



Goa University

News Bulletin

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26th Foundation Day Celebrations

Need for Constant Appraisal of Quality in Education

Dr. S. S. SIDHU,
Governor of Goa & Chancellor, Goa University



In his Address as the Chief Guest on the occasion of the 26th Foundation Day of Goa University, Dr. S. S. Sidhu, Governor of Goa and Chancellor of the University emphasized the need to accord the highest priority to updating of knowledge and quality in education. The changing global scenario would continue to exert considerable influence on the shape of higher education, and Indian universities have the onerous responsibility to impart knowledge to the demanding younger generations in the years to come, he said. “Those in charge of higher education would have to constantly conduct appraisals of the quality of education by updating knowledge,” Dr. Sidhu added. Making a pointed reference to the trend among youngsters to seek education for a secure job, Dr. Sidhu remarked that job security as the aim of educational pursuits presented a limited vision. “What is equally important is value based education that would take care of national integrity and social justice,” he said. Students should be good human beings to begin with and they have to be groomed to be so. Such an approach would help attain our national commitment for inclusive growth and wellbeing of all citizens, he said.

Reform in Education Vital for Harnessing Demographic Dividend

Dr. NARENDRA JADHAV
Member, Planning Commission



Delivering the Foundation Day Lecture on the theme “Reforms in Higher Education: In Retrospect & Prospect,” eminent economist and member, Planning Commission, Dr. Narendra Jadhav, presented an overview of the bold new initiatives that are being taken in the education sector. Emphasizing the need to revamp and restructure the higher education sector, Dr Jadhav deemed reform in the education sector as vital for harnessing what he termed as demographic dividend in our country.

Drawing attention to the fact that India presently has a population of 240 million in the age group of 10-19 years, the largest population in the history of humanity making a transition into adulthood, Dr. Jadhav stated that if higher education was not given the necessary impetus, India could face democratic nightmare instead of demographic dividend. Dr Jadhav also exuded optimism that India’s young labour force with a median age of 29 could translate into tremendous competitive cost advantage for the next 20-25 years which would, in turn, fuel exceptionally high economic growth.

(Contd. on page 2)

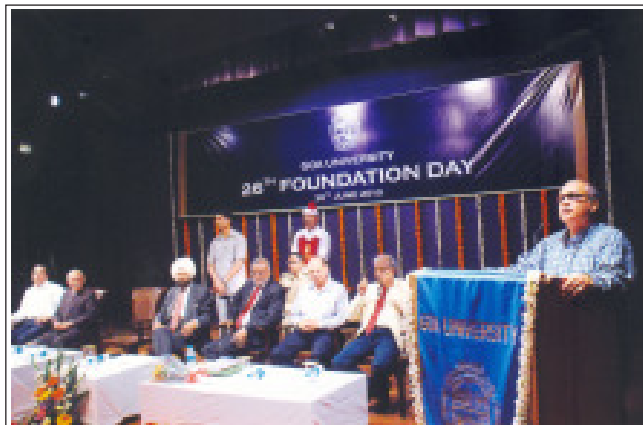
In his erudite lecture, Dr. Jadhav also enlightened the audience about the steps being taken by the Ministry for Human Resource Development to create a centralised regulatory authority in the National Commission for Higher Education which would subsume the existing UGC, AICTE, NCTE, and other regulatory authorities. Dr. Jadhav also emphasized the relevance of quality monitoring and accreditation and stated that it would be mandatory for all universities, colleges and other educational institutions to seek accreditation.

In his introductory remarks, Prof. Dileep Deobagkar, Vice Chancellor of Goa University, presented an overview of the new initiatives being taken by the University, including implementation of the Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) in the M.A., M.Sc. and M.Com. programs of study conducted by the on-campus departments of the University. Under the CBCS, students shall be eligible to earn up to 20 credits by opting for optional courses either from the parent department or from other departments, he informed. Prof. Deobagkar also stated that the University has planned a five year integrated post graduate program in oceanography, and programs in tourism management.

Chief Minister Shri Digambar Kamat, in his remarks, complimented Goa University for the pre-eminent position it had achieved among the comity of Indian universities. The institution had met the objectives of its establishment by contributing to educational development of all sections of the society, he said. The Chief Minister also announced setting up of two research chairs – Bakibab Borkar Chair in Comparative Literature, and Dayanand Bandodkar Chair in Political Economy. Establishment of the two Chairs would provide an impetus to research in these two domains, and would be a befitting tribute to two Goan sons of the soil whose Birth Centenary is being observed this year, he added.

On this occasion members of the first Executive Council of Goa University were felicitated at the hands of the Chief Guest. Silver Jubilee Sports awards were conferred on Sushmita Vast (Best Sports Woman), Shadab Shaikh (Best Sportsman), Rosary College of Arts & Commerce (Best Sports College). In the Silver Jubilee Awards category in academics Dr Rekha Gaonkar was presented the Best Teacher Award, Dr B A Gomes was presented the Best Principal Award, whereas Smt. Parvatibai Chowgule College of Arts & Science, Margao, was presented the Best College Award.

Glimpses of 26th Foundation Day



Hon'ble Chief Minister Shri Digambar Kamat addresses the audience



Hon'ble Speaker Shri Pratapsingh Rane addresses the audience.



Vice Chancellor Prof. Dileep N. Deobagkar addresses the audience.

[More Foundation Day pics on page 12](#)



Fourth Generation Warfare the Primary Threat

says Gen. (Retd.) Deepak Kapoor, PVSM, AVSM, VSM, former Chief of Army Staff



Gen. (Retd.) Deepak Kapoor speaks at the Seminar on "India's Strategic Perspectives in the 21st Century"

Fourth Generation Warfare that could manifest as sub-conventional war including proxy war, militancy, insurgency and terrorism; cyber warfare targeted at IT industry, financial networks as also security command and control networks; threats to strategic institutions, drug trafficking and propaganda could be the face of warfare faced by most countries in the future, said Gen. (Retd.) Deepak Kapoor, PVSM, AVSM, SM, VSM at the seminar on "India's Strategic Perspectives in the 21st Century," organised by Goa University on 11th June 2010.

According to him, the concept of security at the global level has undergone a profound change. Contrary to the traditional threats to sovereignty, territories and borders present day security threat is increasingly defined in a wider range and scope, where aspects like human and economic security are also finding a place. The future international security environment will be determined not only by the traditional military paradigm, but also by a complex interaction between geo-strategic elements, technological advancements, economic development, environmental trends and demographic factors, Gen. (Retd.) Kapoor stated.

Drawing attention to the important emerging geo-strategic trends that are likely to accelerate the existing tensions within the international community and increase the likelihood of conflict, Gen. (Retd.) Kapoor stated that the emergence or resurgence of new power centres like Russia, China, Japan, EU and India has brought about a shift in global power equations. Though globalisation has facilitated global prosperity through global connectivity and

technological advances, it has also been used to export terror around the world, technologically empowering non-state actors to unleash enormous destruction. Globalisation has also resulted in a blurring of the traditional boundaries between international and national security, Gen. (Retd.) Kapoor stated. According to him, the trend of failed and failing states is also a matter of grave global security concern.

Gen. (Retd.) Kapoor also expressed concern at the growing non-military threats such as threat to economic security, environmental problems, population pressure, cross-border migration, threat from pandemics like HIV/AIDS, etc. According to him, the growing relevance of such threats has resulted in the expansion of the concept of security to non-traditional dimensions.

As one of the two rising powers on the global horizon, India's economic growth needs a conducive and supportive environment. While the traditional threats primarily borne out of our unresolved border disputes are likely to continue, asymmetric warfare means are likely to be concurrently employed by our adversaries targeting our front-line areas and the hinterland – an aspect which will have to be factored into our security calculus. Further, cyber attacks on our critical networks, as also the possibility of financial dislocation by major manipulations of our stock markets or circulation of counterfeit currency, are very potent threats which India faces and would need to be prevented, Gen. (Retd.) Kapoor stated.



Need for a Proactive Approach for Prevention and Mitigation of Disasters

Lt. Gen. (Retd.) Aditya Singh, PVSM, AVSM**
Former GOC-in-C, Southern Army Command

National Security is a multifaceted concept, encompassing internal and external security in a symbiotic relationship. While external security can be ensured by effective diplomacy and adequate defence capability, for maintaining internal security strong political institutions, economic growth, social harmony, an efficient law and order machinery, expeditious judicial relief and good governance are pre-requisites, Lt. Gen. (Retd.) Aditya Singh, PVSM, VSM**, former GOC-in-C, Southern Army Command, stated at the Seminar on “India’s Strategic Perspectives in the 21st Century.”

Outlining the national security objectives and Disaster Management in India, Lt. Gen. (Retd.) Singh emphasized the need to adopt a proactive approach to prevention and mitigation of natural and man-made disasters.

Drawing attention to meteorological, geological and biological natural disasters, Lt. Gen. (Retd.) Singh also stressed upon the need to examine man-made disasters such as civil riots, refugee movements, pollution, nuclear and other accidents, global warming, etc. as these too affect national security and present situations for deployment of the armed forces. Highlighting the paradigm shift in DM in India, Lt. Gen. (Retd.) Singh stated that from the erstwhile relief-centric response, the focus has now shifted to proactive and holistic approach to DM, with greater emphasis on pre-disaster mitigation, prevention and preparedness. The Armed Forces form an important part of the Government’s response capacity and are immediate responders in all serious disaster situations, he said.

In his lucid presentation, Lt. Gen. (Retd.) Aditya Singh presented an overview of the continuous and integrated process of planning, organization, coordination and implementation of Disaster Management programs in India. Lauding the coordinated efforts of multiple agencies in disaster management, he expressed the view that DM can greatly contribute to nation building.



An Assertive Foreign Policy Needs a Strong Navy

Vice Admiral (Retd.) SCS Bangara, PVSM, AVSM
former FOC-in-C, Southern Naval Command.

India’s growing economy needs assurance of uninterrupted trade and energy from across the seas. Stability in the Indian Ocean Region (IOR) is of great consequence to our economic growth and prosperity, said Vice Admiral (Retd.) SCS Bangara, PVSM, AVSM, former FOC-in-C, Southern Naval Command. Adm. Bangara was speaking on ‘Maritime Security Challenges’ at the seminar on “India’s Strategic Perspectives in the 21st Century,” organised by Goa University on 11th June 2010.

Security analysts and strategists have outlined the paradigm shift in the security environment in the Indian Ocean Region (IOR) in the post Cold War era, with the domination of trade and energy security issues. Post 9/11, the IOR is viewed as a potential hub of instability and a source of terrorism. Though the nature and source of threats faced by leading democracies are different, most of them emanate from and reside in the IOR. Leading maritime powers also maintain a constant and credible presence in the IOR. These factors have caused a dramatic change in the operational dynamics for the Indian Navy, he stated.

As a rapidly developing economy, India must use economic security as the cornerstone of its policy. Economic security will require the Navy and the Coast Guard to play a major role in dealing with asymmetric threats such as piracy, contraband trade, terrorism, etc., Vice Adm. (Retd.) Bangara stated.

Calling for an expansion in the role of the Indian Navy as an instrument of state policy and the increasing relevance of maritime diplomacy, Vice Adm. (Retd.) Bangara stated that an assertive foreign policy called for a strong Navy.

Further, the Indian Navy also needs to underscore maintenance of regional stability and an increased emphasis on maritime diplomacy. The expanding role of our Navy as an instrument of state policy and the increasing relevance of maritime diplomacy needs special mention, he stated.



**Technology has Serious Implications for
Foreign Policy and National Security**
Air Marshal (Retd.) Bhushan Gokhale, PVSM, AVSM, VSM
Former Vice Chief of Air Staff

Delving into the aspect of harnessing appropriate technology to address security concerns, Air Marshal (Retd.) Bhushan Gokhale stated that today technology had become a great facilitator. Technology has always been an essential tool for the human kind ever since the Stone Age. However, today its complexity is even more when we use it for security on the one hand and for nation building on the other, he said. Air Marshal (Retd.) Gokhale was speaking at the Seminar on “India’s Strategic Perspectives in the 21st Century” organised by Goa University on 11th June 2010.

Aerospace has today become all pervasive and facilitates aviation activity whether in transportation, communication, imagery or intelligence. Due to India’s growing energy and commercial requirements, the area of operations as well as Indian influence has become very large. It can only be facilitated by indigenous satellite programs. The armed forces are increasingly trying to exploit this medium for better communication, navigation, surveillance and imagery, Air Marshal (Retd.) Gokhale said.

Addressing the issue of indigenous weapons development, Air Marshal (Retd.) Gokhale stated that while India has done well in the areas of space and atomic energy with indigenous technology, somehow import substitution by our own indigenous weapons systems for the armed forces has evaded us. This has serious implications for India’s foreign policy and for national security. We have signed contracts for transfer of technology; however, in most cases they have been only for process transfer, as a result of which we do not possess the “know-why”, only the “know-how”, he said.

Pointing to the aspect of cyber security, Air Marshal Gokhale stated that today very high importance was being given to cyber security. Though our software industry has attained an exalted position we still do not have patents on our own software. Some of the software used in imported military equipment is actually developed by Indian software companies. However, since we do not have the source code, we cannot modify the software, he stated. Secondly, since today most of the computer hardware is imported from China, Taiwan, etc., one has to worry about the embedded bugs. Sanitisation of hardware is something that India needs to invest in, Air Marshal (Retd.) Gokhale added.

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Lt. Gen. (Retd.) Aditya Singh, PVSM, AVSM**

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Vice Admiral (Retd.) SCS Bangara, PVSM, AVSM

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Our inability to develop indigenous weapons systems for the armed forces has serious implications for India’s foreign policy and for national security.

Air Marshal (Retd.) Bhushan Gokhale, PVSM, AVSM, VSM

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National Seminar on Zoology, Life Processes & Nanotechnology

The Dept. of Zoology, Goa University, conducted a National Seminar on Zoology, Life Processes & Nanotechnology. The Seminar was inaugurated by Advt. Ramakant Khalap, Chairman, Goa State Law Commission and Member, Executive Council, Goa University. His Inaugural Address was followed by an informative and illuminating talk on “Vector Susceptibility” by Vice Chancellor Prof. D. N. Deobagkar, a renowned zoologist. The erudite lecture by Prof. Deobagkar was followed by a corporate talk by M/s Toshvin Analytical Systems Pvt. Ltd. on TKA Water Purification Systems. The Keynote Address was delivered by Prof. Arumugam, Chairman, Department of Zoology, Madras University, on the subject “Invertebrate Immunity.”

Participants at the seminar had the benefit of a storehouse of valuable information from the plenary talks by Prof. P. P. Bakre, Dean of Life Sciences, Gyan Vihar University, Jaipur, on “Avian Bio-indicators of Pollution,” Prof. G. K. Kulkarni, Professor of Zoology, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad, on “Hormonal Implications to Boost Aquaculture Potential of Crustaceans,” Prof. Jay Samant, visiting Professor, Department of Environmental Sciences, Shivaji University, Kolhapur, on “Climatic Change and Biodiversity.”

104 technical papers were registered for presentation. Every technical session was chaired by an eminent Zoologist with extensive experience of teaching and research in the area. Some of the lectures delivered by invited speakers included “The Physiology of Pseudopregnancy in Mammals” (Prof. (Mrs.) M. S. Sastry); “Ecosophy of Integrity, Sustainability and Investment in Natural Capital in Aquatic Ecosystems” (Prof. Homechaudhury); “Silkworm Germplasm Conservation and Utilization” (Dr. P. J. Raju), “Avian Diversity in the Agricultural Landscape & Conservation Issues” (Dr. B. M. Parasharya), “Pesticides and Chemical Fertilisers in Agro-ecosystems: Influence on Amphibians” (Dr. S. V. Krishnamurthy); and “Status of Marine Biodiversity along the West Coast of India” (Dr. Baban Ingole).

On the concluding day, Dr. S. Z. Quasim, former Director, NIO and Chairman, Centre for Ocean & Environmental Studies, New Delhi, impressed upon the young participants to take up research in diverse areas of Zoology as a career.

National Seminar on “Bhartiya Sahitya Ka Sanskrutic Paridrishya”

The Department of Hindi, in collaboration with Sahitya Academy, New Delhi, Academic Staff College and Dr. Arvind Pandey Manch organised a National Seminar on “Bhartiya Sahitya Ka Sanskrutic Paridrishya.” Shri Shantaram L. Naik was the Chief Guest at the inaugural session. At the inaugural session Prof. Kamta Prasad Tripathi, former Head of the Sanskrit and Kala Department (Indira Kala and Sangeet University, Chhattisgarh) presented a paper on “Sanskrit Literature.”

In the first session on “Malyalam, Kannad evam Telugu Sahitya ka Sanskrutic Paridrishya” Dr. Pradhan Gurudatta (Bangalore) drew a brief sketch of Kannada literature, Dr. Sarraju (Central University of Hyderabad) presented a talk on Telugu literature while Prof. B. K. Sharma Rohitashva (Goa University) presented comparative views on Hindi and Telugu literature.

Prof. Nirmal Jain chaired a session on “Konkani evam Marathi Sahitya ka Sanskrutic Paridrishya.” At this session Prof. Iresh Swami was the Chief Guest while Prof. Kamta Prasad Tripathi, Prof. Vijay Bahadur Singh and Prof. Ramji Tiwari were the chief speakers.

Literary Theatre Workshop

The Department of French, Goa University, organised a “Literary Theatre Workshop and Competition” by Dr Philippe Guinet. The workshop titled “Chorale des Mots” trained two groups of students of MA French — one group from the Department of French, Goa University and other from the Department of French, Pune University. The participants trained for over 20 hours and participated in a competition between the two groups on the final day. The Goa University group was judged the winner of the competition on modern literary theatre, oral expression and theatre techniques.

DCS&T organises XPDAY 2010

The Dept. of Computer Science & Technology, Goa University, organised XPDAY 2010, a one day Conference on Agile Software Development approach. This event was organised in association with Agile Software Community of India, Computer Society of India, Goa Chapter, and Industrial Logic Inc., Bangalore. The purpose of this Conference was to provide a comprehensive overview of the current State-of-the-Art, as well as State-of-the-Practice, of extreme Programming Values, Principles and Practices. The conference benefited software professionals in Goa, faculty members and students of Computer Science and IT.

The conference was inaugurated by Prof. Dileep Deobagkar, Vice-Chancellor of Goa University in the presence of Shri Naresh Jain, Chairman of ASCI, India. Prof. Deobagkar stressed upon the need for industry-academia linkages and lauded the Department for organising the conference by involving industry experts. He called upon the student community to develop entrepreneurial approach while pursuing studies and cited some success stories. Shri Naresh Jain expressed happiness that the Goan software community, faculty and students were embracing agile practices in software development. Prof. P R Rao, Head, Dept. of Computer Science & Technology welcomed while Shri Ramrao Wagh, coordinator of XPDAY 2010 proposed the vote of thanks.

In the first session on 'Don't be a Process Slave,' Shri Naresh Jain involved all participants in developing a solution for a problem using a traditional approach and the agile approach, thus enlightening the participants about the benefits of the agile approach. In the next session, Shri Saurabh Arora of *Directi* demonstrated Refactoring -- one of the most important techniques used in extreme programming. The post-lunch session was conducted by Shri Narayan Raman who demonstrated the use of *Sahi* -- a web application testing tool developed as an open source tool. The final technical session was again conducted by Shri Naresh Jain on "Traits of highly effective Software Rockstars" where he spoke about the best practices that should be adhered to by the developers and called upon student community to adopt these practices to succeed in the software industry. A retrospective session was conducted wherein participants were provided an opportunity to interact with the resource persons.

The valedictory function was graced by Shri Shreepad Khedekar, Chairman of Computer Society of India (CSI), Goa Chapter, who called upon the software community to associate with CSI for conducting such activities. More than 100 delegates comprising industry, faculty members and students participated in the Conference.



Orientation Courses conducted at Academic Staff College (ASC)

The Academic Staff College (ASC) at Goa University plans, organizes and implements several orientation courses for the benefit of College/ University teachers from Goa and from other states of the country. The ASC recently conducted the following UGC sponsored orientation programs.

80th Orientation Program

29-3-2010 to 27-4-2010

48 participants from Goa, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Delhi.

81st Orientation Program

31-3-2010 to 29-4-2010

34 participants from Goa, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Assam.

82nd Orientation Program

15-3-2010 to 11-6-2010

57 participants from Goa, Maharashtra, Karnataka.

83rd Orientation Program

16-5-2010 to 12-6-2010

40 participants from Goa, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Punjab, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland.

Foundation Stone laid for the Jubilee Hall



Prof. D. N. Deobagkar, Vice Chancellor, laid the foundation stone for the Jubilee Hall at the University campus. The Jubilee Hall will have the capacity to accommodate 700 persons and will be constructed at an approximate cost of ₹ 42 lakhs.

National Seminar on "Dayanand Bandodkar and his Ideas: Relevance for Contemporary Goa"

The Department of Political Science, Goa University, in association with the Indian Institute for Advanced Study, Shimla, organised a two day national seminar on "Dayanand Bandodkar and his Ideas: Relevance for Contemporary Goa." The seminar provided a platform for evaluation of Bandodkar's ideas in terms of his politics of development, his politics of identity, and his politics of inclusion which saw emergence of new actors in Goa's politics from the margins.

The Seminar was inaugurated by Ms Shashikala Kakodkar, former Chief Minister of Goa and daughter of Dayanand Bandodkar. She pointed out that contrary to the popular perceptions, Bandodkar stood above all caste and religious considerations and was motivated by the ideas of radical humanism. Prof. Dileep Deobagkar, Vice-Chancellor, Goa University, recalled Bandodkar's contribution in the area of higher education. Prof. Bhalchandra Nemade, National Fellow at IAS, emphasized upon the bilingual spirit of identities in Goa and stated that highlighting the integrative character of languages would be the biggest tribute to Bandodkar.

Chairing a session on 'Remembering Dayanand Bandodkar' Shri Ramakant Khalap, Chairman, State Law Commission, spoke of the multifaceted personality of Bandodkar as a politician, an entrepreneur and an environmentalist. In the presentations that followed, Mr. S. Shanbhag, Department of Planning & Statistics, Government of Goa, pointed out that Bandodkar very deftly met the challenges of immediate post colonial economic and



Smt. Shashikala Kakodkar, former Chief Minister,
inaugurates the National Seminar on
"Dayanand Bandodkar and his Ideas: Relevance for Contemporary Goa."

social transformation in Goa. He accorded the highest priority to the social sector, especially for Education and Health, which has actually enabled Goa to achieve, over a period of time, impressive human development indicators in terms of very high literacy rate, very low birth, death, infant and maternal mortality rates, replacement level in population growth, high life expectancy, etc. Dr. Maria Rodrigues, Professor in Political Science, MES College addressed issues relating to the Opinion Poll and stated that the verdict against merger with Maharashtra settled the issue in favour of a more syncretic and composite vision for Goa.

Dr Joanna Coelho, Dept of Sociology, Goa University, presented a paper on Bandodkar's legacy and the birth of the MGP. Dr. Karuna Singh and Ms Shilpa Narvekar, Dhempe College, analysed the reasons for decline in regional parties like MGP and

explored the role of leadership and ethical practices in reviving the same. Mr. Prajal Sakhardande, Dept. of History, Dhempe College, discussed Bandodkar's leadership and his empathy for the causes of the masses whom he called the Bahujan Samaj.

Ms Tricia Vaz and Mr Cajetan Raposo, in their paper on 'Electoral Issues during Bandodkar's period' looked at the issues that dominated the first three elections to the Legislative Assembly of Goa during the Bandodkar era. Dr. Sharmila Borkar, Department of Economics, Saraswat College, Mapusa, in her presentation on Bandodkar's ideas and influences on the Goan economy, highlighted Bandodkar's achievements in education, health, rural development.

Mr. Parag Porobo, Department of History, Goa University, in his paper on 'Socio-Political Dynamics of Dayanand Bandodkar's Charisma and

the 'Bhauisation' of Goan Politics', pointed out that Bandodkar has left behind a political legacy of being the most popular and prominent Chief Minister of Goa. Mr. Naguesh Sardessai, People's High School, Panjim, stated that Bandodkar emphasized the need for improvement in educational infrastructure.

In his remarks as the Chair, Adv. Radharao Gracias stated that while recalling Bandodkar's positive contribution to Goa one must not be unmindful of the divisions on religious and caste lines that got manifested during Bandodkar's time and which continue to plague the present day Goa.

Ms. Maria de Lourdes Bravo da Costa Rodrigues, Historian and Writer, projected Bandodkar as a sportsman, whose activities in the sports field have left an indelible mark on the sports scenario in Goa. Ms. Lolita DeSouza, Department of Political Science, Carmel College, Nuvem, presenting on Bandodkar's leadership, stated that he proved a shrewd and able politician capable of avoiding possible dissensions within the MGP to a great extent.

Mr Syed Abdullah, Department of Political Science, Govt College, Sanquelim, attempted a relook at the nature and patterns of electoral politics during Dayanand Bandodkar's time. Ms. Louise Ann Sequeira, Department of Political Science, Carmel College, Nuvem, highlighted that he was a multifaceted personality with noble qualities, whose decade long tenure as the first Chief Minister was most successful and eventful despite the heavy odds. Dr. Aditi Rane, Department of Political Science, PES College, Ponda, in her paper on "Dayanand Bandodkar as a Leader of the Bahujan Samaj" pointed out that Bandodkar had a vision for the

Bahujan Samaj in liberated Goa. Dr. Seema P. Salgaonkar, Department of Political Science, Government College of Arts, Science & Commerce,

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Contrary to popular perceptions Bandodkar stood above all caste and religious considerations and was motivated by the ideas of radical humanism.

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Quepem, presented a paper on understanding leadership style of Shri Dayanand Bandodkar which enabled him to rule Goa for more than a decade. Mr. Mukund Narvekar and Ms Ranjeeta Shetkar, Department of Po-

litical Science, Fr Agnel College, Pilar, and Dhempe College, Miramar, in their paper on "Dayanand Bandodkar: A Perspective from Youth," stated that Bandodkar's leadership gave a lot of hope and aspiration to the youth who saw in him qualities of sincerity, commitment and enthusiasm for future.

As part of the deliberations, a special public lecture was delivered by Prof. Peter de Souza, Director, Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Shimla, on Goa's transition to democracy. He stated that the early years of Goa were marked by a euphoria in which Bandodkar's location as a voice of the Bahujan was a very important component. He mapped the different stages of transformation in post liberation Goa. Chairing the session, Padma Shree Dr. Maria Aurora Couto recollected the early years when Goa had hopes, dreams and promises and a leader like Bandodkar who thought more about Goa than anything else. In his valedictory address, Prof. Gopal Guru, Chairperson, Centre for Political Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, while speaking on Bahujan Politics in India, stated that Bandodkar's unique contribution lies in creating the Bahujan in Goa as a social category which did not have a voice for a long time.



New Boys' Hostel inaugurated

Prof. D. N. Deobagkar, Vice Chancellor, inaugurated the new Boys' Hostel at the University campus. The spacious hostel has a 56 double occupancy rooms and 28 single occupancy rooms to meet the requirements of the post graduate and research students at the University departments.



Lecture on “Social Exclusion Discourse in Medieval India”



Prof. D Sundaram, delivers lecture on
“Social Exclusion Discourse in Medieval India.”

The Centre for the Study of Social Exclusion & Inclusive Policy (CSSIEP) organised a Lecture by Prof. D Sundaram, member of the Tamil Nadu Backward Classes Commission and former Head of Department of Sociology, Madras University, on “Social Exclusion Discourse in Medieval India.”

In his lecture, Prof. Sundaram shed light on the nature of social exclusion and inclusive initiatives undertaken by progressive spiritual and social leaders in medieval India. Spiritual leaders like Ramanuja, through their progressive outlook and liberal spirit, questioned social deprivation based on the traditional concept of purity and pollution, a dominant form of social exclusion in medieval India, he said.

In his presentation, Prof. Sundaram highlighted the cultural construct of social exclusionary practices and pointed out that the current discourse on social exclusion impinges heavily upon the material and economic dimensions with less emphasis on the issues of purity and pollution. This dimension may lead to weakening of affirmative action in crucial spheres as was manifested in the debate around creamy layers, he feared.

Prof. Sundaram expressed the view that the state alone cannot do much to fight practices of social exclusion and advocated a policy of cooperation between the State and the society. Arguing that practices of social exclusion based on religion or caste prevailed largely on account of backwardness of these classes, Prof Sundaram stated that the advantaged sections of the society were influenced by a mindset of superiority that resulted in practices of social exclusion. Although today social exclusion does no longer exist in its earlier form, its presence is still felt in different forms of exclusion. Such forms of exclusion need to be identified as behind every violation there could be the framework of relational deprivation, Prof. Sundaram stressed.



GOA UNIVERSITY Inter-Collegiate Tournaments 2010-2011

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| 1. | Badminton for Men & Women | – 27 th to 30 th July 2010 |
| 2. | Table Tennis for Men & women | – 2 nd to 4 th August 2010. |
| 3. | Chess | – 10 th & 11 th August 2010. |
| 4. | Cross Country Race for Men & Women | – 14 th August 2010. |
| 5. | Weight Lifting for Men | – 18 th August 2010. |
| 6. | Power Lifting for Men | – 19 th & 20 th August 2010. |
| 7. | Best Physique for Men | – 21 st August 2010. |
| 8. | Swimming for Men & Women | – 25 th August 2010. |
| 9. | Cycling for Men | – 26 th August 2010. |
| 10. | Football for Men & Women | – 27 th August to 8 th September 2010. |
| 11. | Tennikoit for Women | – 24 th & 25 th September 2010. |
| 12. | Basketball for Men & Women | – 25 th to 30 th September 2010. |

Open Debate on "Inclusion of Caste in the Census"

The Centre for the Study of Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy (CSSEIP), Goa University, conducted an open debate on the topic "Should Caste be Included in the Census?" The debate was moderated by Mr. Mathany Saldanha, former minister and Founder Chairman, National Fish Workers' Forum.

In his presidential remarks, Shri Mathany Saldanha stated that caste was a reality of our society and a social evil that needed careful resolution. Modern sensibility and outlook should not be trapped in the archaic design of casteism, he said, and maintained that not confrontation but dialogue was needed to find solutions to such complex problems. He cautioned against taking extreme views on such a delicate issue and hoped that the question of inclusion of OBC category in the census would be addressed by the Central Government soon in the interest of a developed and enlightened India.

Earlier, initiating the debate, Mr. Sooraj Shingade, organizer, BAMCEF & Bharat Mukti Morcha, said that through the ages the Bahujan Samaj suffered from casteism. Now the time had come to erase the inequalities created in the name of purity and pollution. Caste enumeration in the census would pave the way for generation of realistic data on the backward sections in the society which would, in turn, facilitate appropriate implementation of government schemes for the backward sections, he said.

Dr. Ganesha Somayaji, Head, Dept. of Sociology, Goa University, expressed the view that with the inclusion of OBCs in the census, we have disturbed the hornet's nest by restarting a debate which was set to rest by



the British after the 1931 census and by the Constitution of India which allows for listing of only the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. Dr. Somayaji professed constitutional and ideological reasons why caste should not be the part of census 2011, though he did concede that there was a need to provide proper statistical base for implementation of the reservation policy for the OBCs. He concluded that there should be selective enumeration in the 2011 census with focus on drawing a fresh authentic list of the OBCs.

While elaborating on the Indian society in the light of anthropological knowledge, Dr. Sadanand B. Sugandhi, Lecturer, CSSEIP, said that there is no denying the fact that the root cause of impoverishment and deprivation of millions of people in this country has been caste. Recognition of caste alone can transform caste and a casteless society can then emerge. Drawing attention to Article 15 (4) of the Constitution which provides for special provisions for the advancement of socially and educationally backward classes, he stated that caste based census could help in identifying the backwards. Implementation of welfare schemes for the benefit of the backward sections of our society depended entirely upon their enumeration in the census, he said, emphasizing that inclusion of caste in the census would further strengthen the democratic system in India.

Highlighting difficulties in the inclusion of caste in the census, Dr. Alaknanda Shringare, Lecturer, Political Science, stated that the issue of caste should be handled carefully in the Indian context. Expressing concern over enumeration of sub-castes she said that such an exercise may damage the public policy making process and feared that caste may emerge as the only criteria for public policy. Before initiating new steps, benefits of the existing reservation policy should reach those who actually needed them, she said.

Dr. Ishwar Singh, lecturer, CSSEIP, stated that the debate over census should not be caught in the sociology of apprehension, the politics of denial and the tendency of generalization or vengeance. We should accept that caste is still a social marker of deprivation and marginalization. The counting of scheduled castes and tribes is already a part of the census and it should be extended to OBC. There is no question of counting every caste. It should be limited to generation of necessary data which can be used as criterion to include or remove certain castes from the OBC list. He also lamented the fact that modern, democratic and civilized behaviour of transcending caste is more a matter of convenience and hypocrisy. Instead of evading or hiding from the reality of caste we should democratically engage with it so that it can gradually be removed from the society, he said.



Glimpses of

26TH FOUNDATION DAY CELEBRATIONS

Felicitation of employees and interaction with Prof. B. Sheik Ali, first Vice Chancellor of Goa University



Cultural Programme presented by employees of Goa University at the GU Seminar Hall



Display of traditional Goan items of daily usage (Lokvastu) at Kala Academy, presented by Dept. of Konkani



Chief Guest H.E. Dr. S. S. Sidhu given a traditional welcome.



Glimpses of the cultural programme at Kala Academy

