

National Online Workshop

on

'Towards Inclusion of Majority: Need for Other Backward Caste (OBC) Census'

Date: 29th April, 2022 (Friday) Time: 10 A.M. to 1:30 P.M

CHIEF GUEST



Prof. D. Ravinder
Vice-Chancellor
Osmania University
Hyderabad, TS

CHAIRED BY



Prof. Jadi Musalaiah
Head, Dept. of Political Science &
Director, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
Research Centre, OU

CONVENER



Dr. Chalamalla VenkateshwarluDirector, BC Cell, OU

INVITED SPEAKERS



Prof. Muzaffar AssadiDept. of Political Science,
University of Mysuru, Mysuru



Shri S. N. Sahu Joint Secretary, Rajya Sabha (Retd)



Prof. K. Srinivasulu
Dept. of Political Science &
Former Dean, Faculty of
Social Sciences, Osmania
University (Retd.)



Prof. K. Murali
Manohar
Dept. of Public
Administration, Kakatiya
University (Retd.)



Prof. N. SukumarDept. of Political Science
Delhi University, New Delhi



Sri K. Kondal Rao Advocate, High Court, TS & AP

Note: This is an open workshop. Anyone who is interested is welcome to join. Submit the details through Google Registration Form: https://forms.gle/9zSwkyVeXyYqM2FU6
Connect to Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/profile.php?id=100080146212160

Organized by

BC Cell, Osmania University in association with Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Research Centre, SC/ST Cell and Minorities Cell, OU

ABOUT THE WORKSHOP

The need for an enumerative census of India's Other Backward Classes has been debated and demanded by civil society organisations, political parties, and individuals. Until now, the Government of India has been conducting population censuses every ten years, enumerating Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Rural, Urban, Gender, and Religion categories. The OBC category is not included in the census, despite long-standing demands. Both the Union and State Governments have been utilising census data on SCs, STs, Rural, Urban, Gender, in the policymaking process. When the Mandal Commission advocated reservations for OBCs in Central Government Jobs in the 1980s, it was based on the premise that OBCs made up 52 percent of India's overall population. Although both governments have undertaken and implemented different policies and programmes aimed at the welfare of OBCs, there is no relevant data on this category. Although the enumeration of OBCs has political ramifications, it is useful in policymaking. Because "caste is the indicator of backwardness of populations in India," census data on OBCs is essential. In light of this, the workshop will consider how a caste census in India could advance discussions on representation, access to resources, income distribution, and engagement of marginalised caste groups in government and electoral politics.

SUBTHEMES

- What is the Caste Census and why there is a demand for it?
- Rethinking Majority and Minority in India: The Question of Caste Census.
- The Politics of Caste Census in India with reference to the OBCs.
- Caste Census and the 'Muslim Question'.

ORGANISING COMMITTEE

Prof. B. Mangu, Director, SC/ST Cell, Osmania University

Dr. Syeda Azeem Unnisa, Director, Minorities Cell, OU

Dr. B. Lavanya, Associate Professor of History, UCA&SS, OU

Dr. W. Mayadevi, Dept. of Hindi, UCA&SS, OU

Dr. G. Vijaya Lakshmi, Dept. of Chemistry, UCW, Koti, OU

Dr. C. S. Swathi, Dept. of Linguistics, UCA&SS, OU

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