SOCIAL INCLUSION IN INDIA

DEFINITION

Social Inclusion is a process by which excluded social groups are accommodated ,amalgamated and assimilated with the social groups placed in top of the social hierarchy of the social system.

•Social inclusion, the converse of social exclusion, is affirmative action to change the circumstances and habits that lead to (or have led to) social exclusion. The World Bank defines social inclusion as the process of improving the ability, opportunity, and dignity of people, disadvantaged on the basis of their identity, to take part in society.

• Social Inclusion is a struggle for equal opportunity and against marginalization.

Forms of Inclusion

- Political Inclusion

- Economic Inclusion

- Inclusion in social service access

Four attributes of inclusiveness

- Opportunity: should be created to earn a living and increase their income over time

- Capability: is the economy providing the means for the people to create or enhance their capabilities in order to exploit available opportunities

- Access: is the economy providing the means to bring opportunities and capabilities together

- Security :is the economy providing the people to protect themselves against a temporary of permanent loss

Inclusion under Indian constitution

- IV –Directive principles of state policy - Equal Justice, Right to work, to education, to Public assistance , Just and human condition of work
- Art.14 –Equality before Law
- Art.!5-Prohibition of Discrimination
- Art-16-Equal opportunity
- Art-17- Abolition of untouchability
- Art.21-Protection of life and Personal liberty
- Art.23&24 Economic safe guards
- Art.330&332 – provisions Political repres   Protection of civil Rights Act 1955
- Abolition of Bonded labour System Act 1976
- SC/ST prevention of Atrocities Act 1989
- Child Labour prohibition and regulation act 1989

ADVANTAGES OF SOCIAL INCLUSION APPROACH

- Acknowledges and confronts complexity of 'wicked' policy issues.

- Focuses on mechanisms for exclusion and effective inclusionary processes

- Tough on crime, tough on the causes of crime'

- Breaks down policy 'silos' in order to provide holistic solutions.

RECOMMENDATIONS

• Create legal, regulatory and policy frameworks that promote social inclusion

• Ensure that socially excluded groups still benefit from public spending as much

• Improve economic opportunities for excluded groups

• Promote their political participation and empower them to utilize their voices

• Increase acountability of individuals, governments and groups to protect citizen's rights

• Tackle prejudice

Inclusive growth

- sustainable growth

- distribution of opportunities through investment in education, health and infrastructure

- Public private partnership in development

- Dream of utopian concept, i.e., ideal community.