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**A. N. Sinha Institute of Social Studies**

## **Dalit Students in Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur: Myth of Exclusion**

**Chandra B P Singh**

### **Abstract**

The objective of the study was to ascertain whether dalit students get excluded from IIT. Kharagpur. The study assessed teaching- learning processes, classroom ecology and learning styles of **IITians** (n=267) to ascertain exclusionary practices in the campus. Few cases across category (n=19) of exclusion in the regular courses were evident in the study. The overall drop out was 2.28 per cent. Out of them, 4 per cent ST and 3 per cent SC students got excluded from the system during regular courses. The study also noted category wise significant difference between general and SC students on deep learning style ( $p<.01$ ). The remaining groups did not show any difference on deep learning. There weren't any difference existing on strategic learning and surface learning among groups. SC students had opted for surface learning style. An overall trend reflected the fact that IIT Kharagpur had the least space for exclusionary practices. It was social background, especially schooling and language accounted for exclusion in the campus. A large number of students who joined IIT in various M. Tech or Ph.D. programmes left the institution mid-way due to some valid reasons.

Keywords: exclusion, learning, drop out, teaching, classroom, dalit students

## **Identity and the Violence of Development in Assam colonial Rule and the Formation of Early Ethnic Consciousness in Assam**

**Sukanya Bharadwaj**

### **Abstract**

The cause of ethnic movements manifesting itself as insurgency in Assam is because of violence of development in the domain of culture which marginalizes and exploits identities that fall into the same trap of desiring 'development'. This development itself is the construct which is popularized as an end that the movements desire. The issue of development has a historical basis in the very construction of the 'idea of development' in India. This can be traced to the policies of colonial and post-colonial India and their understanding of ideas of development and how it influences identity, which this paper intends to explore.

Keywords: Violence, Development, Ethnic Movements, Identity, Conflict, Insurgency, Assam.

## **Status and growth potential of food processing**

### **Industry in india: A case study of Bihar**

**Ranjeet Kumar**

### **Abstract**

In the era of globalisation there were lots of expectations about the role that Indian manufacturing sector can play. But the shift of economy from agriculture to services bypassed the manufacturing sector and created a debate in present time. This undesirable shift has no doubt contributed to growth of economy but with lesser contribution towards the employment. In such a situation, food processing industry has enormous potential to boost the rural economy in India through optimising the utilisation of plethora of local resources available such as perishable agricultural produce and surplus labour to generate employment and income and to reduce wastage of raw food items. The state of Bihar stands to be fourth in terms of agricultural surplus generation in India but performs dismal in terms of food processing. Therefore, this paper attempts to understand the status and structure of food processing industry in India in general and in Bihar in particular. It will also study its growth potential in terms of availability of agricultural raw material. The paper finds that the state has enough potential for the development of food processing sector in Bihar.

Keywords: Manufacturing, Food Processing, Unemployment.

## **Media, Politics and Kashmir**

**Dilnaz Boga**

### **Abstract**

Kashmir had been viewed in a different way by national and international print media since 1947. Depending on certain iconic global events like the cold war, September 11 attacks, subsequent “War on Terror” and India’s economic liberalisation, there have been remarkable shifts in the way media portrayed the contested regions. The media was influenced by geopolitical shifts that forged new economic relationships between nations. Given the fact that media’s representation of Kashmir has cemented its image in the national and international imaginations, this paper strives to analyse some of the influences on the nature of coverage of certain incidents in Kashmir in two international publications (a newspaper and a magazine) and a national newspaper from the mid-twentieth century to the early twenty-first century.

Keywords: media, journalism, reportage, Kashmir, conflict, geopolitics

## **Barriers to women Participation in the Decision-**

**Making process:**

**Evidence from Rural Local Government (Union Parishad) in Bangladesh**

**Md. Mahhub Alam Prodip**

### **Abstract**

This article explores the barriers of women’s participation in decision-making process in the lowest tier of the local government institution, (Union Parishad, hereinafter UP) in Bangladesh. This research study employed qualitative method supplemented by quantitative method wherever appropriate. The data was collected from primary and secondary sources. The sample size was determined purposively in order to meet the objective of the study. The study used qualitative and quantitative data analysis technique while interpreting data. The results of this study reveal that women member’s participation in decision-making has not been ensured in the UP yet. The reasons behind this might be due to having few institutional and socio-cultural stigmas e.g. unequal representation system, unclear rules and regulations, lower level of education, lack of political experience and skills, dominance of local level of education, lack of political experience and skills, dominance of local politicians, and reproductive responsibilities. It is necessary to bring changes in structure and gender power relations in order to make women members more active in decision-making process in UP.

Keywords: Barriers; women’s participations; decision-making process; local government; Union Parishad; Bangladesh.