



**UGC Sponsored
National Seminar on**

**Social Transformation towards
Inclusive Growth of
Marginalized Communities**

3rd & 4th January 2017

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(Formerly University of Pune)**

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National Seminar on Social Transformation towards Inclusive Growth of Marginalized Communities

Indian Government with its welfare policies and programmes for the downtrodden communities have been receiving good attention in recent times. Though the developmental programmes were in place for a long time, they were not fully realized for various reasons. The idea of developing the communities at large was laid in the Five year plans with a multipronged strategy to combat various socio economic backwardness for the deprived groups in India. Since the Government has the capacity to cater to the needs of the groups with the result of economic liberalization taken by the Indian Government. All the Five year plans have specific agenda to maximize the developmental needs for most of the communities.

A paradigm shift has taken place in planning the developmental needs by the State to address the socio- economic inequalities among the groups. This exercise has done specifically during the 11th plan which heavily focused on the marginalized communities and their felt needs stating as “Towards a faster Inclusive Growth”. To achieve this specific objective the policy makers are cognizant of the plurality of communities, hence any kind of developmental strategy must be visualized according to the social fabric of the country. It is widely agreed that most of the developmental policies and programmes are not effective due to the fact that structural impediments like caste identities, discrimination and social exclusion are mainly responsible for catering to the needs of the deprived groups. Every state in India has several structural constraints which block the

growth and development of social groups. The recent development with regard to Reservations for OBC's has put in practice with much resistance and opposition. At this pace most of the states in India stand at different development indexes and within this framework, again there are different levels of development levels among the communities.

The glaring regional inequalities have created tensions among the groups particularly in the state of Maharashtra. The reasons of the underdevelopment of communities lagging behind other communities have not been fully understood and conceptualized by the Welfare agencies specially the government functionaries before making a draft on the inclusive development process.

To understand how a country has prospered, economic development must be evaluated by its contribution to the enhancement of the quality of life of its people. Economic development may become lopsided and flawed unless the governments can take corrective actions. Lopsided and flawed economic growth in the sense means that it is jobless, ruthless, voiceless, rootless and futureless. To avoid these pitfalls strong links between economic growth and social institutions are important to be linked. It is necessary that new institutional structures are created to provide opportunities as remunerative employment to its people, equitable distribution of income and economic opportunities, access to productive assets, investment in the education, health and skills of the people and providing basic services to all. Apart from all these, good governance at the political level influences more and strengthened this link

The all embracing Human development is one of the measures to estimate the process of inclusion. However, Human development is better understood if one look at the developmental index of each community like Dalit Developmental Index, Tribal Development Index, Women Development Index etc. Hence, human development improvements are indeed a precondition for sustainable economic growth, government policy and public funding may be necessary to move a nation above the human development threshold level. The various communities like Scheduled Castes, Scheduled tribes, Backward Classes and other religious minorities experience systematic exclusion with respect to the advantages of development. Social hierarchy of traditional Social system in India exhibits social discrimination and inequality between the highest and lowest castes. Wide social gulf prevails between privileged castes and weaker sections. Due to this the process of 'social exclusion' is in practice which has created the gaps in human development. Social exclusion or social discrimination is also observed on the basis of ethnicity, gender and religion. Consequently some communities remained socially and economically backward due to the ethnic and caste based social discrimination, untouchability and lack of adequate participation in the process of Socio-economic development. Success has not been achieved at desirable level to overcome socio-economic backwardness of these deprived and marginalized communities.

The development programmes initiated by the Central and State governments have started breaking certain institutional structures which have hampered the growth of the marginalized communities for a long time. The various schemes and policies designed by the governments during

all these years are not fully operational due to both structural and defective functioning at many levels. Against this back drop of these developments, a national seminar is organized to arrive at suitable alternatives on Social Transformation towards Inclusive Growth of Marginalized Communities.

Objectives

1. To examine how inclusive growth is building bridges or creating social transformation.
2. To understand the various social problems of SCs, STs, OBCs, Women and religious minorities during the implementation of inclusive policies.
3. To assess the impact of inclusive policies on the process of women empowerment
4. To find out the hurdles for inclusive growth.
5. To evolve certain strategies to formulate inclusive policies for the upliftment of weaker sections.

Main Themes

1. Inclusive growth strategies and 13th plan.
2. Weaker sections and reservations.
3. Economic Growth and Social Exclusion.
4. Political economy of underdevelopment.
5. Process of Women empowerment.
6. Inclusive growth and regional Imbalances.
7. Right to Education as inclusive policy
8. Inclusive Health strategies
9. Empowerment of the Differently Abled

Mode of submission of Papers

The participants are requested to submit the papers only on the themes mentioned above. The papers are either in English or Marathi only no other languages. An abstract (not exceeding 300 words) of the paper should reach the Director of the Seminar on or before 1st December 2016 and full length paper should reach on or before 20th December, 2016 by an e-mail attachment (adultseminar2016@gmail.com). The abstract must contain the title of the paper and affiliation of author(s) etc.,

Travel and Hospitality

The organizers will provide the travel (to the maximum of III AC fare to one of the paper presenters in case of papers with multiple authors), Accommodation and hospitality as per university norms. If Possible, the paper presenters / delegates are requested to make their own arrangements for meeting their travel expenses from their parent institutions (those who have funds).

Contact Persons

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