

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar University of Social sciences was established by the Government of Madhya Pradesh on 14th April 2014 at the birth place of Dr. Baba Sahab Ambedkar Dr. Ambedkar Nagar (Mhow) to commemorate his 125th birth anniversary. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar University of social Sciences (BRAUSS) is the first university of Social Sciences in the country and also a unique model of integration of social sciences perspectives and approaches with scientific and technological advancement. BRAUSS has a mandate for social justice & emancipation, economic empowerment & development, educational excellences & skill development through increasing participation of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes in decision making and nation building.

The aim of the university is to study phenomena of socio-economic and educational inequality, disability and discrimination arising out of the caste system, in their various aspects for example causation, perpetuation and resistance to change in order to find out suitable remedial measures and to disseminate emerging ideology and approaches, advance knowledge, wisdom and understanding through teaching, research and extension and also sensitise and train functionaries in formulation and implementation of policies and programmes aimed at socio-economic and educational development of SCs, STs and OBCs.

Keeping in view the mandate and objectives of university the School of Social Science have planned its present and future academic activities to achieve the goal of socio-economic and educational development and empowerment of socially disadvantage groups as envisioned by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar. The main focus of School will be to study the issues and problems of Dalits and Adivasis residing in Rural & Urban India where they face multidimensional Deprivation and Challenges of their development. As we know India is a country of villages. According to 2011 Census it has got 6,40,867 villages. According to the same Census out of a total Population of 121 crores 83.3 crores live in villages and 37.7 crores live in cities. As such nearly 70% population of this country is rural and 30% only is urban. Out of the total 24.39 crore families 17.96 crores live in rural area and out of them 3.31 crores are scheduled castes (Dalits) and 1.96 crores are scheduled Tribe (Tribals/Adivasis) in India the population of Dalits is 20.14 crores which forms 16.6% of the total population of the country. The total population of Adivasis (Tribals) is 10.42 crores which is 8.6% of the total population of the country.

According to Socio-Economic and Caste Census-2011, 56% rural families are landless and out of them 73% are Dalits and 79% are Tribal Families. Out of Rural Families 45% Dalit and 30% tribal families are manual labours only. Similarly out of rural families 18.35% Dalit and 38% Tribal families are agriculturists. From this Census report it has come to light out of our total population only 40% are regularly employed and 60% are casual workers who remain unemployed for most of the time.

From the above statistics some important aspects of Dalits, Tribal and Women come to the forefront. One is that about 73% of Rural Dalit families depend on manual labour only. Secondly most of Dalit and Tribal families are deprived. Thirdly they do not own any means of production like land etc. and for lack of any other skill they are dependent on manual labour only. They are mostly landless and very few of them own land. As such most of the Dalit and

Tribal families are dependent on land owning communities. Not only this they depend on them for cutting grass for their animals and even for natural call. Due to landlessness and limited seasonal agriculture employment they remain unemployed for most of the time.

It is well known that India is an agriculture country and its 60% population is either agriculturist or agriculture labour. From the above statistics it is clear that most of the Dalits and Tribals are landless and are capable of doing manual labor only. As such landlessness and being manual laborers only are their biggest vulnerabilities. On account of it they are neither able to face the atrocities committed on them due to caste discrimination and untouchability nor they are in a position to fight for proper wages. Agriculture employment being seasonal they have to search for employment elsewhere or remain unemployed. On account of this 73% Dalits 79% Tribal families are vulnerable and landless. It is a fact that in rural India land is not only a source of production but it also symbolizes the respect and social status. In the village the person who owns land is not only economically secure but he is also socially respected. Now as most of the Dalits neither own land nor they have regular employment, as such they are neither economically secure nor they are socially respected. Rural Dalits can get empowered is the first need get land and regular employment. Hence land redistribution and secure employment is the first need of the landless Dalits and Tribal Families.

The Socio-Economic and Caste Census statistics show that land rights is the most important question for rural Dalits and Adivasis (Tribals) which cannot be solved without proper implementation of Land Reforms but the tragedy is that Land distribution do not figure in the development discourse and contemporary India.

Dr. Ambedkar in his historical speech at Agra on 23re March 1956 had pointed out the importance and need of land for Dalits where he said, “I am much worried for the landless laborers living in the villages. I could not do much for them. I cannot bear with their sorrows and woes. The main reason for their ruin is that do not own land. That is why they are victims of atrocities and insults. I will struggle for them and if the government creates hurdles I will lead them and fight legal battle for them. But I will make every possible effort to get land for them.” From this statement it is clear that Dr. Ambedkar knew the importance of land for empowerment of Dalits and he was prepared to take recourse to legal battle and public agitation to get it. But unfortunately he did not live long to give it a practical shape.

At present the School of Social Science Four major departments as follow –

S. No.	Departments	Subjects
1.	Sociology & Social Work.	Sociology. Social Work.
2.	History & Archeology.	History. Ancient History & Archeology.
3.	Geography & Environment Studies.	Geography. Environment Science.
4.	Political Science & Public Administration.	Political Science. Public Administration.

The Department of Sociology & Social work offers degree courses in Post Graduate and Ph.D., Department of History & Archeology also offers degree courses of PG and Ph.D. The Department of Geography & Environment Studies. Offers degree courses in Post Graduate. The

Department of Political Science & Public Administration offers degree courses in Post Graduate and Ph.D.

2. Mission and Vision of the School

The mission and vision of the school to impart education in advance degree courses for equip the students with knowledge adequate skills and sensitise them towards issue and problems of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes & OBC's and Women's problems. Besides the advance teaching and research school also plan to have orientation programme the prospective building and sharpening there understanding about the vulneralabilities & locate in area of interventions for the developments of socially disadvantaged groups.

The contemporary society is facing multidimensional problems generated out of liberalization, privatization and globalization such as poverty, unemployment, unequal distribution of resources, denial of equal opportunities, discrimination and exploitation in employment market; untouchability, atrocities, gender discrimination and violence against women especially the Dalits women, child abuse, child labor, bonded labor, beggary and malnutrition. For the holistic understanding and finding out solution for solving social problems social science research is necessary to establish cause and effect relationship of the process of social change and development. The social science researchers particular in the field of social development need to update their knowledge and sharpen the understanding by making use of latest tools and techniques of social science research.

The one of the objectives of school are to help young scholars and faculties to acquire extensive and intensive knowledge and understanding on the various aspects of marginalized sections of society and to develop research methods and techniques of social science research to analyze the issues and problems in proper prospective.

During the next three years the school will strengthen the infrastructure, faculty and research base for conducting advance teaching, research and extension focusing upon the emerging dimension of Social development and its impact on Dalits, Adivasis and OBC Women residing in rural-Urban areas of country. School will also will make an attempt that during Next three years of period the scholars who got admission in academic course of the School complete their degree courses successfully.

Future plan of Action of school

For long term of plan of action school of Social Science each to expand the teaching, research, training and extension activities to cover the whole of Madhya Pradesh effectively.

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