

GOKHALE INSTITUTE OF POLITICS AND ECONOMICS

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A Two day National Seminar on
UNDERSTANDING THE PROBLEMS OF SOCIALLY EXCLUDED
PEOPLE AND THE PROPECTS FOR THEIR INCLUSION

January 6-7, 2010



**A Two day National Seminar on
UNDERSTANDING THE PROBLEMS OF SOCIALLY
EXCLUDED PEOPLE AND THE PROEJECTS FOR THEIR
INCLUSION**

ABSTRACTS

**Organized by the
THE CENTRE FOR STUDY OF SOCIAL EXCLUSION AND INCLUSIVE POLICY
GOKHALE INSTITUTE OF POLITICS AND ECONOMICS
PUNE**

January 6-7, 2010

PROGRAMME SCHEDULE

Date	Agenda	Time
06-01-2010	Registration	10:00am to 10:30am
	Inaugural Session (Prof. Rajas Parchure, Prof. S.N. Tripathi, Dr. Nagrajan)	10:30am to 11:00am
	Key Note Address by Dr. Shruti Tambe , Reader, Department of Sociology, University of Pune	11:00am to 11:40am
	Tea Break	11:40am to 12:00am
	Penal Discussion on “ socially excluded people and the prospects for their inclusion ” (Chair: Prof. D.N. Dhanagare , former Vice-chancellor, Shivaji University, Kolhapur)	12:00 noon to 1:30pm
	Discussion: Dr. Pravin Mahajan , Executive Director, Janarth	
	Lunch	1:30pm to 2:30pm
	<u>Technical Session-1</u> Chair person: Dr. Maniklal Adhikary, Professor, Kolkata 1) Educational Exclusion and Inclusive Practices in Higher Education of India, Dr. Dhaneswar Bhoi, TISS, Mumbai 2) Tackling the problem of Poverty Reduction through Social Exclusion, Miss. Vaishali M. Thombre, Pune 3) Socio Economic Exclusion of Muslim Women in India , M.B Mistry, S. Ahmad and M.N.Bari, Pune 4) Relevance of Social Inclusion and Exclusion, Patil Vijay R. 5) Making sense of Local: Towards an Inclusive Rural Development, Dr. Shibsankar Jena, Sikkim 6) Analyzing the performance of micro-health Insurance models, Dr Nasiha Munib, Apex Institute of Management , Pune 7) Globalization: impact on rural labor sector in India and implications for the poor Sections, D. C. Kirtiraj, Pune 8) Multi dimentional Analysis of social exclusion with reference to disability and gender, Prof. Manasi Gore & Prof. Rupa Korde, Pune	2:30pm to 5.00pm
	Tea Break	5.00pm

07-01-2010	<u>Technical Session-2</u> Chair person: prof. Maniklal Adhikary 1) Development of socially Excluded tribal communities in Maharashtra.....,Professor Chandrakant puri and Dr. Vanmala Hiranandani, SNTD, Mumbai 2) Heath and Demographic perspectives.. Sunitha, Research Associate, CSSEIP, CUSAT Kochi 3) Forest Rights Act 2006: Towards Eradicating Poverty among the Tribes in India, Somika Sinha, 4) Income inequality and poverty among scheduled castes and scheduled Tribes, Dr. Maniklal Adhikary & Ritwik Mazumder	10:30am to 11:40am
	Tea Break	11:40am to 11.55am
	<u>Technical Session-3</u> Chair person: Dr. G.Visakh Varma 1) Differential sex ratio: a study of social exclusion and gender in India, S. V. Siddhardha Kumar. D 2) Remote Village Electrification through Bio fuel Route with Local Participation: An effort to combat exclusion Mrs Atreyee Sinha Chakraborty 3) Citizenship, Exclusion & Indian Muslims, Rajeev Kumar Singh 4) Post-retirement employment activities of an excluded group: a study of retired people in Kochi urban agglomeration G.Visakh Varma 5) Girl Child Labour- Exploitation of Exclusion, Neha Chaudhary, Research scholar of Sociology 6) Education for the Dynamics of Social Inclusion Sharad R. Kulkarni &Dr. Sharwari S. Kulkarni	11:55am to 1:25pm
	Lunch break	1:25pm to 2:30pm

INTER-STATE SOCIAL SECTOR EXPENDITURE AND ECONOMIC REFORMS IN INDIA

Achal Kumar Gaur

ABSTRACT

The reform in the social sector is an important ingredient of policy of economic reforms which was introduced by the Government of India in 1991. The ideology of social sector development and its inter-relationship with human development became much popular and got recognition after publication of first Human Development Report by the United Nation Development Programme (UNDP) in 1990, World Summit for Social Development (1995), and Declaration of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by United Nations in 2000 (UN-2000). The promotion of social sector enables the people to be self-supporting and enriches their productive capacity and the same has been emphasized vehemently by the Draft Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-2012), Vol. II – Social Sector (Planning Commission, Government of India, May 2008). It is against this backdrop, the present paper attempts to examine the growth of inter -state expenditure on social-sector and its components (education, medical & public health) for the period 1980-81 to 2004-05 with a view to emphasize and examine shift, if any, in the expenditure which would have occurred due to introduction of structural Adjustment Programme in 1991 by Government of India. The empirical findings of the present paper in terms of per annum growth in expenditure of states (total and per capita, both) on social sector, and its components like education, medical and public health especially during post reform period (1992-2005) has declined significantly. In essence, it has adversely affected the level and structure of human development among Indian states. Needless to mention,

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medical & public health and education are the major determinants of human development in any state/region. This precarious trend has happened mainly due to reason that the effective role of state is shrinking unabated since economic reforms were introduced in 1991. But major question which arises here is that whether social-sector should be left for free market forces/ private sector. The answer is certainly not especially in the present worldwide financial meltdown (Allen, Franklin and Elena Carletti, 2008; Borio, Claudio, 2008; Brown, Ellen, 2008; Morris, Charles R., 2008) since the interaction of free market forces have always been guided by augmented profit motive which has ultimately resulted in accentuation of income/ wealth in the system. Thus, there is an urgent need to expedite the pace of inter-state expenditure on social sector in order to ensure better life standard for the Citizen of Indian federation in the 21st century.

AN ENQUIRY INTO THE NATURE AND STATUS OF INDIAN TRIBAL WOMEN

**Maniklal Adhikary
Shrabanti Maity**

ABSTRACT

The tribal population of India (8.2 % of the total population) is larger than that of any other country in the world. The present paper discusses the status of tribal women in terms of their health, education and employment. Again, the health status is discussed in terms of their sex-ratio, life-expectancy and family welfare programmes. Despite constitutional protection and assurances, their status is found to be lower than not only that of general women but is also lower than the status of tribal men. It is characterised by over-work, invasion of sexually exploitative market forces in tribal society, illiteracy, sub-human living condition etc. In this paper we try to identify the problems of the tribal women and plan of action has been suggested for improving their health. We have used census data up to 2001 and have attempted to project the status of tribal women for the year 2011.

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DEVELOPMENTAL PROJECTS AND THE QUESTION OF SOCIAL INCLUSION AND EXCLUSION OF TRIBALS: A CASE OF ORISSA

**Subash Ranjan Nayak
Subrat Kumar Rath**

ABSTRACT

India is a mineral-rich country. Unfortunately for India, almost all its minerals are in the same regions that hold its greenest forests and most abundant river systems. These lands are also largely inhabited by India's poorest and most marginalised people – the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes – who depend on the very same forests and watersheds for their survival. With respect to concentration of mineral deposits, Jharkhand, Orissa and Chhattisgarh emerges as the three top minerals-bearing states. More than two-thirds of Orissa is made up of hilly forests: the state accounts for seven per cent of India's forests. It also has a 480 km coastline and 11 per cent of India's surface water resources. It is a mineral hotspot as well as accounting for 24 per cent of India's reserves of coal, 17 per cent of its iron ore, 98 per cent of chromites, 51 per cent of bauxite and 35 per cent of manganese. It is, therefore, not surprising that industries are flocking to set up base in the state (CSE Report 2008, P-228). With the coming of neo-economic policy and liberalization in the last decade and half there has been a lot of renewed debate on development discourse, especially on the increase of displacement due to various development projects. In spite of debates and doubts about the benefit of such development projects, the state government has signed more than 43 MoUs within a short period.

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All these projects required thousands acres of land and most of lands are belonging to tribal people. The main argument of the ruling class/ Govt. of Orissa is that mining and industrialization will bring modernization and development, and it would help for the Inclusion of tribal society into the mainstream society but in reality this has negative impact upon the tribal, who in the name of development are in the verge of losing their unique identity as well as their traditional authority over the forest based economic resources (land, forest and other resources). So to say, this model of development is not going to benefit the tribal groups. Hence question arises: “do we need the process of industrialization where the land of tribal is acquired by State to favor the elites only?” So this paper seeks to analyse, whether the process of industrialization and mining is really an inclusion of tribal groups into mainstream society or indirectly an exclusion from the main stream society in Orissa?

MULTI DIMENSIONAL ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL EXCLUSION WITH REFERENCE TO DISABILITY AND GENDER

**Manasi Vilas Gore
Rupa Kaustubh Korde**

'Because disability and poverty are inextricably linked, poverty can never be eradicated until disabled people enjoy equal rights with non-disabled people'.

ABSTRACT

The paper attempts to address two interrelated issues. First it tries to conceptualize the nature and dimensions of the “Exclusion-Linked Deprivation “of socially disadvantage groups particularly the disabled group in the Indian society. Secondly in this theoretical back drop it tries to provide a detailed analysis on the practice of gender based exclusion and discrimination and denial of rights to disabled women- in civil, social, cultural, political and economic spheres –health, education, employment, social safety nets, policies, institutional mechanisms and risk factor.

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**POST-RETIREMENT EMPLOYMENT ACTIVITIES OF AN
EXCLUDED GROUP: A STUDY OF RETIRED PEOPLE IN KOCHI
URBAN AGGLOMERATION**

G. Visakh Varma

ABSTRACT

This paper examines the pattern of employment activities of retired people in Kochi urban agglomeration. It also studies the employment status and sectoral distribution of the retired people. This study found that productive ageing is preferred to idleness by the retired people.

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HEALTH AND DEMOGRAPHIC PERSPECTIVES

Sunitha

ABSTRACT

Poverty, in its various guises, is a bad thing. One of its nastier effects is that on health. But the social gradient in health is not confined to those in poverty. It runs from top to bottom of society, with less good standards of health at every step down the social hierarchy (Michael and Richard, 2005). Kerala is known for most equitable health system of health care in India (Krishnan, 2000; Perters, 2002; Mahal, 2002) is not an exception from such kind of inequalities in health status and health care utilization. Moreover, it is found that in Kerala, lower socio economic class largely dependent on government health care provisions and others depend more on private health care provisioning. Better facilities are the reason for preference of private sector, while economic consideration is the major reason for seeking health care from govt. hospitals (KSSP, 2006).

The health sector achievement of Kerala is both due to health sector intervention and social and economic factors that lie outside the health sector. High government spending and greater commitment of states towards its population, better quality and efficient functioning of the three tier system of health care assured by the effective public action were the health sector interventions. Government's commitment towards high spending in health sector has played a significant role in providing universal accessibility and availability of health care facilities. Thus, The achievement in health sector, which is as par with many developed country's standards is often quoted as "Good Health at Low Cost" (P.G.K Panikkar 1992)

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Other favorable factors other than health sector interventions include universal education, agrarian reforms, effective public distribution system, empowerment of poor and agrarian population etc.

The presence of an efficient and equitable public health system in Kerala served as a competitive threat to private facilities in determining the price of treatment (Krishnan.1994). After mid seventies onwards there is mushrooming growth of private health care institutions can be seen surpassing the government provisions. At present Kerala have nearly 33 beds per 10000 populations in Kerala, which is comparable to US and other developed countries. Only countries like Japan, Germany and UK had a bed population ratio higher than that is prevailing in Kerala (Dileep, 2008). Around $\frac{3}{4}$ share of total health infrastructure accrues to private sector. Such movement towards privatization of a merit good like health has high chance of excluding the deprived due to their limited ability to pay. The following chapter is an exploration in this regard.

There are 35 notified tribal communities in the state, numbering 364189 According to Census, 2001. Each community is so heterogeneous in terms of culture, belief, livelihood strategies, social organization, economy and developmental perspective and that they do not form a homogenous community. 12 major communities constitute almost 90 percent of the tribal community in the state. The major tribal communities are Paniya, Kurichchya, Kuruma, Kattunayakans, Uralies etc of Wayanad, Irulas of Attapady, Muthuvans, Malayarayan and Uralies of Idukki and Kottayam and Kanikkar of Thiruvananthapuram. There are five communities that are notified as Primitive in accordance with their stage of transition into modern society. They are Kattunaikan of Wayanad, Koragas of Kasargod, Cholanaikan's of Nilambur Vally and Malapuram district, Kurumbar of Attapady and Palghat district and Kadars of Cochin (Kakkoth, seetha 2006). An attempt has been made in this paper to critically discuss the health and demographic issues among the tribes of kerala.

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION IN PRIVATE SECTOR IN MALAYSIA: LESSONS FOR INDIA

Niranjan Sahoo

ABSTRACT

The world over, most governments have adopted a wide range of affirmative action programmes to address the problems of inequality and exclusion. While a great majority of these governments enforce affirmative programmes in the public sector, quite a few like Malaysia have extended such programs to the private sector with impressive successes.

The affirmative action which is otherwise known as New Economic Policy (NEP) makes it mandatory for the private sector to restructure their pattern of ownership in which 30 per cent should be meant for ethnic Malays, 40 per cent of new recruits are to be from Bumiputera (ethnic Malays) and issuing of licenses, permits, contracts, etc. are conditional to the fulfillment of these numerical goals has substantially addressed the Malay fear of being kept out of the private sector. In terms of employment restructuring, more Bumiputera can be seen in modern, high productivity industries and occupations. Importantly, the inequality in ownership and control of corporate share has declined.

Importantly, despite government enforced affirmative policies, the private sector participation in the economy has only grown manifold, foreign investment has not seen a major decline (although it waned to some extent at initial period of NEP). Besides, there has been no major race related violence since 1969 and the Chinese entrepreneurs despite their resentments and strong exceptions to Bumiputera preferential policies have never taken to the streets. Finally, the private

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sector, notwithstanding their share of resentments, has followed government's diktat and has stayed away from open criticism to affirmative policies.

The Malaysian experience holds plenty of promise for India's current dilemmas of extending reservation for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in private sector. Although there is remote possibility of a blanket replication of Malaysian model in India, a closer look at some of the key components of affirmative action would tell a plenty of things that India can do in order to address the disparities and perceived discrimination that exist in private sector. For instance, the Malaysian experience is useful to test the implementability of 'diversity' in private sector workforce, knowing the linkages between diversity and incentives and aspects of reconciliation between the goals of private sector (merit and efficiency) and government's priorities of equity and inclusion. Some of these issues have been recently raised by the government appointed Sachar Committee on Minorities in India. Importantly, Malaysian experience helps us to know the role of investing on human resources (higher education, skill formations, exposures, access to credit, etc) and creating enabling institutions that would play critical role in correcting imbalances that exist in private sector. In addition, it also helps one to understand the key aspects of leadership and political will required to shape of affirmative policies. The important question the research paper addresses is - how has the state in Malaysia been able to reconcile the fundamental contradictions between the goals of setting up a capitalist economy with an avid agenda of promoting Bumiputera preferences? Besides, the study contributes significantly to understand the context in which some affirmative policies succeeds. In short, the paper holds considerable relevance to India's ongoing debate on extending quota based reservation in private sector.

Data Base and Research Methodology

The study has been an exploratory analysis of data on experiences of private sector participation in affirmative action in Malaysia. The study sourced data both from primary as well as secondary sources. It relied primarily on the information from published government documents and acts New Economic Policy, National Development Policy (NDP), National Vision Policy (NVP), Industrial Cooperation Act, Five year Plans, industrial policies, Annual reports, Ministry documents, apart from books, studies, articles, press clippings, political parties manifesto, parliamentary debates and similar literature. However, the project also involved extensive field work based on personal interviews with key officials, people's representatives, representatives of private sector and other stakeholders related to affirmative programs largely to supplement the inadequacy in existing empirical data.

ANALYZING THE PERFORMANCE OF MICRO HEALTH INSURANCE MODELS

Nasiha Munib

ABSTRACT

There are wide and significant differences in so far as the access to affordable health care is concerned. Out of pocket expenses for health care are a contributory factor for indebtedness and impoverishment. As high as 40% of the hospitalized cases in India either borrow money or sell assets to meet hospitalization costs. Millions in India do not have access to the most basic health facilities.

Given the meager public health spending at present (not even 1% of GDP), and the low level of political commitment, the State is very unlikely to provide health care for all. The private sector is not very keen to look at the low income segment as the potential market. In the situation no single player can meet the need of universal coverage and health security of the poor and the marginalized.

At the same time there is no denying the fact that provision of basic social services and building institutions for social security is essential to fight poverty and extend access to decent and affordable health care. Social protection of the poor is increasingly been viewed as a way to achieve higher economic growth. Merely providing the poor people with income is not likely to make any meaningful and lasting impact in their lives. There is a need for a mechanism of providing protection against the risks of illness, death, loss of assets etc. Therefore, Planners, policymakers and those concerned with social security are in the process of evolving a viable system of micro insurance. In fact providing sustainable and affordable health care to the poor and the marginalized is the biggest challenge for policy makers today.

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Hence, micro insurance is becoming increasingly popular. Insurance as a prepaid risk managing instrument can help the poor combat the vulnerability caused by exposure to many risks such as illness, crippling diseases, loss of assets, death and widowhood and the members can mitigate the impact of unexpected losses.

This paper, while looking at the poor not as an object of charity, but as an untapped market seeking products and services that is being denied due to inefficient public health services, low penetration of private insurance, and market disconnect between demand and supply and affordability, seeks to examine the impact of micro health insurance schemes on the health care of those insured. After reviewing the impact of some existing micro health insurance schemes on the health of the insured it advocates for special provisions and incentives that need to be made to speedily expand micro insurance in the health field.

The paper describes the results of (qualitative research) based on reviewing case studies of three different micro health insurance schemes carried out to assess the impact by way of analyzing the health care utilization by members of these schemes.

We argue that micro health insurance is an effective approach for better health. Micro insurance refers to protection of assets and lives against insurable risks of low income people through formal, semi-formal and informal institutions. It embrace government run universal health insurance schemes, as well those run by community groups, NGOs, and trusts. In the paper we analyze some of the successful micro health insurance (MHI) experiences in India. The paper is divided into six sections. Section 1 introduces micro insurance; section 2 describes the present scene of micro insurance in India. In section 3, we analyze some issues in micro insurance followed by description of three micro health insurance experiences and their impact on health care utilization. In section 5, some lessons learned from these experiences are presented and lastly we conclude.

The study finds that there is positive and significant impact of these schemes on the members. The analysis of these experiences highlights the fact that the micro health insurance has in effect resulted in substantial gains in the form of enhanced care and increased health care utilization among its members. The findings thus suggest that micro health insurance experience initiated, although in parts in the country can help promote overall development of the health sector. It can be an important tool for alleviating poverty and providing social security to the disadvantages sections. Therefore, special provisions and incentives need to be made to speedily expand micro insurance in the health field.

FOREST RIGHTS ACT 2006: TOWARDS ERADICATING POVERTY AMONG THE TRIBES IN INDIA

Somika Sinha

ABSTRACT

Tribes constitute an important component of the population of India, representing about 8.20% of the total population of the country as per 2001 Census. The forest is not only their home rather they always live in harmony with nature. More than 60% of them are either under the process of pauperization or below the poverty line. It is ironical that the poorest people of India are living in the areas of richest natural resources.

Since independence, the problems of development of the tribal communities have been taken into consideration for the upliftment and amelioration of the conditions of the tribal life. Despite being exposed to important forces of change and social reconstruction, the grievances and protests of the tribes are reflected through different uprisings due to settlement of non-tribals on tribal lands; land alienation; enhancement of rent; encroachment of forest traditionally held by them; compulsory bonded labour; exploitation of tribals; poverty, illiteracy and unemployment.

The plan for the tribal development must take forest resources as the base on which tribal economy can progress with greater confidence as tribal development and forest development, as two co-equal goals are fully consistent. Thus the paper argues that the Forest Rights Act 2006 may go a long way in eradicating poverty among the tribes in India.

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EXCLUSION WITHIN EXCLUSION: FROM WOMEN PERSPECTIVE

Saswatee Rath

ABSTRACT

Both men and women are considered to be better halves of each other. In spite of this fact women are always considered as subordinate to men. Be it in the economic, political or social sphere, it is the men folk who exercise domination over the women. Apart from this there are also variations in the condition of women as a class and this can be seen in terms of discrimination among different caste, class and religion categories. Taking caste as a parameter, the upper caste women are considered to have more privilege than that of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. This can be seen in terms of access to education opportunities and health status. From the perspective of religion, there are also wide variations among the Hindus, Christians, Muslims, Buddhists, Jains, and Sikhs in regard to position of women in the society. This can be analyzed from the variations in sex-ratio among different religious groups. All this is nothing but exclusion within exclusion. Different policies have to be advocated not only to include women as an excluded group but also excluded categories among women folk. This can only be done through gender mainstreaming i.e. by generating awareness among both men and women about their integrity in bringing about development of the society.

Saswatee Rath, Research Scholar, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.

ASHAPUR – A CASE STUDY IN EXCLUSION

**Amrita Bhaumik
Padmini Ravindra Nath**

ABSTRACT

The Scheduled Tribes population constitutes the weakest section of Indian society. The geographical isolation of Scheduled Tribe population has kept them alienated from the mainstream of the society as a result of which they have been forced to lead a life of economic exploitation and social discrimination for ages. This is also responsible for their misery, illiteracy and overall backwardness.

According to Census 2001 the total population in West Bengal is 8, 01, 76,197 out of which, the Scheduled Tribe population is 44, 06,794 constituting 5.5% of the total population. The Scheduled Tribe population in West Bengal are divided into 40 groups among which Santal, Oraon, Munda, Bhumij, Kora, Mahali, Lodha, Bhutia and Malpahariya are the major tribes as they jointly shares a little more than 90% of the total Scheduled Tribe population of the state. Three communities namely, Lodha, Birhor and Toto have been declared as Primitive Tribes by the Government of India.

West Bengal possesses an interesting characteristic regarding the Scheduled Tribe population in this state. Unlike the adjacent states Orissa and Jharkhand the Scheduled Tribe population in West Bengal does not live in this state in absolute majority. According to Census 2001 data, in Jharkhand and Orissa there are certain districts where the Scheduled tribe population are in majority, e.g. Ranchi, Lohardaga, Gumla, Paschim Singhum and Sundargarh, Mayurbhanj, Gajapati,

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Kandhamal, Rayagada, Nabarangapur, Malkangiri respectively. But in West Bengal the pockets of tribal concentration are absent and they are scattered over the whole state. The highest percentage of the Scheduled Tribe population to total district population is in the district of Jalpaiguri followed by Puruliya. Other districts with considerable high proportion of Scheduled Tribe population are Dakshin Dinajpur, Paschim Medinipur and Darjiling.

The Government of West Bengal has introduced various measures towards the economic, educational and social advancement of the Scheduled Tribes in different plan periods. The implementation of all these measures is expected to speed up the process of their socio economic development.

EDUCATION FOR TRIBES AND DEPRIVATION IN ORISSA (A STRATEGIC REVIEW)

**Govinda Chandra Panda
Bishnupriya Panda**

ABSTRACT

The right to primary education has been enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948, Article 26) and the United Nations Conventions on the Rights of the Child (1989 Article-28). The World Summit on Education has also been emphasized education as a Fundamental Right of every child. The World Conference on Education For All (EFA) has further renewed the commitments of signatory countries including India to achieve the goals of UEE by the year 2000 A.D. (Article-3).

Furthermore, the mega programmes like Sarva Sikshya Abhijan (SSA) and District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) under the folds of National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986, Modified Programme of Action (POA), 1992 and Delhi Declaration, 1994 have made serious efforts all over the country to attain the important variants of Universalization of Elementary Education (UEE). These variants are :

- Universal Provision and Access i.e. Quantity.
- Universal Participation and Retention i.e. Equity.

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CITIZENSHIP, EXCLUSION AND INDIAN MUSLIMS

Rajeev Kumar Singh

ABSTRACT

T.H. Marshall in his classics “Citizenship and Social Class” divides citizenship rights in to three categories- civil rights, political rights and social rights. For him citizenship is essentially a matter of ensuring that everyone is treated as a full and equal member of the society. But the socio-economic dynamics with or without historical events led the marginalization of a particular section of the society. This exclusion can be on the ground of race, caste, sex or on religion or it can be situational.

Social equity, Absence of discrimination and inclusive growth and development are the few ideals which the Indian constitution put forth for the future India. That’s why scholar like Barker brands it as ‘first and foremost social document’. However party based representative democratic structure drifted the course from equitable society to more divided one. Lack of education and traditional source of identity further broaden this inequitable growth. This results that all section of the society are not able to assert their full citizenship rights, hence social and economic exclusion. The Muslim community is one such excluded section of the Indian social and political structure due to various socio-economic and historical factors.

The present paper tries to explore the cause the cause and consequences of this capacity deprivation and marginalization of the Muslims in India, which hinder their active citizenry and their participation in socio-political dynamics.

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GETTING THE EXCLUDED INTO SOCIAL-MAINSTREAM THROUGH MICRO PROJECTS (A SITUATION ANALYSIS)

Krishna Chandra Pradhan

ABSTRACT

Tribals, dalits and denotified tribes, which constitute the weakest section of India's population from the ecological, economic and educational angles, constitute the matrix of India's poverty and hitherto excluded societies. From the historical point of view, they have been subjected to the worst type of exploitation and social injustice.

Ecologically while tribals are isolated, the scheduled castes are exposed. Demographically, the tribals are concentrated in certain continuous geographical areas, while the dalits are scattered in the villages of high castes. Economically, while the former are tied up with land and forest, the latter are mostly dependent on the high caste villagers; Culturally the former enjoy a distinct style of life characterized by a distinct language and heritage, love for freedom and self-identity while the latter occupy the lowest rung in the caste hierarchy and suffer from social disabilities and loss of self-respect. Hence, in this regard, to a social doctor they will appear as two groups suffering from two distinct types of maladies deserving different therapies.

India has the largest concentration of tribal people (84.3 million) anywhere in the world except perhaps Africa and their lifestyle are conditioned by the Eco-system throughout the length and breadth of this country. The tribals in India constitute 8.2 percent of the total population (Census of India, 2001). The areas

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inhabited by the Tribals constitute a significant part of the under-developed areas of the country. The tribals live mostly in isolated villages or hamlets. They have their presence in all States and Union Territories except the State of Haryana, Punjab, Delhi and Chandigarh. There are 533 Tribes as per notified Schedule under Article 342 of the Constitution of India in different States and Union territories of the country with the largest number of 62 being in Orissa. Amongst these government of India has identified 13 tribes as primitive. These primitive tribes are located in different areas. Development of these primitive tribes is being hindered due to the problem of location, communication, non-cooperativeness and repelling attitude of these tribals. Each tribal area represents a more or less unique situation in terms of their resource endowments, resources-use pattern, life style, income level and employment pattern.

Tribal communities like Gujars and Bakerwals in Jammu & Kashmir, Gaddis and Bhotias in Himachal Pradesh; Jodhs and Marches in U.P. Hills and Todas in Nilgiri Hills are pastoralists and nomadic. Remarkably, some tribals in H.P. and U.P. combine agriculture with pastoralism for their means of livelihood. In the north-eastern region tribals in general are good craftsmen and prepare handloom products of wool, cotton, silk and handicraft of cane and bamboo. Thus occupationally, the tribals in India involve themselves in a variety of activities. Thus location-specific approaches are required to improve the living conditions of tribals spread all over the country.

In the light of the above facts the present work is a humble attempt to study the impact of one such micro project which is location-specific and working for the socially secluded and economically backward primitive tribe –Lanjia Saora of Orissa.

IRRIGATION MANAGEMENT AND INCLUSIVE GROWTH: AKRSP (INDIA)'S INTERVENTION IN GUJARAT

Jyotirmayee Acharya

ABSTRACT

In this paper, I try explaining why it is difficult to ask questions about gender and inclusive growth in the conventional water irrigation management, focusing on the participatory discourse. With the objective of centre-staging gender equality and the effectiveness of farmwomen's participation in the Irrigation schemes two questions were addressed in this study. What contribution does the small water harvesting irrigation schemes of AKRSP (India)'s intervention make to bring about change in the trend of women's participation in agricultural practices and reduction in poverty? How the current modes of women's participation in the irrigation management under AKRSP (India)'s interventions have brought change in their lives? Personal narratives methodology (Berg and Acharya, 2004) within a feminist framework is used to assess farmwomen's experiences and perceptions about the impact of PIM project of AKRSP (India) enhancing collective actions and enabling the process of inclusion and women's capabilities. Thus it is imperative to understand how the use of deductive method and ideal-typical models of explanation characterize a narrow and rather instrumentalist concept of human agency, rather than looking at how agency is exercised or negotiated through more informal relations of everyday practices. These reasons are inter-related. This paper attempts to charts this ground, narrating new forms of engagement that blur the boundaries between gender, water and agricultural productivity. Counter narrative of thinking and making sense of those realities developed a positive self-image, recognize their strengths, and explode sexual misconceptions, are and should therefore assume a much more central place in attempts to mainstream issues of exclusion in workspace culture.

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TRACING THE CONSTRAINS IN THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC INCLUSION OF SCHEDULED TRIBES IN THE FACE OF GLOBALIZATION

**Sarada Prasanna
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ABSTRACT

In the post-colonial discourse it has altered its definition, but strictly speaking it is still in the same process. The development discourse is governed by the same principles; it has created an extremely efficient apparatus for producing knowledge about, and the exercise of power over others. This apparatus has not ceased to produce new arrangements of knowledge and power, new practices, theories, strategies and so on. In this context the process of social exclusion can be discussed in the case of the scheduled tribes. As we know, India has a large tribal population, which with some exceptions, is marked by backwardness and poverty. Evolving social policy for the uplift of this population becomes an important concern for the state in India in the post independence period. Yet the approach adopted towards tribes has been quite on the contrary, mainly due to the imperatives of national development. In fact, measures undertaken for bringing rapid national development were seen as an important mechanism for the integration of tribal society into the national polity. But the consequence of this development was such that it drastically altered the relationship between the tribes and the state, in the process of the inclusion of the tribal communities within the so called national mainstream.

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In view of the above context this paper would like to explore the failures of the post-colonial developmental state in the process of inclusion of these small independent communities within the national framework, with reference to the nature of the modern state laws. The paper would also like to argue that the most important factors that are identified in social exclusion, like capability deprivation or poverty, may not be the outcome of the lack of knowledge or skills, rather, the lack of access to resources may be one of the main causes of this deprivation. In this context this paper will try to explain how unemployment or lack of skill is not the sole cause of poverty in tribal societies. The paper would also like to explain how poverty or unemployment in the tribal societies is a state creation and how the state developmental programmes, at many times work as a means to it, and also, how, in the era of globalization and economic expansion, this process of impoverishment is on the rise.

CHALLENGES AHEAD TOWARDS WOMEN EMPOWERMENT AND INCLUSIVE GROWTH: AN INDIAN EXPERIENCE

Sangram Kumar Rout

ABSTRACT

Empowering means extending choices to all aspects of life. And this is being seen as a stimulus changes at the national and international levels. Today, there is a growing awareness of the rights and the rightful role of women in society and the polity. The challenge of the new millennium is to concretize these developments in real terms in our country by politically empowering women and making a qualitative difference in the lives of the better half of our society. In fact if we survey history, the attitudes and atmosphere of prejudice and neglect towards women have been there through out the ages. Tragic abandonment of women's issues in all major revolutions and movements has become the bane of our civilization.

In contrast, inclusive growth is known as to be the key word of the Eleventh Plan (2007-2012). The central vision of the plan is to ensure a broad based improvement in the quality of life of the people especially for the down-trodden people. This paper examines the attempt made by the plan to recognize women as agents of sustained socio-economic growth and change. This attempt of the plan is in itself an innovative concept, as it is a step ahead of thinking only in terms of "empowerment". The paper also brings out the challenges which may come up in the implementation of this concept. It argues that recognizing women as a homogenous community will be problematic as "women" have the cross cutting identity of caste and class. Other limitation which may come up can be the structure and the functions of the family itself.

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A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF WOMEN EMPOWERMENT BETWEEN SOCIALLY EXCLUDED GROUPS VIS-À-VIS OTHERS IN INDIA: EVIDENCE FROM NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY

**Aditya Kumar Patra
Arabinda Acharya**

ABSTRACT

The empowerment of women is crucial for the development of the country. Women share roughly half of the world's population, yet they are the world's largest 'excluded category'. Nowadays 'women empowerment and gender equality' has received wide policy support from international to national and state specific policy initiatives. Factors that lead to gender disparities in many countries include, among others: social institutions such as norms, rights and laws; household decisions and the resulting resource allocations. Hence, household as a reckoning unit in the analysis of gender equality occupies an important place. The role of female member in the household decision making and management carries utmost importance. Hence, Empowerment of Women with respect to household income and decision making is crucial. Multivariate logistic regression model is employed in the present write up to compare differences in 'Economic Empowerment of Women' of the 'General Category' vis-à-vis the 'Excluded Groups' in the Indian economy.

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FINANCIAL INCLUSION AND COMMERCIAL BANKS: A BILATERAL COMPARISON MODEL

Rak Pratap Sinha

ABSTRACT

Financial inclusion can be defined as the process of ensuring access to financial services and timely and adequate credit for vulnerable groups such as weaker sections and low income groups at an affordable cost. Access to finance by the poor and vulnerable groups is a prerequisite for poverty reduction and social cohesion.. In fact, providing access to finance is a form of empowerment of the vulnerable groups. The present paper is an attempt to compare commercial bank performance in India from the angle of financial inclusion for the year 2004-05 using the bilateral comparison framework in the context of Slacks Based Measure model advanced by Tone (2001).The sample includes 28 public sector and 12 private sector commercial banks. The results suggest that the private sector banks are lagging behind the public sector commercial banks in this matter. This is an area of concern not only from the regulatory perspective but also from the perspective of national planners and policy makers.

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INTERROGATING CULTURAL PSYCHOLOGY OF ACADEMIC EXCLUSION: EFFECTS OF CASTE AND UNTOUCHABILITY

Yashpal Jogdand

ABSTRACT

“Caste is a state of mind and untouchability is a social psychology. Social science practice in India cannot remain insulated from this endemic social-psychological reality. It has created a pernicious academic exclusion of students and academics from Dalits, tribals and even OBCs. This academic exclusion happens in many ways....by compulsion of doing empirical work rather than theory, which demands reflective capability...by ghettoisation around themes, related to the experience of Dalits or tribals or tribals...by humiliation of Dalit students and academics on issues like quality, language and articulation. The brahminical nature of academic practice has resulted, on the one hand, in theoretical poverty in various disciplines and theoretical exploitation of dalits and tribals due to reflective-capability deprivation on the other. Based on Gopal Guru’s observation of social science practice in India and author’s own experience as a research scholar, this paper intends to argue that psychology of purity and pollution has affected the intentional world of Indian academics, rendering dalit discourses of caste and untouchability repulsive, regressive and redundant.”

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SOCIAL EXCLUSION IN SERVICE SECTORS: A CASE OF STS IN INDIAN BANKING

Chittaranjan Senapati

ABSTRACT

The services sector in India has developed considerably over the last few years. The sector has had an annual growth rate of about 28 per cent during the last five years (Except recent economic crisis period). Its high growth and development has been globally recognised. Strong and consistent emphasis on self-reliance in its economic development programmes over the years by the Government of India has helped build a huge and versatile cadre of professionals with expertise and skills across wide-ranging spectrum of disciplines such as health care, tourism, education, engineering, communications, transportation, information technology, banking, finance and management. These disciplines have all, however, excluded the Scheduled Tribes (STs). More inclusive growth is needed to provide the STs justice. This paper will examine the employment situation of STs in public sector banks in India, the reasons, the extent and how they have been excluded from the sector. What can be the inclusive policy for them as an indigenous group in India? The employment situation will be minutely observed through empirical and analytical methods by using government source in banking sector.

Within the Indian system, the STs are the most oppressed and backward section of Indian society and face exclusion in each and every sphere of life. The Indian government's approaches to STs has been primarily shaped by the provisions of the Constitution, which guarantees equality before the law, and empowers the state

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to make special provisions to promote the educational and economic interests of the STs, to protect them from discrimination and include them in the mainstream through (a) legal safeguards against discrimination (b) pro-active measures in the form of a reservation policy for state sectors and state-supported.

In the case of public sector bank employment, it is categorised into three classes: officer, clerical and sub-staff (all positions below the officer and clerk grades, excluding that of the sweepers). The unequal assignment of economic and property rights affect the low STs in the form of exclusion from access to all economic rights. The consequent restrictions on labour mobility result in high unemployment among the STs. So the economic and social implications for STs are more devastating than non-SC/STs.

The limitation in the inclusive policy in India is that it confined to state-run and state-supported sectors, which constitute only 10 per cent of the total employment in India. More than 90 per cent of the available jobs are found in the private sector, in which STs remain unprotected from possible discrimination.

Therefore, the captains of the services sector should meet the aspirations of the SC/STs and provide them assured avenues of employment. This has become necessary because disinvestment of the public sector will result in declining employment opportunities. Reservation in the private sector is not a charity but a social necessity.

WOMEN EXCLUSION IN INDIAN SOCIETY: NEED FOR AN INCLUSIVE STRATEGY

Bibekananda Nayak

ABSTRACT

There are two aspects of exclusion, one is active and the other is passive. Discriminations across class, caste, gender, religion fall under the later, while those relating to physical deformities come under the later. Considering caste system as a crumbling pillar of Indian society, it has to be analysed from the point of view of women. The position of a dalit woman is relatively worse than that of an upper caste woman. Both gender and caste act as two criteria of their subordination. They are discriminated not only on the grounds of being the subordinate sex but also occupying the lowest position in the caste hierarchy. From the census data it can be seen that the literacy rate among the scheduled caste women is less in comparison to that of general women. Even when it comes to accessibility to health care, the number of cases of institutionalized deliveries among scheduled caste women is less.

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar throughout his life tried not only for the upliftment of Dalits but also for women. He considered women as the marginalized section of the society and worked for their upliftment. To him the development of the country was thought of in terms of bringing equality. All this can only be possible through affirmative action of the Government for inclusion of Dalit women. Promotive, preventive and participative policies should be advocated in terms of provision of educational facilities, employment opportunities, health care and reservations in the political sphere.

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MARGINALISED AND MARGINALISATION IN INDIA SOCIAL GEOGRAPHY AND TIMELESSNESS OF CASTE

Suresh Babu GS

ABSTRACT

Enough are being written and discussed on exclusive characteristics of caste question, among the social scientist circle both in India and abroad, including its causes for marginalization. Although slightly, deviating from what already been debated in these discourses, this paper would try to take a queue from these literature to conceptualize marginalization by locating social geography as a space. A sociological study of this kind perhaps, allow one to negotiate social geography as a theoretical sight for constructing and reconstructing marginalization in India today. Possibly, one can argue that, a constant geographic space becomes an empirical sight for social scientist to theorize marginalization, and needless to say their assertion.

In social geography, human relations and their activities are being played. It is the spatial patterns and processes that underline structure and appearance of everyday life. It would also explain social co-habitation, primarily, in defining villages and its structures, and processes.

In other words, the social structural locations of the marginalized communities are appeared to be timelessness as long as the geographical location of their social life is remained be constant. It is in this context, social geography continues to be a crucial area for discrimination which affects marginalized communities adversely. For instance, traditionally in Indian villages, a geographical space of community living, the main inhabitants were caste hindus. Apparently, the erstwhile untouchable castes (the outcaste) were lived outside the village. This geography of socially divided space-in and outside village, created an abstracted notion of purity and pollution. Society in large, this phenomenon was reproduced in the binaries of

private and public space. As a result, public remained to be an exclusive geographical space for the pure not for the impure. Moreover, symbolic attributions upon the human body and its interplay with what is pure and impure are detrimental in dividing these spaces. In other words, the geographical space and the human body has been a crucial empirical location to determine what is pure and impure. Democratic assertions in the 19th century, was precisely to democratize these rigid geographical spaces.

Even at the margin of modern spaces, one can locate the impure largely in the slums, on the Railway tracks and public latrine, filthy places of hospital and government offices etc. In other words, in modern times, social location of marginalized can easily been identified in the unclean geographical spaces. In addition, it can be a conceptual tool in which all developmental indicators play a pivotal role in it. Poverty driven questions, such as landlessness and land alienation, mass migration, huge displacement threat for developmental projects, health problems, scavenging etc. are largely found among the lower castes. Surprisingly, these are the empirical tools that, perhaps, theoretically reflect upon the problems of marginalization. Responding to this, from 70's onwards one could witness popular movements in defence of local rights to forest, fish and water resources and as well as protest against larger dam led by the subaltern communities. It was out of the ambiguity on the ecological imbalances which directly affect their livelihood patterns, that the environmental protest in India was labeled as environmentalism of the poor.

Understandably, geography as a social space to endure minimum condition to be maintained for human life, this paper would make a critical assessment of timelessness of modernity due to the effect of caste related exclusionary practices. As a result, the developmental parameters remained to be poor among the marginalized, in modern India.

MAKING SENSE OF LOCAL: TOWARDS AN INCLUSIVE RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Shibsankar Jena

ABSTRACT

The complex nature of reality has always thrown up varied perceptions and theoretical statements about human society. These varied perceptions do not, however, necessarily reflect mirror of the realities they claim to represent. As sociologist Peter Berger argues, ‘words describe the realities of social life but words also have the power to create and shape reality’. One major limitation in social interpretation is that the facts presented tend to reflect more the ideas and biases of the people who formulate them than the qualities and attributes of the phenomena under observation. From this perspective, much of the optimism that characterized development studies in the early postwar period has now given way to disillusion. The commanding logic of industrial society with the deep trust on scientific progress has created a world where most of the people are sinking into misery while a few are enjoying a life of luxury. Instead of the kingdom of abundance promised by theorists and politicians in 1950s, the discourse and strategy of development produce its opposite: massive underdevelopment and impoverishment, untold exploitation and oppression. This paper concern itself with the implications of these biases in received programmes of Rural Development and change in postcolonial India.

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SOCIO ECONOMIC EXCLUSION OF MUSLIM WOMEN IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

In this paper a humble attempt has been made to present the Socio-economic exclusion of Muslim Women in India. Here, first the socio-economic exclusion of Muslim community in general is examined. Whatever evidence on socio-economic exclusion of Muslim women is available is documented. The sources of data are National Sample Survey (NSS) and NFHS. Also data of micro level survey are used. Later on, the causes for their exclusion are examined. Finally, some suggestions are made to reduce their exclusion or improve the inclusion and thereby enable them to lead a dignified life.

GIRL CHILD LABOUR- EXPLOITATION OF EXCLUSION

Neha Chaudhari

ABSTRACT

This paper deal with the scourages of exclusion and exploitation of child labour especially girl child.

The concept of exclusion nowadays frequently used for categorizing groups and class in to different categories on the ground of their participation, development and role in the society. Despite globalization, information revolution and other symbols of technological progress, and of course, despite the nuclear power, women as a group were categorized in to marginalized groups. This general categorization is not only on economic ground but it involves the historical injustice and the present discrimination which a women face in her different role performance i.e. daughter, sister, mother, wife, as an employer, student etc.

Child labour is not purely an economic question. In all societies child worker especially girl child labour, works under the abusive and exploitive conditions. Girl child labours are victims of discrimination in her family also. Poverty forced them to work in various sectors. She has no time to enjoy her life as a child and hard work affected her physical and mental health. This symbolizes not only an economic deprivation but exclusion from the very childhood and attached pleasure. It is ironic that the childhood of the girl child is far from their own reach. Indian government declares 2001 as a “Women Empowerment Year” but if the girl child are excluded and exploited we should not able to say that the women become empower.

Not only by Government, it is the responsibility of civil society to save girl child labour from exploitation and assure a nation free from child labour. In this regard role of government, mass-media, legislation, and NGOs as-well-as people of the nation is significant.

EDUCATIONAL EXCLUSION AND INCLUSIVE PRACTICES IN HIGHER EDUCATION OF INDIA

Dhaneswar Bhoi

ABSTRACT

Evidence of social history, suggests that the social exclusion take place on the basis of caste, race, religion and gender. Accessing to the resources perpetuating inequality and deprivation of education, experienced by the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and religious minorities of India is one picture of educational exclusion in India. The main objective of this paper is to understand and transcend the phenomena for policy evolutions on the issues concerning the social exclusion. Moreover this paper focused the practical part of higher educational inclusion policy. This paper is a secondary research paper which employed the content analysis and observation technique; the data are collected from different reports journals and from national policy of education. The major findings are highlighted, how socially backward peoples are deprived of higher education. Finally it raised questions about the practicability of inclusiveness of higher education. It was identified that educational policy can be changed by strategies involving the management; legislation and the way resources are allocated. The studies showed that such measures were carried out in perceived social contexts of instability and uncertainty in order to provide inclusive higher education to the excluded students.

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SOCIALLY EXCLUDED PEOPLE: CONSTITUTIONAL SAFEGUARDS AND ROLE OF INDIAN JUDICIARY

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ABSTRACT

Social exclusion is a multidimensional process of progressive social rupture, detaching groups and individuals from social relations and institutions and preventing them from full participation in the normal activities of the society in which they live. It is often connected to a person's social class, educational status, and living standards and how these might affect access to various opportunities. It also applies to some extent to people with a disability, to minority men and women of all races, to the elderly. Human resources need to be mobilized and maximized. There is a social and human need to regenerate deprived communities. Social inclusion has to be brought about by increase in the opportunities to participate in the society.

Reservation is one of the measures adopted by the constitution to remedy the continuing evil effects of prior inequalities stemming from past discriminations. The constitution has some two dozen articles providing for compensatory treatment for disadvantaged citizens or for protecting them against discrimination. Part XVI of constitution of India deals with special provisions relating to certain classes contains thirteen articles providing for reservation of seats in legislatures for scheduled caste and scheduled tribes. After analyzing carefully all these provisions we can say that, only three articles out of these are important. These are article 15 and 29 of fundamental rights and article 46 of directive principles of state policy.

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Even though the directive principles are non-justiciable, their language is couched in the terms of positive obligations on the governmental agencies to enable their fulfillment. The judiciary virtually enforced Directive Principles through the doors of fundamental rights by the dynamic instrument of interpretative power. In some instances the courts have privileged fundamental rights over directive principles while in others they have creatively drawn a harmonious relationship between the two. The Supreme Court found a new device of distributive justice in promoting the rule of equality and in the removal of economic inequalities. The judicial activism has proved to be a boon for the socially excluded people

REMOTE VILLAGE ELECTRIFICATION THROUGH BIOFUEL ROUTE WITH LOCAL PARTICIPATION: AN EFFORT TO COMBAT EXCLUSION

Atreyee Sinha Chakraborty

ABSTRACT

One of the most important reasons behind social exclusion is lack of access to basic infrastructure like power, drinking water, transportation etc. Lack of access to electricity and rural poverty are closely related. However, the number of rural households having access of electricity has remained quite low in India .This paper will focus on how the “remote “(unelectrified and extension of grid is considered unavailable) villages can be electrified involving local community through distributed generation based on renewable energy resources like biofuel and the impact of this remote village electrification on economic and social life of local people.

This paper will share two different experiences. First one is of the village **Bilgaon** (situated in Nandurker district of Maharashtra) which has a large tribal population. The village was not electrified and grid was about 30 K.m from village.The initiative aimed at building upon an existing example in one of the lesser developed districts o Maharashtra by designing and implementing a replicable model of remote village electrification through use of **Mahua oil**. This bio fuel based rural electrification has covered a tribal pocket of 60 households. The paper will focus on the salient features of biofuel based rural electrification in Bilgaon village and what is its impact on the lives of tribal population.

Winrock International India (WII) has taken up electrification of three villages using bio fuel route in the state of Chhattisgarh. The paper will through light

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on the experience of one village called **Ranidehra** comes under Panxhayat Bairakh of Bodla block in Kabirdham District. It is fully a tribal village. The area is highly underdeveloped. The high correlation between percentage of tribals and poverty is not surprising. WII had taken an effort in exploring the use of **Jatropha oil** for electrification of remote village of the state. Several activities have been undertaken under the project by using a **bottom-up participatory approach** with a strong emphasis on ownership of initiative. The paper will show how this project has involved the villagers in various ways from **governance to maintenance** and what its impact on the village population is.

The remote village electrification using biofuel (which is locally available) can stimulate the local economy. In Indian economy many communities are still excluded from benefits that accrued to the large number of Indians. The paper will focus on how these kinds of efforts can serve other remote parts of the country also hitherto untouched by mainstream development process.

GLOBALIZATION: IMPACT ON RURAL LABOR SECTOR IN INDIA AND IMPLICATIONS FOR THE POOR SECTIONS

Kirtiraj D. C.

ABSTRACT

The India shine campaign in the year 2004-05 general elections with its higher technological applications did not reap any benefit to the then government in power and they stopped talking about India shining. In India there is yet another India (Bharat) that is excluded from the process of development after 1990s. The theory of trickle down effect did not work in India at any point of time in history. India is known by its rural characteristics since more than 70 per centage of our people lives in more than six lacks of villages and majority of them are far behind 'India'. The basic amenities like health, education and means of livelihood did not reach to them even after 63 years of Independence. The policies of globalization have further aggravated their plights and whatever safeguards they enjoyed before 1990s that was also taken back by the state. India is a land of contradictions. At one hand our scientist have made us to feel proud by making the discovery of presence of water on the moon, on the other hand we could not provide safe drinking water to the poor people despites of its abundance presence. India has the maximum number billionaires and it also has the maximum number of people living in below international poverty line. The present paper deals with one more such contradictions and that is when Indian cities are shining with big Malls, multiplexes, IT parks and eight lanes highways what is the situations in rural areas ? How did globalization fares to them in terms of employment and their livelihood?

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TACKLING THE PROBLEM OF POVERTY REDUCTION THROUGH SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Vaishali M. Thombre

ABSTRACT

Social exclusion is series problem in many countries of the world. Asian, African and Latin American countries are facing this problem. It's an important issue in India also. Certain groups in the society are systematically excluded from opportunities that are open to others, because they are discriminated against on the basis of their race, religion, gender, caste, age, disability, or other social identity. People who are excluded like this are not 'just like' the rest of the poor, only poorer. They are also disadvantaged by who they are or where they live, and as a result they are excluded out of the benefits of development. Social exclusion deprives people of choices and opportunities to escape from poverty and denies them a voice to claim their rights. Social exclusion is often a cause of poverty, conflict and insecurity. If we have to tackle it effectively we need to study the real problem, understand it better. It would have help us to formulate the policies, laws, rules and regulations. It also find out a different ways of working with partner governments, the international community and civil society organizations to overcome it. The study of social exclusion can help us to understand the problems of developing as well as developed economy. We can find out the solution for poverty, women empowerment, HIV people, for beggars, for crime etc. Social exclusion and poverty these two terms are very much correlated with each other. This paper more on this problem. How government policies, agencies are working for socially excluded people in India and around the world is important issue for DC's and LDC's.

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**AN EXPLORATION TO UNDERSTAND THE REASON
OF LOWER COVERAGE OF VACCINATION AMONG
CHILDREN BELONGS TO TRIBAL ETHNICITY:
HOUSEHOLD CONDITION OR THE A3**

Sumoni Mukherjee

ABSTRACT

It is well known that the children belongs to tribal ethnicity are less likely to be vaccinated with the basic vaccine that prevent 8 childhood vaccine preventable diseases in India. Generally we say that they are not eager to get vaccinated of their child or they have no availability/affordability/accessibility of the service, which is very much true also. But it is also important to understand if the service is available to them or they can also access these services then how much they are utilizing the service. The current study is trying to understand if the service is available, accessible and affordable to the children belongs to tribe, then how economic condition of the household, structure of the households are effecting the utilization of the service. On the other hand, the study is also trying to understand geographical situation have impact on the utilization of the services. In this regard NFHS-3 data will be used for the purpose. To understand the condition and structure of the household “household wealth index” and “type of the household” respectively will be used, which is available in the data set. To understand the availability of the service we will use the data where the women go for her own health care and also the presence of the ICDS service. NFHS-3 provide us information why woman had not utilized the service for her own health care, these will be used to understand the reason of not utilizing the service also. Appropriate multi-variety techniques will be used to understand the study objects.

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WOMEN'S SOCIO-ECONOMIC INCLUSION THROUGH MICROFINANCE

**Bhosale Sunil Bhau
V .B .Kakade**

ABSTRACT

This study provides an empirical case study of women's socio-economic inclusion through microfinance. The World Bank has given a deep thought to this phenomenon and tried to provide policy framework and policy interventions to repair this problem. The work of Dr. Mohammad Yunus on micro finance proved as an effective way to create demand for growth. The policy of providing financial help to the group of deserving poor people in the form of Self Help Group also emerging as effective alternative for attaining the growth with inclusion in India. The growth story of India and its detail analysis will offer more insight in the social engineering of economic development. In this context the study of Kolhapur district conducted by us offers some important elements for policy makers for inclusive growth financial inclusion and its impact on SHGs members is analysed in this paper.

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EDUCATION FOR THE DYNAMICS OF SOCIAL INCLUSION

**Sharad R. Kulkarni
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ABSTRACT

Social inclusion reflects a proactive, human development approach to social wellbeing that calls for more than the removal of barriers or risks. It requires investments and action to bring about the conditions for inclusion, as the population health and international human development movements have taught us. Recognizing the importance of difference and diversity has become central to new understandings of identity at both a national and community level. Social inclusion goes one step further: it calls for a validation and recognition of diversity as well as recognition of the commonality. Social inclusion and exclusion, in this climate, need to be understood as processes rather than specific outcomes. They describe how people's opportunities for meaningful participation in diverse but inter-related spheres of social life (including social, economic, political, and cultural processes) can be differentially facilitated or blocked, contributing, in turn, to unequal prospects among people to achieve socially and economically valued resources.

This paper explores the relevance of the renewed focus on social inclusion and exclusion for education systems, with reference both to general factors and more specific issues that arise in relation to schooling.

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Keynote Address

DOING AWAY THE VIOLENCE OF EXCLUSION: THE TEST OF INDIAN DEMOCRACY IN THE NEW MILLENIUM

Shruti Tambe

Backdrop

- India : Biggest Democracy in the World
- Almost 50% in situation of appalling poverty and loss of dignity
- Context of globalisation-enabling and restraining
- Challenge in the new millennium – fighting poverty and exclusion

My Perspective

- Sociological understanding of Social Exclusion: concept, policy and collective action as areas of analysis
- Levels of Inclusion
- Ways of Inclusion
- The Urban as the site of interrogation

Part I - History of Terms and Terminologies

- Inequality- Marxian: in relation to ownership of private property, Haves and Have Not , leading to exploitation of working class
- Life chances-Weber: ability to access certain commodities and services; Status, class and power- stratification is threefold
- Social Closure

History of Terms and Terminologies-2

- Discrimination
- Marginalisation: thrown out of the mainstream frameworks of power and livelihood
- Deprivation
- Capability deprivation: new dimensions of poverty
- Social Development Index, Gender Development Index

Social Exclusion

- European origin - challenges to welfare regimes in Europe with growing no. of immigrants, ethnic enclaves, homelessness, loss of employment
- Highlighted need for integration-individual with group, group with society at large
- France-1960s
- UK
- UN, ADB

A. Sen's contribution

- Definition-stress on access to employment
- Multidimensional concept
- Policy implications
- Unfavourable exclusion, unfavourable inclusion (e.g. allocation of tubewell)

Relevance for India

- A long history of systematic social exclusion through institution of caste
- Estrangement of Tribal communities as bifurcation between Gram and Aranya (Thapar)
- Gendered division of access to resources and labour
- Normative basis (Karma theory, for instance) for such exclusions
- Violence of exclusion

Social Exclusion in India today

- Caste based
- Class based
- Gender and Sexuality based
- Ethnicity- tribal origin, linguistic minority, religious minorities
- Displaced communities
- The disabled
- Regional location: North East, J and K, A and N
- Urban Poor
- Informal labour

Social Inclusion- Policy Level

- Absence of comprehensive policy framework in India
- Some examples in recent times:
 - National Transport Policy-cyclists, pedestrians
 - National Policy for Hawkers and Vendors
 - Domestic Workers' Social Security Bill

Category of Informal Workers in Indian cities

- Breman's work on URBAN WORKERS
(Jan Breman, 2003, The Labouring Poor in India)
- The labour elite
- The petit bourgeoisie
- The sub-proletariat-largest group
- The paupers or lumpen proletariat

Social Inclusion- Collective Action

- Collective Action of excluded communities in the Urban arena
 - Molkareen sanghatana
 - Riksha Panchayat
 - KKPKS
 - PMSKS
 - Pheriwale Sanghtana

Illustration of case of Women Domestic Workers: Nature of Work

- Cleaning- sweeping, mopping floor
- Washing clothes, ironing laundry and washing utensils
- Cooking
- Housekeeping jobs of various kinds (dusting, polishing furniture)
- Childcare
- Gardening
- Varying time spent either at one house or at many houses through the day

WDW: Who are they?

- Women in the age group of 14 to 60
- Most of them are Single earners and supporters of family
- Lower caste, lower class women
- WDW-This category of labour gives an analytical gateway to interrogate the confluence of multiple systems of exclusion-caste, ethnicity, class and gender
- Average income below \$2 per day or just about it
- Wheat: avg consumption is 6-8 kg per person per month Cooking Oil-avg. consumption 1kg. Per person per month
- Rice:4kg. Per person per month
- Sugar:0.5k.g. Per person per month
- Pulses: 500 gms Per person per month

Issues

- Low payment, insecurity
- Informal labour, unorganised
- Multiple employers to one worker
- Suspicion and police harassment
- Neighbourhood basis of employment
- Reproductive work
- Public-private interface

Policies

- Sengupta Commission appointed by the Government of India-National Commission for enterprises in the Unorganised Sector, May 2006.
 - Stated that their contribution to GDP is 60%
 - India is yet to evolve a comprehensive framework for national social security policy.
- Henceforth establishment of Social welfare Board for DWDs at the State level and District levels will be a challenge

Social Exclusion: issues need to be addressed

- Livelihood opportunities: survival
- Infrastructure and services: including leisure
- Community experiences
- Experiences regarding citizenship
- Moral experiences

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