

Call for Papers

Two Day National Seminar
on

Poverty and Social Exclusion: A Life Course Perspective

Organized by

Dr. Ambedkar Chair in Social Justice,
Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA), New Delhi

Lokashraya Foundation, New Delhi

TERI School of Advanced Studies, New Delhi

Date : April 12-13, 2018

Venue : Conference Hall, 1st Floor,
IIPA Campus, Indraprastha Estate,
Ring Road, Mahatma Gandhi Marg,
New Delhi-110002



Concept Note

As a concept, a life course is defined as "a sequence of socially defined events and roles that the individual enacts over time" (Giele and Elder 1998, p. 22). This perspective is a multidisciplinary paradigm and encompasses ideas and observations from a range of disciplines and proposes that all kinds of exposures, including biological, physical, social, behavioral and cognitive throughout the entire life span, influence the well-being in current and future generations. It has already been established that adverse living conditions influence the future life-course outcomes of children. Life-course theory posits that individuals construct their own life course through their choices and actions, but within the constraints of historical and social circumstances (Edler et. Al. 2003). Several fundamental principles characterize the life course approach. They include: (1) socio-historical and geographical location; (2) timing of lives; (3) heterogeneity or variability; (4) "linked lives" and social ties to others; (5) human agency and personal control; and (6) how the past shapes the future (Mitchell, 2003). This theoretical construct has been used to understand variety of social issues including health and nutrition, educational development, gender disparities, ageing, wage gaps, labour market disparities etc. The skills and values, which enhance adaptability and the ability to learn throughout the adult life, are shaped early in life, mainly in families. Therefore, children from poor family or disadvantaged area like slums are more vulnerable to poverty and social exclusion. This paradigm therefore helps us in comprehending the poverty and social exclusion in a more systematic and wholesome way than other usual approaches. However, till date the theoretical construct of this paradigm remains underused for the study of poverty and social exclusion.

Poverty is a multidimensional concept where a person is deprived of material possessions and basic needs. It damages life chances and reduces equal opportunity to development in the society. Poverty becomes a vicious trap which gradually ends up entailing all the members of a family and it transfers its impact over generations. Social exclusion as a root cause to poverty has become central to policy and academic discourse. It is a process through which individuals or groups are wholly or partially excluded from full participation in the society within which they live. Social exclusion too is multidimensional and has dynamic impact at different social levels over time. It focuses on exclusion as the rupture of relationships between people and the society result in a lack of social participation, social protection, social integration and power (Silver, 2007). People could be socially excluded because of their caste, gender, ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation, HIV status, disability, residence etc. The exclusion could take in terms of economic opportunities, social participation and political empowerment which restrict equity across the society. Dr. Ambedkar developed a socio-ethical philosophy and persistently stood for human dignity and freedom, socio-economic justice, material prosperity and spiritual discipline. The dignity of an individual in a society facilitates a person to make suitable choices and action for his development and thereby eventually contributing to the societal development. The oppressive social structures like caste and the resultant social exclusion are what he considered as the main stumbling blocks on the way to social democracy in India. It is, therefore, also necessary to deliberate on Dr. Ambedkar's views while conceptualizing social exclusion and discrimination in Indian context through the life-course perspective. India has witnessed rapid economic growth after reforms of early 1990s. However it becomes important to know what happened to entrenched group inequalities after that? Were there ways in which traditionally excluded groups such as SCs, STs, and women broke out of the traps or did the traps trump the opportunities and reduced poverty?

Against this background, Dr. Ambedkar Chair in Social Justice, Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi in collaboration with the Lokashraya Foundation, New Delhi and TERI School of Advanced Studies, New Delhi is organizing a Two Day National Seminar on "**Poverty and Social Exclusion: A Life Course Perspective**" on **12-13 April, 2018** at **IIPA Campus, New Delhi**. The Seminar will deliberate upon the twin evils of poverty and social exclusion through the lenses of life course perspective. It will try to

probe how poverty during childhood or through generation(s) and other social problems like discrimination and exclusion in the family are interrelated, and in what way do they increase the risk for poverty and social exclusion further? It would also be interesting to know how differential exposure to several factors during the life course lead to differential vulnerability with regard to poverty and exclusion. The outcome is expected to provide fresh scholarly discussion and policy insights for tackling the twin challenges of the developing countries in general and India in particular. Key sub-themes of the Seminar may include but not limited to:

Regional or spatial differentiation

Level of development is not uniform across the globe. Global north is considered to be more developed than global south. Likewise, status of social discrimination, incidence of poverty and inequality varies across the regions. Geographical factors affect our life course perspective and availability of resources and its allocation among the masses. Poverty and social exclusion in India do face regional and sub-regional differentiation as life course of the people also varies.

Gender disparities

Women face gender discrimination. Poverty and social exclusion among women can be seen through the lens of life course perspective in terms of persisting gender gap in education, food and nutrition and access to healthcare. In developing countries women spend more time in care economy and home making as a result their share in workforce is low. It would try to answer how different patterns of kinship and inheritance affect intergenerational relationships and the ramifications of gender inequality.

Socio-religious stratification

Social stratification of the world can be analyzed on the basis of socio-religious background of the people i.e. caste, class, race and religion. Affluent class do not face poverty and social exclusion what a poor has to experience in their life course. Likewise, affiliation to a particular caste, race or religion gives better opportunities to grow throughout life. For instance, during the life course SC/STs might face more poverty and social exclusion than others in India.

State of human capital

Health and education is considered to be foundation of human capital. Better health and education empowers an individual's towards higher capabilities and development. During the life course, accessibility, affordability and quality of healthcare and education equip a person or a section of population to fight against poverty and social exclusion which could facilitate quality life for the future generation.

Life-span development

The need of the human beings differs with their stages of lifespan development namely childhood, adolescents, adulthood and older age. The ramification of one stage of life on the other is vital and is an important aspect in the life course perspective. The study of life-span development therefore becomes important for understanding poverty and social exclusion.

Migration and Labour market

People migrate for variety of reasons. Whatever may be the reasons of migration, the life cycle of the families of the migrants' experience new challenges as well as opportunities which may help in tackling the poverty or social exclusion. Decent work and competitive labour market facilitates better life course whereas unemployment is often treated as causal factor whose effects on social exclusion and poverty is detrimental.

Important Dates:

Last date for submission of Abstract	:	10th February, 2018
Last date for intimation of Selected Abstract	:	15th February, 2018
Last date for Submission of Full Paper	:	7th April, 2018
Last date for Registration	:	7th April, 2018
Seminar Date	:	12-13 April, 2018
Last Date for Submission of the Revised Paper	:	30th April, 2018
Release of an edited Book of selected papers	:	30th June, 2018

Registration and Logistics:

There is no Registration Fee for the seminar. However, it is mandatory for all the paper presenters and participants to register online by sending an email (lcpseminar2018@gmail.com) before April 7, 2018 positively. Accommodation for outstation paper presenters will be provided. Please note that the Seminar will not extend any travel assistance. However, a limited financial support may be extended to few participants based on merit of the full paper.

Abstract Submission Guidelines:

An abstract not exceeding 300 words to be sent in Microsoft Word, Times New Roman, 12 Font with 1.5 line spacing lcpseminar2018@gmail.com by due date. The abstract must contain:

1. Title of the paper: Times New Roman, 14 Font, Bold.
2. Sub-Theme: Must indicate the sub-theme of the concept note under which the paper falls.
3. Author Details: Name with title (Prof./Dr./Mr./Ms.), Designation, Affiliation (Institution), Full correspondence Address, Email ID and Mobile Number.
4. Abstract: Must contain rationale, objective, data & methods, expected findings, central argument.

Abstracts will be peer-reviewed by a screening committee of acclaimed academicians and practitioners. Their decision will be final and binding. Only selected abstracts will be invited for the registration in the Seminar.

Full Paper Submission:

On the intimation of the selection of abstracts, the author will have to write the full paper and submit it by the due date. Full paper should not be more than 8000 words (including references). The style sheet of the EPW is to be used for writing the full paper. It can be downloaded from <http://www.epw.in/style-sheet.html>. Paper presentation will be allowed only after receiving the full paper.

Publication:

Best selected papers will be published in an edited book by a reputed publisher. Therefore, the effort should be to submit quality papers to be included in the publication.

Seminar Coordinators:

Prof. C. Sheela Reddy, Chair Professor, Dr. Ambedkar Chair in Social Justice, Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi.

Dr. Abhay Kumar, Executive Director, Lokashraya Foundation, New Delhi.

Dr. Prashant Kumar Singh, Assistant Professor, TERI School of Advanced Studies, New Delhi.

Registration Form

Two Day National Seminar
on
**Poverty and Social Exclusion:
A Life Course Perspective**

(12-13 April, 2018)

Organized by

Dr. Ambedkar Chair in Social Justice,
Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi

Lokashraya Foundation, New Delhi

TERI School of Advanced Studies, New Delhi

Title (Professor/Doctor/Mr./Ms.):

Name of the Participant (in Capital Letters):.....

Designation:

Institution/Organization with Address:.....

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Address of the Author:.....

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Email ID:.....

Mobile Phone Number:

Title of the Paper:

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Sub-Theme:

Date.....

Place.....

(Signature).....



Indian Institute of Public Administration

Indian Institute of Public Administration, established on March 29, 1954 aims to be one of the world's leading academic centres of thought and influence on public governance, policies and implementation to make public governance systems responsive to human needs, aspirations and align with human values. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Chair in Social Justice was set up at Indian Institute of Public Administration in 2004 by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Foundation, Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, Government of India. Since its inception, it has been the consistent endeavor of the Chair to work on the given theme i.e. 'Social Justice,' focusing on the issues concerning exclusion, inclusion, marginalization, disadvantaged sections etc.



Lokashraya Foundation

Lokashraya Foundation is a not-for-profit policy research organization based at New Delhi. It is established by Chetanya Kasyap Foundation. It works as a think-tank on issues related to the poor and poverty alleviation and strives to make a poverty free society. The foundation strongly believes that poverty is a manifestation of deprivation of basic human needs such as housing, water and sanitation, health, food and nutrition, education and livelihoods. Lokashraya Foundation functions through in-house team of researchers and a network of scholars from reputed institutions. It has undertaken various projects and research papers of policy importance on its key thematic areas.



TERI School of Advanced Studies

TERI School of Advanced Studies (TERI SAS) is a leader in the field of research and education for sustainable development and environmental studies offering 14 Masters and Ph.D programmes. TERI SAS commits to academic excellence and provide an environment that will encourage both personal as well as intellectual growth. The academic programmes at the TERI SAS are envisioned to provide students with a holistic perspective of the subject and encourage interdisciplinary learning.

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