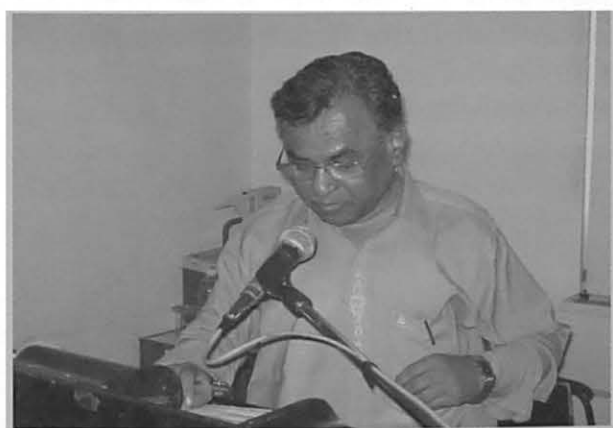
The CSSE&IP had organized two national seminars and one state level workshop on important issues pertaining to the thrust areas of the Centre which are as follows:

### 1. National Seminar (September 25-26, 2010)

The CSSE&IP, GIPE organized two national seminars on *The Emerging Crisis in Higher Education: Perspectives, Issues and Reconstruction* on 25<sup>th</sup> September 2010 and *Right to Education and Excluded People* on 26<sup>th</sup> September 2010. Distinguished delegates like Prof. Madhu Prasad, Zakir Hussain College, Delhi University, Dr. Devinder Sharma, Former Visiting Fellow at University of Cambridge (UK), International Rice Research Institute (Philippines) and Hon. Professor, CSK Himachal Pradesh Agricultural University, Prof. J.B.J. Tilak, eminent educationist, National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration, Prof. Anil Sadgal, Former Dean, Faculty of Education, University of Delhi and former member of Central Advisory Board of

Education (CABE) presented their papers.

There was another seminar on the broad theme *Right to Education and Excluded People* (26<sup>th</sup> September, 2010). There were eminent participants who presented their papers, viz., Prof. R.K. Kale, Vice-Chancellor, Gujarat Central University, Gandhinagar, Gujarat; Dr. Ujwala P. Bhadange, Reader, Department of Education, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad; Prof. Omprakash Sukla, National Defense Academy, Pune; Dr. Praveen Mahajan, Managing Director, Janarth, Aurangabad; Dr. Artatrana Ratha, Fulbright Fellow (USA), Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Pune, etc. The seminar was coordinated by Prof. S.N.Tripathy.



Prof. R.K. Kale, Vice-Chancellor, Central University of Gujarat presenting his remarks as Chairperson of the Seminar.



The release of the book titled *Excluded People of India* by Prof. R.K. Kale others are Dr. Artatrana Ratha, Mr. Praveen Mahajan, Director, Janarth and Prof. Omprakash Shukla, NDA, Pune

## 2. National Seminar (March 25-26, 2011)

The CSSE&IP, GIPE organized a national seminar on *Marginalisation and Exclusion of Tribal Communities in India* on 25<sup>th</sup> and 26<sup>th</sup> March 2011.

The issue of socio-economic discrimination of tribes and their marginalization has received little attention in the mainstream discourse in the social science literature in India. Even after six decades of Independence, particularly in the post-globalization era, it is deplorable that tribes are deprived of equal rights due to their social identity. Tribes have been victimized, displaced due to development projects and are denied livelihood, security, employment, credit, land, shelter, etc. Fruits of development are not percolating to them.

As a part of its ongoing research on social exclusion, the CSSE&IP conducted a two -day **National Seminar** on, *Marginalisation and Exclusion of Tribal Communities in India* at the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics on 25<sup>th</sup> and 26<sup>th</sup> March 2011. It was sponsored by the University Grants Commission, New Delhi under Special Assistance Programme grant. Prof. S.N. Tripathy was the coordinator. There were 24 presentations by distinguished delegates from different parts of the country.

## Workshop on Draft Labour Policy of Maharashtra (29th January 2011)

In response to the invitation of the Ministry of Labour, Government of Maharashtra, to social partners to give their feedback on the *Draft Labour Policy of Maharashtra* the CSSE&IP and National Centre for Advocacy Studies organized a one day consultation on 29<sup>th</sup> January 2011 in Pune. Several

experts, activists, lawyers and trade union leaders participated in it. A note raising objections and suggestions for the draft labour policy was communicated to the Ministry. It was compiled and edited by Dr. Prashant Bansode. The workshop was also co-ordinated by him.



The speakers on the dais are M/s. S.D. Gokhale, Hon. President, International Longevity Center – India; Mohan Nanaware, Kagad Kach Patra Kashtakari Panchayat, Ajit Abhyankar President, Centre of Indian Trade Unions, Pune, Nitin Pawar, Angamehnnati Kashtakari Sangharsha Samiti.



The speakers on the dais are M/s Rajeev Sane, Consultant to Labour Unions, Pune, Praveen Mahajan, Managing Director, Janarth, Aurangabad and Ms Sehjo Singh, Executive Director, National Centre for Advocacy Studies, Pune, Kanchan Pamnani, Solicitor, Mumbai.

## Public Lectures Series

The CSSE&IP from time to time organizes public lectures on the theme of social exclusion and discrimination. During the current academic year the Centre has organized two public lectures at the Institute:

Kancha Ilaiah, Osmania University, Hyderabad delivered it on  
Is Inclusiveness an Instrument of Change?  
on 27th August 2010.



Prof. Kancha Ilaiah  
delivering the  
public lecture on  
27<sup>th</sup> August 2010

### Abstract

Of late the Indian educational institutions have been establishing departments or centres of social inclusion and exclusion as a process of educational development to address the questions of caste and untouchability. The UGC initiated departments or centres for the study of social inclusion and exclusion at the university level for the purpose of both study and research. They are trying to study the conditions of SC, ST and OBCs, mainly of SCs and STs. They are trying to do some empirical work in terms of data mobilization. But if we go by the nomenclature of these centres, they should undertake a study of the historical process of socio-economic exclusion of castes and communities in the institutional structures of the nation over time. Thus, these studies need to be theoretical, historical and also empirical. In other words, these centres must, along with re-writing of the socio-economic history of the nation, work out methods of social inclusion.

The socio-economic exclusion of the SCs, STs and OBCs has been historical and the theory of such exclusion has been first constructed in the realm of religion and spirituality. Based on that theory, a

process of social praxis got built into the system. Even the state and civil society were made a part of both that theory and praxis. To make the Indian system inclusive, the re-positioning of consciousness of the oppressed and also the oppressors is a must. It is here that we need to undertake massive studies to critically examine the Hindu spiritual texts. For example, apart from some serious examination of Manudharma, particularly by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, not many serious theoretical studies have been undertaken to critically study the texts like Kautilya's Arthashastra both from the point of view of the state and economy. We have never seriously examined the relationship between modern forms of sex trade, and legalized and valorized concubinage through texts like Kamasutras and Prabhnada Kavyas. The definition of inclusion and exclusion in these texts has a very different meaning.

In this lecture the speaker tried to explore an altogether different terrain of inclusion and exclusion including that which occurs in our day-to-day life of labour.



**Govardhan Wankhede**, Professor, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai also gave a public lecture on “Social Exclusion and Higher Education in India” on February 11, 2011.



Dr. Nagarajan,  
Registrar of the Institute,  
welcoming Prof. G.G. Wankhede,  
Tata Institute of Social Sciences,  
for the public lecture  
on 11<sup>th</sup> February 2011.

### **Abstract**

In the context of globalization, the issue of social exclusion – inclusion has come to the prime focus and Higher Education (HE) is seen closely linked to the social and economic development; especially through modern technology, skills and knowledge that heavily depend on it. However, HE across the world and more so in India has been the monopoly of a few traditional beneficiaries and continues to be so even today due to the social and cultural capital. The process of globalization has generated a major shift in the global values of access, equity and equality with universal focus. However, HE in general and in India in particular needs a fresh and empirical approach that has been missing so far. Whether and how HE does contribute to social inclusion or does it lead to exclusion is the issue that needs to be addressed at an international discourse.

Considering the short history of HE and the social and cultural diversities, the access,

performance and quality in HE were highly neglected resulting into a severe mismatch between demand and supply, and deprivation. It is relevant also to analyse the exact link between HE, human resource and its utility. At the same time, it is pertinent to evaluate the nature and extent of social – demographic variables like caste, gender, religion and rural-urban divide which hamper HE in playing a positive role. Social exclusion has several dimensions and bases. In the Indian society caste plays a crucial role in social exclusion. Although there are achievements, education continues to be urban, language (English), gender and caste biased. In the absence of authentic data and institutional base whether HE perpetuates inequality that leads to ultimate deprivation and exclusion should be the concern of policy-makers, planners and academicians.

## **Working Paper Series**

The CSSE&IP also holds seminars for the faculty at the Institute. The following seminars under this series were given by the faculty of the Institute.

**Dr. Jayanti Kajale and Dr. Prashant P. Bansode** presented a research paper on *Occupational Structure and Land Distribution among Social Groups of Maharashtra: A district-wise Analysis* at the Institute on September 03, 2010.

### **Abstract**

Caste system is responsible for group-based deprivation and discrimination, and hence exclusion of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes from development. This is because of the cumulative effect of exclusion of these communities over centuries. Due to the prevalence of systemic exclusion, the result has been an unequal access to resources and treatment of the disadvantaged groups. This paper makes an attempt to study the present land distribution pattern and occupational structure of social groups, especially with reference to Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the districts of Maharashtra. It also seeks to assess the role of land reforms and the socio-political factors for implementing land reforms. The study reveals

heavy dependence of the SC-ST population on the agricultural sector mainly as agricultural labourers and the disproportionate distribution of landholdings among various social groups. Discussion on the impact of land reform measures brings out the failure of policies and lack of political will in attaining the land reform targets for entitling land to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. Entitlement of land, giving security for their holdings, increasing the outreach of various schemes for agricultural development and imparting quality education in rural areas are necessary for their development, empowerment and dignified existence.

**Dr. Prashant P. Bansode** presented a paper entitled *The Quality of Life of Sugarcane Cutter Migrants at Destination* at the Institute on October 22, 2010.

### **Abstract**

The literature on seasonal migration points out that it is forced due to social and economic hardship. Therefore, it has become a coping strategy for the survival of the poor. The migration of sugarcane cutters is seasonal migration of rural to rural type. For some persons it has become a coping mechanism and for some it is for accumulation (accumulative type, Rao, 2001). Since sugarcane cutters belong to the unorganized sector, they are more vulnerable to exploitation and discrimination, their labour standards are in question, i.e., uniform wages, hours of work, working conditions, quality of living, etc. The cooperative sugar factories (as well as private factories) evade ensuring security to service and also the responsibility of survival of the migrants. The denial of labour standards and deprivation of decent quality of life are problems of sugarcane cutter migrants.

This paper was a part of the research project entitled *The Study of Quality of Life of Sugarcane Cutter Migrants at Destination and Source*. This was Part I of the project that focuses on the analysis of quality of life at destination. Both subjective as well as objective analysis was done to understand the subject. The subjective description explained the

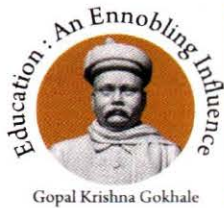
extent of degraded quality of life at destination. Their income and expenditure was calculated at destination to understand their level of living. The housing profile of migrants at destination was compared with that in rural Maharashtra. The Disparity Index was calculated to understand objectively the amount of degraded housing profile/quality of life at destination.

The study revealed that their quality of life was very poor at destination. They were deprived of electricity, proper drinking water (had to take water from long distances), improper huts/settlement, lack of space in house, open place of defecation, no health security, lack of education facility in other state/s for children, etc. They migrated approximately for Rs. 126 per day per person. Their migration was for employment only. There was extreme disparity in housing profile which depicted the degraded housing profile as compared with rural Maharashtra. Their deprivation of a decent quality of life meant exclusion of the migrants from the flourishing sugar industry and sugar barons. Improving the quality of life was the most important concern for inclusive policy for sugarcane cutters.









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