

NATIONAL SEMINAR ON  
***HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL  
EXCLUSION***

6<sup>TH</sup> & 7<sup>TH</sup> OCTOBER, 2008

On the occasion of

***Prof. K.S. Chalam's Shastiabdi  
Poorti Celebrations***

Sponsored by  
University Grants Commission  
&  
Indian Council of Philosophical Research  
New Delhi



Organised by

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS  
ANDHRA UNIVERSITY  
VISAKHAPATNAM – 530 003  
ANDHRA PRADESH, INDIA

SEMINAR DIRECTOR

Prof. D. Pulla Rao

**ABOUT THE SEMINAR**

Human development as a concept that enhances peoples' choices has been made popular by UNDP. The concept is related to the idea of Development. Economic development in a country 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 human development requires. To make this link stronger governments implement some policies strictly such 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 further strengthens this link. Experience of a number of countries like China, Hong Kong, Japan, Singapore, Thailand etc shows that channeling of significant amounts of resources by the State in these fields greatly enhanced human development.

While the concept of human development was popularized in the 1990s, a new challenge was addressed by social scientists. It was observed that several groups of people are socially excluded in the development process in the advanced countries as well. The HDR has limitations in capturing these issues. Therefore a new concept of social exclusion came into existence to understand the process of exclusion and to suggest the

remedy for an inclusive society. The concept is very much relevant to understand a ritually fragmented society like India. In fact scholars like Prof. K. S. Chalam have been working on these issues for the last three decades and it is necessary to review their studies in the context of recent developments in India particularly after the Government policy of positive discrimination and the XI plan emphasis on inclusive growth.

In his opening remarks to the eleventh plan, Prime Minister Manmohan Singh, while stressing the inclusive ethos of the Plan, said: "This Plan lays special emphasis on the problems of SCs, STs and minorities. It has specific, focused programmes, both for skill development and education and also for improving the basic infrastructure in areas inhabited predominantly by these marginalized groups."

According to 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan Approach Paper, even if we succeed in achieving broad based and inclusive growth, there are many groups that may still remain marginalised. These include primitive tribal groups, adolescent girls, the elderly and the disabled who lack family support, children below the age of three and others who do not have strong lobbies to ensure that their rights are guaranteed. The 11th Plan must pay special attention to the needs of these groups.

In India certain communities like Scheduled Caste, 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. Lot of social gulf prevails between high castes and

weaker sections. In Indian society, Social Exclusion is based on caste and patriarchy. Social exclusion as well as 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. Therefore it is necessary to bring the studies of social scientists together to understand the complex problems in India.

## **OBJECTIVES OF THE SEMINAR**

The national seminar is planned to bring social scientists and scholars who are working in diversified fields and trying to understand the Indian social system in a dynamic condition where the economy is growing at 9 per cent and the society is socially excluded with new cleavages. In fact Prof. K. S. Chalam has initiated interdisciplinary studies in this area and has introduced staff development to train young teachers to understand these dimensions in the teaching profession. Therefore the seminar is being organized to discuss emerging issues of social and economic importance in the back drop of the contributions made by scholars and particularly by Prof. K. S. Chalam. Human development as a study was initiated at Andhra University about three decades ago and now the concept of social inclusion is being studied by several scholars at various universities. It is time that scholars sit together and discuss about the linkages between these two concepts and suggest policy recommendations for an

inclusive and humanely developed society.

## **MAIN THEMES**

The following areas will be the main themes for this seminar on “HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION”.

1. Prof. K.S. Chalam’s contribution to Human Development and Social Exclusion.
2. Philosophy of human development and social exclusion
3. Weaker sections and reservations.
4. Economics of education.
5. Economic Growth and Social Exclusion.
6. Political economy of underdevelopment.
7. Women empowerment.
8. Land reforms and agrarian relations.
9. Human resource development.
10. Dravidian Studies.

## **ABSTRACTS AND FULL PAPERS**

Papers not exceeding 15 pages along with an abstract of not more than 500 words may be submitted in hard and soft copy form to Prof. D. Pulla Rao, Director, National Seminar, Dept. of Economics, Andhra University, Visakhapatnam – 530 003. The last date for receipt of abstract is 25<sup>th</sup> September, 2008 and that of full-length paper is 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2008. The abstracts of papers will be published in Souvenir and full papers will be published later as an edited volume.

## **PLACE AND LOCATION**

Visakhapatnam city is a beautiful coastal city well connected by air, rail and road from different parts of the country.

The Department of Economics has completed its platinum jubilee recently and known throughout the World for its teaching and research. Prof. K.S. Chalam served as a Professor in the Department and later became a Vice-Chancellor in Dravidian University, from where he entered the U P S C as a member.

## **REGISTRATION FEE**

**No Registration Fee**

## **TRAVEL AND ACCOMMODATION**

Sleeper class fare will be given to participants whose paper is accepted for presentation. Moderate accommodation and local hospitality will be provided to outstation participants.

## **VENUE**

Seminar Hall (A.C), School of Economics, Andhra University Campus, Visakhapatnam.

## **For more Information Contact**

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