

SOCIAL EXCLUSION IN INDIA

HISTORICAL ROOTS OF THE CONCEPT'S OF SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Social Exclusion refers discrimination ,deprivation , isolation, segregation, separation ostracism and excommunication of Individual and groups in the society.

The historical roots of the concept's of social Exclusion can be traced back to Aristotle, the contemporary notion of exclusion emerged in France in the 1970s, linked to a perceived breakdown in social cohesion following civil unrest in the late 1960s in the context of growing unemployment and socio-economic inequalities

Definition of Social Exclusion •

Barnes (2005:15): 'Social exclusion refers to the multi-dimensional and dynamic process of being shut out, fully or partially, from the economic, social and cultural systems that determine the social integration of a person in Society.'

Landman (2006:19): 'social exclusion involves discrimination against individuals and groups based on one or many different social attributes or elements of social identity. Such discrimination can occur as the result of formal or informal activities of the state as well as institutions and organisations in the private sector (including families, villages, and community associations

Levitas et al. (2007:25): 'Social exclusion is a complex and multidimensional process. It involves the lack or denial of resources, rights, goods and services, and the inability to participate in the normal relationships and activities, available to the majority of people in a society, whether in economic, social, cultural or political arenas. It affects both the quality of life of individuals and the equity and cohesion of society as a whole'.

DEFINITION

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- Pierson (2002): 'Social exclusion is a process that deprives individuals and families, groups and neighbourhoods of the resources required for participation in the social, economic and political activity of society as a whole
- Fleury (1998:13): 'Exclusion is a cultural process that implies the establishment of a norm that prohibits the inclusion of individuals, groups and populations in a socio-political community. Thus, the excluded groups are, in general, prevented from participating in predominant economic relationships - the market, as producers and/or consumers - and in political relationships, in effect, citizenship rights

FORMS OF SOCIAL EXCLUSION

- VERTICAL VS. HORIZONTAL
- INTENTIONAL VS UN INTENTIONAL
- FORMAL VS INFORMAL
- RECOGNISING AND MAINTAINING DIVERSITY
- MULTIPLE AND REINFORCING FORMS OF SOCIAL EXCLUSION

SEN'S CLASSIFICATION

- Active Exclusion – fostering of exclusion through the deliberate policy interventions by the government, or by – any other willful agents (to exclude some people from some opportunity),
 - Passive Exclusion – works through the social process may results in exclusion from a set of circumstances.
 - Unfavorable Exclusion – Unequal/differential treatment

CASTE AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

- Social Exclusion in India can not equated with euro- centric approach and its labour market frame work.
- Rather caste-exclusions are explicit here as caste impose restrictions on socio,cututal intercourse ,it stratifies the people as high or low ,offer no choice to change the occupation, restrictions on exogamous marriages, restrictions on commensal and thus caste serves as the most exhaustive and obnoxious of all exclusionary systems.
- Social exclusion in India thus dates back more than three millennia
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- Modern India ,now faces Institutionalised social exclusion.

EFFECTS OF SOCIAL EXCLUSION

- Tension
- Violence
- Disruption
- Inequality
 - Deprivation
- Dehumanization
 - Atrocities
- Discrimination

REMEDIES AGAINST EXCLUSION

(a) Compensatory Measures of Economic/ Educational Empowerment

- Redistribution of land and non land assets
- Capital, Entrepreneur skill for business
- Educational Development,
- Housing, Social amenities etc.

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B. EQUAL OPPORTUNITY POLICY

- Legal safeguards
- Anti-discrimination laws
- Equal and fair share in income earning assets
Employment, education, housing,-affirmative
action

IN EXECUTIVE AND GOVERNANCE-

- Making Invisible Visible in data system
- Studies on forms and consequences