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Social exclusion: Impact on dalits in India

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Abstract
In the post- reform period, India has done well in some indicators such as economic growth, exports, balance of payments stock market etc, but exclusion continued in terms of low agriculture growth, low quality employment growth, rural urban divide etc. Thus, social exclusion is taking place in terms of regions, social, women and children. "Social Exclusion" the term is very much in the field of intellectuals and policy planners for identifying the gaps for the development of the neglected people and the pertaining country. The causes for exclusion can vary from country to country in different times, but the results will be the same in the form of lack of people development and the country. Social Exclusion is a process which involves denial of rights and opportunities which the majority enjoy, resulting in the inability of individuals from excluded groups to participate in the basic political, economic and social functioning of the society. Social Exclusion or Social marginalization is social disadvantage and regulation to the fringe of society. The objective of this study is to know the impact of social exclusion on Dalits in India. The data for this study has been collected through secondary sources such journals, websites and other reliable sources. As a result of social exclusion, its impacts on the livelihood of the people such as increase in rate of poverty, health and others. The impact of exclusion has made the Dalits as vulnerable community since from the Vedic time. The process of social exclusion system had made the Dalits dependable on the others so called upper communities. In the contemporary scenario due to the Impact of exclusion of Dalits they are subjected to social, economically and politically exclusion. The most affected population is Dalits who lag in all spheres of development activities.

Keywords: Social exclusion, dalits, community, marginalization

Introduction

"Social exclusion"-What do these two words mean? Why have they become popular in policy discourse in parts of the English speaking world? How and in what ways are they a contested concept? We can say that social exclusion is a contested term. Not only is it used to refer to a wide range of phenomena and processes related to poverty, deprivation and hardship but it is also used in relation to a wide range of categories of excluded of exclusion. Social exclusion is a multidimensional term. This is why it is bit difficult to define it in a precise manner. The term was initially coined in France in 1974 where it was defined as a rupture of social bonds. Later on it became the central theme of social policy in many European countries. As a broader framework of social policy, it was suggested that social exclusion is the process that excludes individuals, groups and aggregates from full participation in the society in which they live. It involves the lack of 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 areas. It affects both the quality of life of individuals and the equity and cohesion of society as a whole.

Concept of social exclusion:-Social exclusion is the denial of the basic welfare rights which provide citizens positive freedom to participate in the social and economic life and which thereby render meaningful their fundamental negative freedoms. Social exclusion is mainly a group concept. Amartya Sen say that the situation were some people are kept out and were some people are being included and describes two situations as unfavourable exclusion and unfavourable inclusion. The acts of exclusion which excludes social groups that are based on the recognized and accepted principles, rules, norms of fairness can be considered as unfair exclusion, similarly the inclusions which provide access and entitlement to persons from

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certain social groups but on different terms and conditions can be termed as unfair inclusion. There is a differentiation in individual exclusion and group exclusion. The concept of social exclusion can be applied with the Indian context were caste and untouchability is been practised from centuries ago and its changes from time to time. To further clarify this concept a matrix of domains and topic areas was constructed looking across four stages of life course: childhood, youth, working age adulthood and the later life. This matrix the Bristol social exclusion matrix or B-SEM contains three domains of potential importance in social exclusion under is sub domain:

Resources	Material or economic resources
	Access to public and private services
	Social resources
Participation	Economic participation
	Social participation
	Culture, education and skills
	Political and civic participation
Quality of life	Health and well being
	Living environment
	Crime, harm and criminalisation.

Social exclusion in Indian context: According to valid text of India the society is divided into four Varans or the division of group of people on the base of their birth such as the Brahmins, Kshatriya, Vaishya and Shudra. A Brahmin is purified by water that reaches his heart, a Kshtriya is purified by water that reaches his throat, a Vaishya by water taken into his mouth and a Shudra by water touched with the extremity. Due to Chaturvarnya the Shudras could not receive education, they could not think out or know the way to their salvation they were condemned to be slowly and not knowing the way of escape and not having the means of escape they become reconcile to eternal servitude, which they accepted as they inescapable fate.

2. Research Methodology: To make research a success, one has to define and plan the whole program properly and effectively. This plan is called the research methodology comprising of a number of interrelated procedures and practices. Research methodology gives the researcher an opportunity to put forth the arguments for having opted for certain alternatives and also at the same time he can justify his ruling out some other possibilities. Why a research study has been undertaken, how the research problems have been defined, which technique of analyzing data has been used and a host of similar other questions and usually answered when we talk of research methodology of a study. In other words, the purpose of research methodology is to describe the research problem of the study. The research methodology is descriptive cum analytical in nature.

Objectives of the study
1. To understand the concept of Social Exclusion.
2. To know the impacts of Social Exclusion on Dalits in India.

Data Collection Method: In the present study, for drawing the conclusions, secondary data is used. Secondary data has been collected from central government official websites, journals, newspapers and related studies

3. Characteristics of Social Exclusion
(A) Economic/Structural Exclusion (Distributional dimension)
1. Material deprivation:-Deficiencies in relation to basic needs and material goods, lifestyle deprivation, problematic debts, payment arrears.
2. Inadequate access to government and semi-government provisions(Social rights):-Waiting lists, financial impediments and other obstacles to health care, education, housing, legal aid, social services, debt assistance, employment agencies, social security's and certain commercial services such as banking and insurance.
(B) Socio-cultural exclusion (Relational dimension)
3. Insufficient social integration:-A lack of participation in formal and informal social networks, including leisure activities inadequate social support, social isolation.
4. Insufficient cultural integration: A lack of compliance with core norms and values associated with active social citizenship indicated by weak work ethnic, abuse of social security system, delinquent behaviour, and deviating views on the rights and duties of men and women, no involvement in local neighbourhood and society at large.

Types of Social Exclusion
1. Caste based: -The caste system is the based on the division of people in to social groups in which civil, cultural and economic rights of each individual cast are predetermined by birth and made hereditary. The caste at the top of social order enjoys more rights at the expense of those located at the bottom of the caste hierarchy and has fewer economic and social rights.
2. Untouchability based social exclusion:-The untouchables who are at the bottom of the caste hierarchy suffered the most from unequal assignments and entitlements of rights.

Exclusion is both a process and product. It involves mainly four components
1. The excluded.
2. The agents whose actions results in exclusion.
3. The institutions from which they are excluded.
4. The process through which it occurs.

4. Impact of Social Exclusion: Social Exclusion results in the following main consequences:-

1. Geographic Segregation:-It is generally observed that the so-called untouchables (Dalits) and even minorities are residentially segregated from the mainstream of the society. They are made to live and construct their residential places and dwellings outside the villages or at the periphery of village or town.

2. Intimidation:-It can be observed at every level in a society. It is a major form of control used by men over other men and women. Verbal abuse, sarcastic remarks, threat of harm is the main means of intimidation.

3. Physical violence:-When threat of harm does not work actual violence is used. It can be committed by the state, community, group or individuals. Violence against women in the household and poor people and ethnic and religious

minorities is reported to be practised all over the world. Domestic violence is rooted in the norms of gender inequality and patriarchy.

4. Barriers to entry: At many places and in many spheres, people excluded are debarred from entry. Barriers to entry involving the state are mostly related to documentation requirements other than documents, transition costs is another way to put hurdle in the entry of the excluded.

5. Corruption: It is the main cause of many social evils in India and elsewhere. The people who are excluded from obtaining goods and services do not have the required necessary amount to pay for securing jobs, health care and other public services. It causes insecurity among the excluded. Corruption denies access to resources, opportunities and information.

6. Other Impacts
1. It leads to various kinds of deprivations-economic, educational, cultural and social.
2. It leads to impoverishment of human life and human life and develops a poorer sense of well being.
3. It leads to inequality, poverty, unemployment and involuntary migration.
4. It leads to social stigmatization and marginalization.
5. It develops fear complex among the excluded.
6. It puts various restrictions on the excluded about their free and full participation in the economic, cultural and political activities.
7. On the whole, it puts on intense negative impact on the quality of life.

5. Conclusion: From the foregoing discussion it may concluded that the concept of social exclusion is a process of blocking the development of the marginalized communities and disintegrating people into mainstream of development, with a series of institutionalized social systems. The most affected population is Dalits who lag in all spheres of developmental activities. The impact of exclusion has made the Dalits as vulnerable community since from the Vedic time and dependable on the others so called upper communities. In the contemporary scenario due to the Impact of exclusion on Dalits they are subjected to social, economically and politically exclusion.

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