

**International Conference Organized by**

**The Graduate School of Asian Area Studies, Daito Bunka University**

**The Institute of Modern Asian Studies, Daito Bunka University**

**The Institute of Oriental Studies, Daito Bunka University**

**Acharya Bangalore B School, India**

**Social Transformation and Cultural Change in South Asia  
From the Perspectives of the Socio-Economic Periphery**

**Date: 13th November, 2015**

**Venue: Convention Hall, 3F, Administration Bldg.**

**Higashimatsuyama Campus, Daito Bunka University**

**560 Iwadono, Higashimatsuyama-shi, Saitama, 355-8501, Japan**

**PROGRAM**

**Session for Overseas Participants (13:30-16:00)**

Welcome Address: Takashi Shinoda (Professor, Daito Bunka University)

1. Imbalance in Child Sex Ratio: Trends, Causes and Emerging Issues

N. Usha Devi (Associate Professor, MLA First Grade College For Women)

P. Kamatchi (Director, SDM, Kolar)

2. Bio-inspired Cocoon Based Composite Clothing for Protection for Elderly People

K. H. Anilkumar (Associate Professor & Dean, M. S. Ramaiah University of Applied Sciences)

3. A Case Study on the Social Service Trust: Joining The Dots

T. G. Janardhan (Associate Professor, M.E.S. Degree College of Arts, Commerce & Science)

4. Young Population Heading toward Being Addict of Alcoholism: A Critical Study

G. B. Bhagya (Professor & Vice Principal, Dr. NSAM First Grade College)

5. Gandhian Principles: A Pathway to Micro Sustainability

V. R. Bhargavi (Professor, Seshadripuram Institute of Commerce and Management)

6. Clean India Mission: A Drive to Achieve Open Defecation Free India by 2019, A Study  
Mahananda B Chittawadagi (Associate Professor, KLE Society's S.Nijalingappa  
College)

7. Socio Economic Problems of Migrated Downtrodden Laborers with Special Reference  
to Bengaluru

A. Veena (Professor, PES University)

Chair: Takako Inoue (Professor, Daito Bunka University)

Garren Mulloy (Associate Professor, Daito Bunka University)

### **Tea Break (16:00-16:40)**

### **Lectures for Students (16:40-18:10)**

Opening Address (in Japanese): Luxijun (Professor, Daito Bunka University)

1. Depressed Classes in India

Achyut Yagnik (Founder-Secretary, Setu- Centre for Social Knowledge and Action)

Comment (in Japanese): Takashi Shinoda (Professor, Daito Bunka University)

2. Mahatma Gandhi's Thought

Tridip Suhrud (Director, Sabarmati Ashram Preservation)

Comment (in Japanese): Takako Inoue (Professor, Daito Bunka University)

3. Business Schools in India.

H. R. Venkatesha (Director, Acharya Bangalore B School)

Comment (in Japanese): Toshihiko Suda (Professor, Daito Bunka University)

Chair: Garren Mulloy (Associate Professor)

## ABSTRACT

### 1. Imbalance in Child Sex Ratio: Trends, Causes and Emerging Issues

**N. Usha Devi, Associate Professor, MLA First Grade College For Women**

**P. Kamatchi, Director, SDM, Kolar**

Female feticide is not a new issue. It is as old as human civilization itself. But, this issue started growing at alarming speed after Second World War and it has become a critical issue in India than any other country.

According to UNICEF report, the world population has a sex ratio of 990 females per 1000 males. In Japan, the sex ratio is 1041, in USA, it is 1029, in Bangladesh, it is 953, in China, it is 944 and India has lowest sex ratio in the world i.e. 933 as per 2001 census.

It is very disheartening to say that 10 million girls in India have been killed by their parents either before or immediately after the birth in the last 20 years. Around 2000 girls a day go missing in India due to female feticide. Further, the child sex ratio for the age group of 0-6 years is 927 per 1000 boys. In Punjab, it is 798, in Haryana, it is 819, in Delhi, it is 868 and in Gujarat, it is 883. It is also very disappointing to say that 1 out of every 3 girls do not live to see her 15th birthday and the death rate of girl child is more than that of male children in India. It is also very surprising to say that British women come to India to abort their baby girls, because in their country, law does not permit parents to choose sex of their babies.

Live Case Results:

Author visited few hospitals in Bangalore - BOWRING, VICTORIA AND KIMS and interacted with few doctors, who were author's high school class mates and also few patients and the shocking feedback, which the author obtained is narrated below:

1. Malli, a young woman in her early 20's said that when she gave birth to a girl child, her mother in law and group of ladies, who were standing around her, took the baby and inserted grains into baby's mouth and killed her. Malli says that, she was helpless because her husband and mother in law threatened her to send her to her parent's place, if she delivers a girl baby. Friends, there are many helpless ladies like Malli in India, who have no right over their children, who have no right to even cry for their unwanted baby girls, because these ladies are illiterate and they are not financially empowered.
2. Neelima belongs to the age group of 20-25 years and she is illiterate. When she gave

birth to a girl child for the second time, her mother instructed the midwife to take the baby and feed her with poison milk. Within minutes, the baby turned blue and died. All these happened in the presence of Neelima but Neelima kept quiet, because she knew that even if she tries to save her baby today, she will be killed by her in laws tomorrow, as Neelima's husband is not financially sound to pay the dowry. She also tells that 'the value of a girl child goes down every time the value of gold goes up.

3. Sharadhamma is a graduate and she is from Bellary. When her newly born girl baby was taken home from the hospital, her husband with the help of Sharadhamma kills the baby by feeding her with sleeping pills. Sharadhamma tells with pain, that she has seen many girls of marriageable age in her place are kidnapped and they were sold to the prostitutes. She does want that to happen to her child. Therefore, she had to take such a drastic decision.

4. From many research reports, author could find that mother herself kills her girl child by dipping the child into the cold water or feeding the baby with tobacco juice or hot water or alcohol, because mother has seen many young girls in her family being physically abused by the family members.

In many health centers, the unethical doctors brain drain the parents by making statements like spend Rs. 600 now and save Rs. 1,00,000 tomorrow. The parents especially the mother gets inspired by such statements and decides to abort her child baby. Friends, if this trend continues, our country will become a mathru bhoomi without woman.

## **2. Bio-inspired Cocoon Based Composite Clothing for Protection for Elderly People**

**K. H. Anilkumar, Associate Professor & Dean,  
K. Nagaveni, Assistant Professor,  
N. Goutham, Assistant Professor,  
(M. S. Ramaiah University of Applied Sciences)**

As, we know and understand that our physical, mental and psychological needs change according to the human life-cycle. Aging is a natural phenomenon and elderly population is the most affected group in this demographic dynamics of change. It is seen that the difficulty level in managing the problems related to the aging is complex and its implications on physical and social factors prevailing in various weather conditions are

very important issue across the globe.

The silk cocoon is produced by caterpillars having single silk filament of around 1000-1500 metres conglutinated by sericin gum and they act as natural polymer composite material in the form of a non-woven material. Different cocoon types of both domesticated, semi-wild and wild varieties are found in nature with large differences in their nonwoven-type morphology and property requirements to sustain and protect different kinds of moths or butterflies under a range of different environmental conditions and threats. Therefore, these natural characteristics have been morphed to create a garment with silk cocoon composite.

According to Maslow's need hierarchy, clothing is a basic physiological need to fulfil according to various social status and more so to protect and provide comfort to the ageing population. The design of a bio inspired protective garment, which will incorporate aesthetics and functionality provides protection against various climatic conditions.

### **3. A Case Study on the Social Service Trust: Joining The Dots**

**T. G. Janardhan, Associate Professor,  
M. E. S. Degree College of Arts, Commerce & Science**

The name Joining The Dots was inspired by the speech delivered by Steve Jobs at Stanford University on the occasion of the Graduates Convocation Day. This trust was established in January, 2015 by two enterprising, enthusiastic and service minded youths, Dhananjay and S. R. Balaji. This trust is situated at No. 315/8, 1st Cross, Subbanna Garden, Vijayanagar, Bangalore-560040, Karnataka State, India. The following are the registration details of the trust: No. 322/2014-15. The following are the present trustees, Author: K. Lakshmi Kanthamma, Trustees: B. S. Naveen (Entrepreneur), Mahesh Ramachandra Bhat (Chartered Accountant), C. Venugopal (Chartered Accountant), M. S. Ravi (Software Engineer), and K. Radhakrishna (Priest). The following is the objective of the trust: To prevent students from discontinuing their education, because of socio-economic factors. The pre-studies conducted by the trust showed that the dropout rate of students is the highest at the stage of pre-university – 11th & 12th classes. Therefore, students at this stage are identified and constantly mentored. Financial support is also extended to them by the trust. This trust is unique because of the following factors:

- ‘Own your career’ rather than being driven or influenced.
- Mentorship: identify and align mentors for every student.
- Financial literacy: build awareness of various financial aids (bank loans, scholarships, government schemes etc.)

The trustees intend funding the activities through the following measures: contributions from individuals and corporate organizations in India and abroad. The initial area of operation is Palamaner, Andhra Pradesh State, India. The future ambitions of the trust: spoken English, competitive examinations coaching (CET, CA, ICWA and banking exams), sports infrastructure, general infrastructure such as computers and internet, library and laboratory, toilet and sanitation, power and backup.

#### **4. Young Population Heading Toward Being Addict of Alcoholism: A Critical Study**

**G. B. Bhagya, Vice Principal, Dr. NSAM First Grade College**

**A. Dhanalakshmi, Director (AAMS), Acharya Bangalore B School**

Today, there is no part of the world that is free from the curse of alcohol, drug trafficking and drug addiction. The latest statistics reports more than 190 million people all over the world consume alcohol, one drug or the other. India is the second largest country in the world in its population size next to china. According to a UN report, One million addicts are registered in India, and unofficially there are as many as five million. Millions of addicts, all over the world, are leading miserable lives, between life and death. Drug and alcohol abuse is a complex phenomenon, which has various social, cultural, biological, geographical, historical and economic aspects and so in case of India too. The disintegration of the old joint family system, absence of parental love and care in modern families where both parents are working, decline of old religious and moral values etc. lead to a rise in the number of alcohol addicts who consume alcohol to escape hard realities of life.

The paper reports the survey of 200 respondents based in Bangalore who are the victim of alcoholism for various reasons. This study has gained importance as the young population are moving towards consumption of alcohol in larger quantities which leads to country’s productivity loss and alcohol contributes to a number of negative health outcomes and public health problems which contributes to additional burden on the country.

## **5. Gandhian Principles: A Pathway to Micro Sustainability**

**V. R. Bhargavi, Professor,  
Seshadripuram Institute of Commerce and Management**

Life is a rich foundation with ups and downs of the human experiences. A human being is constantly combating with the society's raging currents of adversity, turbulence and conflicts. The external world and the entire race depend on how we see it through our morals, personality and ethics. However, each person has different values, backgrounds, personalities, cultures, religions and experiences.

Nevertheless, we should empower to look at our condition in life and the world around us, sensing that something needs to be done, creating a plan that will affect not only ourselves but also the culture in which we live, and then engaging the plan with all the energy and spirit we need to make a change. Moreover, this transformation can be manifested through the Gandhian principles of self-discovery, reorienting our paradigms and transcending ourselves to spiritual beings of light. Therefore, the Gandhian principles will help us in becoming strong and reign supreme mastery over the swift currents of life and be the change agent of micro sustainability.

## **6. Clean India Mission**

### **A Drive to Achieve Open Defecation Free India by 2019: A Study**

**Mahananda B Chittawadagi, Associate Professor,  
KLE Society's S. Nijalingappa College**

Clean India Mission (Swachh Bharat Mission) - a sanitation drive to achieve open defecation free India by 2019 on the 150th Birth year of Mahatma Gandhi. It is an initiative of Shri Narendra Modi, the Prime Minister of India. It was launched on 2nd October 2014 and prepared by Ministry for Drinking Water and Sanitation, Government of India.

Sanitation is defined as a facility which removes excreta from the risk of human contact; "safe" sanitation encompasses covered pit latrines as well as flush toilets. UN General Assembly in July 2010 recognized "the right to safe and clean drinking water

and sanitation as a human right that is essential for the full enjoyment of life and all human rights.”

Open defecation refers to the practice whereby people go out in fields, bushes, forests, open bodies of water, or other open spaces rather than using the toilet to defecate. On the eve of the first ever UN World Toilet Day, November 19, 2013, World Bank report said that currently more than 2.5 billion people worldwide lack access to toilets, over 600 million people in India or 53 per cent of Indian households defecate in the open space.

According to census reports:

Percentage of Indian households having no latrine

Census	Rural	Urban
2001	78.1	26.3
2011	69.3	18.6

Source: Government of India & RICE (Research Institute for Compassionate Economics)

Clean India mission aims at building over 100 million toilets and setting up modern sewage system with an estimated amount of over Rs.1.20 lakh crore to make India free from open defecation and open drains by 2019.

Union Budgetary allocation for sanitation:

Union Budget outlay for sanitation (Rs. in crore)

Year	Budget outlay	Year	Budget outlay
2010-11	1580	2013-14	4260
2011-12	1650	2014-15	4260
2012-13	3500	2015-16	3500

According to the UN, countries where open defecation is most widely practiced have the highest number of deaths of children under the age of five, as well as high levels of under-nutrition, high levels of poverty and large disparities between the rich and poor.

There are also strong gender impacts: lack of safe, private toilets makes women and girls vulnerable to violence and is an impediment to girls’ education, it says.

The present study focuses on:

- Clean India Mission to achieve open defecation free India by 2019
- A case study of Mandya District in Karnataka, India, which has become the top in total rural BPL (below poverty line) toilet construction in the country.

The Mandya Zilla Panchayat launched a special drive to ensure construction of



individual toilets at 1.02 lakh households during 2014–15. Under the drive, residents of 72 villages in all the seven taluks have constructed toilets in their houses. Open defecation has been strictly banned in most of the villages of Mandya district.

## **7. Socio Economic Problems of Migrated Downtrodden Laborers with Special Reference to Bengaluru**

**A. Veena, Professor, PES University**

Rural to urban and rural to rural migration has become both boon and a bane. It is a boon to the extent that it gives livelihood and throws open new opportunities to the migrated labourers. In a country like India more than two-third (69 percent) of 1.21 billion people live in rural areas, according to the 2011 Census of India and majority of them are dependent on rural economy (agriculture), whereas, agriculture contributes less than 18% to the GDP of the country. There is necessity to reduce the dependency on agriculture. The excess labour in agriculture has to be absorbed in industry and service sector. India has 25 of the 100 fastest-growing cities worldwide. A significant source of this growth is rural-to-urban migration. As there are no sufficient economic opportunities in rural areas, they tend to move towards towns and cities. In this way rural to urban migration is a boon.

From the total social perspective migration has become a bane. This is more due to the apathy of the government. As there is no planned migration, both sending and receiving places are going to lose. The migrated laborers end up in slums. Education for migrated labourers children, social security measures like public distribution system, health facility are concerns. The displaced laborers many times depend on middlemen to avail jobs. Many times these jobs are seasonal. Exercising voting and opportunity for hearing the voice has become difficult. As a result, in a democratic system migrated labourers face political exclusion. The worst impact of the migration is on women and children.

Other social problems like prostitution and spreading of contagious diseases and cultural shocks are other important concerns of migrated labourers. This paper attempts to study and throw light on the gravity of the situation through data collection in Bangalore, the home for highest number of migrated labourers in India.