



Poverty And Social Exclusion In Indian Prospect And Challenges

Dr.Nagaraj M Muggur*

* Assistant Professor cum Assistant Director, Centre for Study of Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy (CSEIP) Mangalore University, Mangalagangothri, Mangalore –574199, Karnataka, INDIA

Abstract

Poverty is the old phenomenon in the world, but it is a popular word in India. Poverty and social exclusion concepts are absolutely interlinks between each other. If social exclusion is under taken in any places, it means, absolutely it has been influenced by poverty. The social exclusion and poverty are multidimensional concepts in daily today life. But poverty is the measuring stone of social exclusion. Suppose there is social exclusion why and what for? Consequently the concept, which has defined it, is created from poverty. It may be clear earlier research and studies. Therefore, poverty is only main reason for social exclusion in India. In that backdrop the paper mainly focused on poverty and social exclusion as per the Indian overview.

Key words: Social Exclusion, Inclusion, Poverty, India

Introduction:

In the present scenario, there is a close relationship between social exclusion and poverty in India. Social exclusion is mainly concentration on some socially depressed classes with economical background. Man is a social animal; he has a deep social relationship between the surrounded by community as well as the society. However, it is adversely affecting on daily today life in the world. This condition is very traditional and cultural in India because it is an ideal nation in the world to prominence of ethnicity, caste, language, different type of livelihood.

Social exclusion is staring with poverty; it is like two faces of the same coin. After the independence and on before so far poverty, unemployment, seasonal unemployment and underemployment poor living, illiteracy, economical imbalance and old tradition wherein the major problems in country to comparing the other countries. Whereas when this improvement has taken place in origin like rural India, it is slightly declining. But it is found highest percentages in scheduled caste and scheduled tribes and who were economically poor in the society. For most of the developed countries viz USA, Japan, France and other economically developed countries per capita income is very high. And we also found that in the terms of social exclusion in backward class is very les when we capering to other developed countries. Bur the concept of social exclusion in India is starting with poverty. In India social exclusion describes a process by

which certain groups are systematically disadvantaged because they are discriminated again on the basis of their ethnicity, race religion, sexual orientation, caste descent, gender, age disability, HIV status, migrant status or where they live. Discrimination occurs in public institutions, such as the legal system or education and health services, as well as social institutions like the household. This kind of social exclusion and poverty terms were used several commissions; researchers have made an attempt some clarity definition for particularly some studies was under taken on these two terms has identified as one of the main problem of poverty. On the basis of these studies, we have drawn this paper discussion on the problem of social exclusion how it related to poverty.

Research Methodology:

The research question is that today, the concept of poverty plays a very vital role in people's standard of living in society. However, poverty has an impact on development as well as on poor societies with a social hierarchy of dominant communities in countries like India. On the other hand, particularly socially excluded and all discriminated castes, usually scheduled caste and scheduled tribe people in rural areas are facing many problems. Therefore, whether poverty eradication and equality, reservation policies, and government schemes impact the socially excluded still today is the main question. In that backdrop, herewith we have been concentrating mainly on the general discussion of poverty in the study. The proposed study will be mainly based on secondary-level information. Which has been collected from the government and central government, and the census reports and other published documents, journals, and government documents will be used in the study.

Poverty & Its Measurements

Poverty is the old phenomenon in the world, but it is popular word in India. Several economists and organization have conducted studies on the extent of poverty in India and they were identified on deferent terms and measurements. It can be defined as a social phenomenon in which a section of the society is unable to fulfill their basic minimum necessities of the life. When a substantial segments of a society is deprived of the minimum level that society is said to be plagued with mass poverty (Dutt & Sundharam 1997). It has various manifestations including lack of income and productive resources sufficient to ensure sustainable livelihoods; hunger and malnutrition; ill health limited or lack of access to education and other basic services increased morbidity and mortality from illness; homelessness and inadequate housing unsafe environments; and social discrimination and exclusion. It is also characterized by a lack of participation in decision making and in civil, social and cultural life (World summit for social development, 1995).

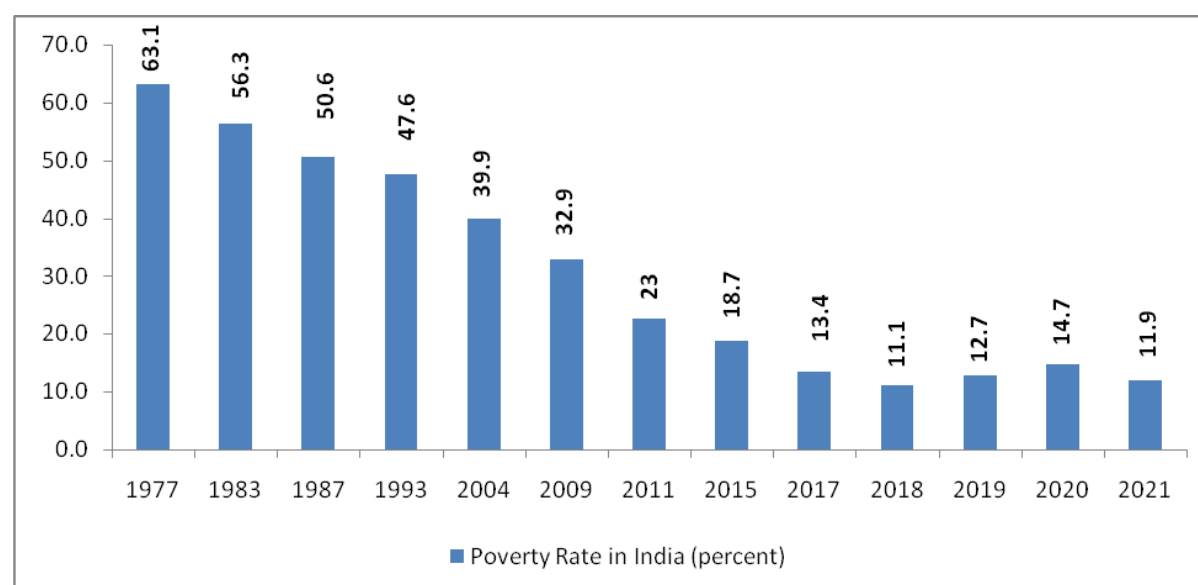
Poverty Measurements

Poverty is mainly identifying their own characteristics it is following some observations on previous studies.

General Economy	Not enough to eat, Low and Insufficient Income, Uncertain Income, Too few earners in the household, High expenditure.
Debts and Assets	Indebtedness, No/Low access to loans (Unable to borrow), Debts keep increasing, Unable to reduce debt, can not borrow/do not want to, No land to use for agriculture, No assets, Poor house condition No home appliances
Occupations/Personal	"Earn morning, eat evening", Mostly work for others, Unemployed, No or low education, No job skills, Old, No one to depend on ill, Poor health, disabled.
Household	The large family, too many children, burden raising children illness in the house.
Behavior	Struggle for survival over-consume, consumerists, buy lottery (gambling), drunkard, lazy, non-socializing, remain aloof, fake poverty to get help

Note: TDRI Quarterly Review-December 2001- Summarized from the presentation of surveys of the poor by representatives of the poor, 4-5 October 2001, Pattaya

Figure: 1 Poverty Rate in India (Percentages) 1977-2021



Source: Poverty as of 2022 (2021-22) as hosted by NITI Aayog's Sustainable Development Goals dashboard; and Reserve Bank of India's 'Handbook of Statistics on Indian Economy'.

As per the recent updates on poverty as of 2022 (2021-22), as hosted by NITI Aayog's, the poverty has drastically declined from 1977 to 2021, from 63.1 percent to 11.9 percent, as is clear from Figure 1.

The estimates of the percent of population below the Tendulkar line in rural and urban regions and in the two regions combined by the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Castes (OBC) and Forward Castes (FC) for years 1993-94, 2004-05, 2009-10 and 2011-12 have been estimated are given below table.

Table 1: Poverty by Social Groups, 1993-94 to 2011-12

Social Groups	Share in population 2011-12	Percent population below the Tendulkar line				Percentage point poverty reduction	
		1993-94	204-05	2009-10	2011-12	1993-94 to 2004-05	2004-05 to 2011-12
Rural							
ST	11.1	65.9	62.3	47.3	45.7	3.7	16.9
SC	20.8	62.4	53.5	42.3	31.5	8.9	22.0
OBC	45.0	44.0	39.8	31.9	22.7	9.0	17.1
FC	23.0		27.1	21	15.5		11.6
AIL	100	50.3	41.8	33.3	25.4	85.0	16.4
Urban							
ST	3.5	41.1	35.5	30.4	24.1	5.6	11.4
SC	14.6	51.7	40.6	34.1	21.7	11.1	18.8
OBC	41.6	28.2	30.6	24.3	15.4	5.8	15.2

FC	40.3		16.1	12.4	8.1		8.0
AIL	100	13.9	25.7	20.9	13.7	6.2	12.0
Rural + Urban							
ST	8.9	63.7	60.0	45.6	43	3.7	17.0
SC	19.0	60.5	60.5	40.6	29.4	9.6	21.5
OBC	44.1	39.5	39.5	30.0	20.7	8.1	17.1
FC	28.0		45.7	17.6	12.5		10.5
AIL	100	45.7		29.9	22.0	8.0	15.7

Source: Arvind & Vishal (2013)'working paper No 2013-02, Pp. 6-7

The table 1 lead to first at the national level poverty ratio for each social group in rural as well as urban areas in 2011-12 is lower than in 2009-10. There is, however, a large difference in the declines between these two years for the SC and ST with the latter experiencing only a small decline. Second, the percentage point reduction in poverty has been larger for each social group in the second period (2004-05 to 2011-12) than the first (1993-94 to 2004-05). Once again, this is consistent with the expectation that rapid growth is good for the poor. It also illustrates that growth acceleration has translated in broad-based benefits. Third, percentage point reduction in the SC poverty in both rural and urban areas and during both periods has been larger than for the population as a whole. For the ST, the decline is larger in both rural and urban areas in the second period but not the first. Finally, being physically embedded within the mainstream of the economy, the SC has experienced larger percentage point reduction in poverty than the ST. It shows that the causes for social exclusion are mainly depending upon poverty. It is because of clear in the above table that all most all which backward castes are identifying more socially excluded in the country has found highest poverty percentages.

Poverty & Social Exclusion

Poverty and social exclusion are absolutely interlinked with each other. Poverty is a chronic disease that is increasing not only in the lower caste but also even less in the higher classes. Poverty is nothing but a socially, economically, and politically excluded class or caste. It has the highest percentages of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in India. Hence, we have mainly observed that social exclusion and poverty definitions are more or less in a similar manner, and these are in close relationship in-between. Social exclusion, which specifically observes social discrimination or social ignorance, it is clear from earlier research and studies that social exclusion, is associated with poverty. According to the 2011 census of India, more than 69 percent of the people were living in rural areas of the country. About 62 percent of the population is mainly dependent on agriculture. Agriculture is the main economic standard tool in identifying a country's destiny in this territory section. In the beginning days of independence, agriculture had the highest share of national income compared to other sharing sectors like industry and the service sector, at around 51.5 percent in 1951. But right now, it has decreased by 22 percent, and the service sector is in first place. Especially in the Indian context, which is identified by socially excluded classes or below the poverty line, almost all high percentages are mainly dependent upon their livelihood from agriculture. In the present scenario, agriculture share is decreasing day by day and every decade to decade. It is adversely affecting the rural as well as agriculture-dependent population of the country. It is due to overcrowding; population growth, small land holdings, and decreasing percentages of opportunities and a low standard of living. At the same time, some percentages of the population were migrating from their traditional agriculture sector to other modern growing sectors, viz., industry, service sector, and other non-agricultural sectors. But in this

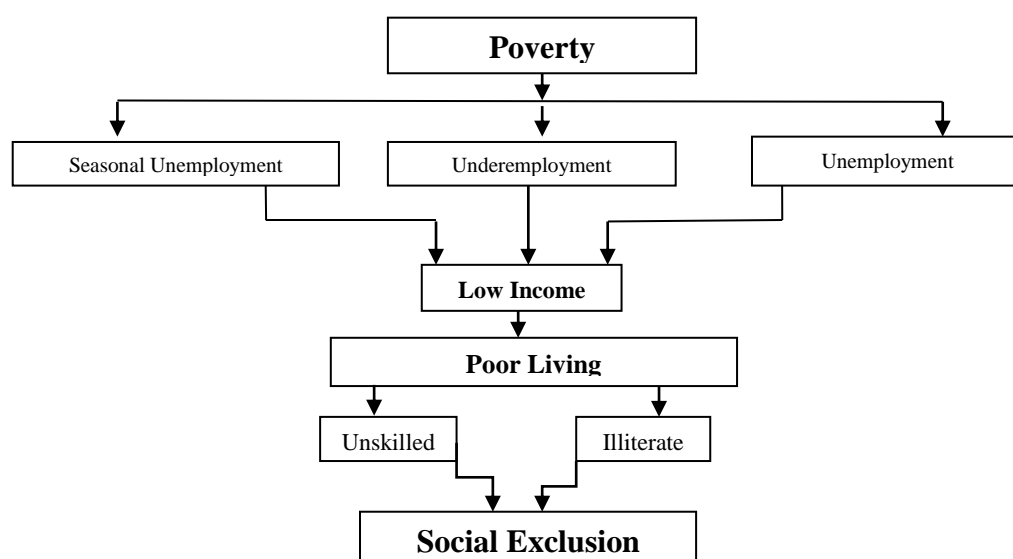
case, people are facing a lot of problems and social exclusion. Today, the majority of modern growing sectors are giving preference to skilled workers. It should be a clear and good example for the excluded generation in both the private and government sectors. Therefore, these kinds of problems were very common in underdeveloped countries like India on the basis of poverty.

In Indian context, poverty plays a vital role in social excision. Poverty is not only social backwardness, but it has also been created on the basis of poor conditions. Suppose, in general terms, a person has sufficient land and an economic standard; he or she should not be identified suddenly in society or community, whether he or she is a scheduled caste, a scheduled tribe, or a backward cost. It is because it is only influenced by the standard of living and economic condition. On the basis of his standards, he may get what he has to be possible in society. It shows that the economic condition is only to the extent that almost all the highest percentages have been abolishing this type of social exclusion. On the other hand, if a person has a good position in government service or politically, then he may get almost all the respect in society. Subsequently, more or less, social exclusion is very low in this category.

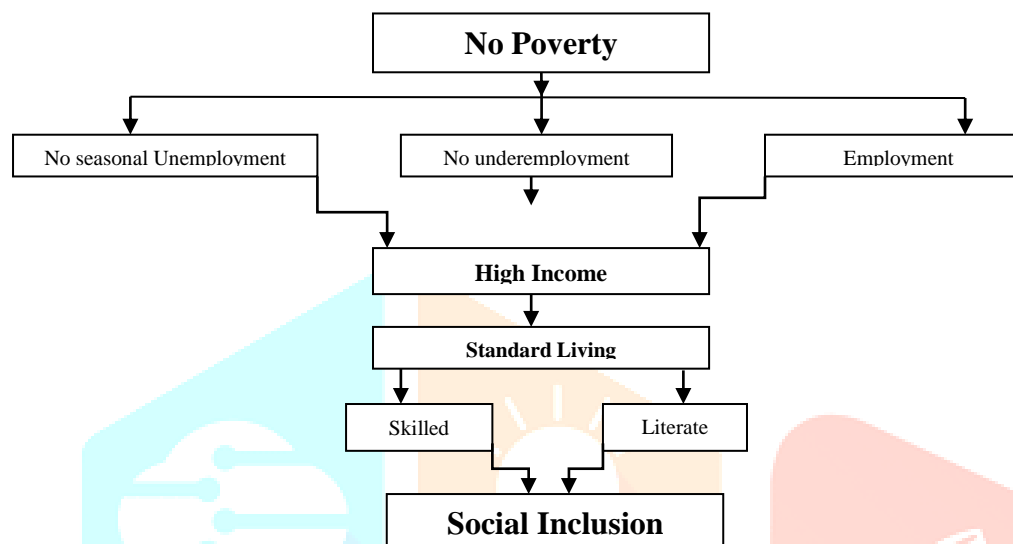
While in the introduction part, we discussed 'man' is a social animal'. It means he is staying within a circle or group of people or society. In general, in India, there are a number of castes and classes. All classes and castes were identified on the basis of their living conditions and the nature of their work or occupation. It is evident from the 'Vedas and the history' of the country. Who were socially excluded or discriminated against, which is the group that identified their poor living conditions, poverty, or livelihood?

Poverty is a Stepping Stone to Support for Social Exclusion

Poverty is a major fact for social exclusion in any developed or underdeveloped countries in the world. Foremost of the problems were mainly starts on the beginning point like poverty. It should be very standard measurement tool to evaluate the social exclusion and weaker section in any category or society or family in the world. Poverty measurements would be close connection with following directions. And the situation or problem which is considered for social exclusion is mainly observing such type of needs for social inclusion. It should be very clear on the evident from earlier studies. We may see it in on following direction model.



On the basis of this model it is clear that poverty is a starting issue which has measured on the basis of getting employment. In Indian context there are three dimensions; one is major problem unemployment, second seasonal unemployment and third is underemployment. These three parameters were creating low income and it's automatically push to poor living condition. Thus the poor living condition has been creating normally unskilled, illiterate and ignored personality. These are the major problem to moving social exclusion. Therefore it has a direct connection between poverty parameters. Perhaps if there is no poverty we can expect educated, skilled as well as economically and socially improvement in social excluded of poor, vulnerable and social depressed classes will come into mainstream of social inclusion.



Therefore, coming out of the poverty is only solution for who are socially excluded in the country for avoiding of social exclusion and discrimination from upper castes in India. The relationship between poverty and social exclusion is a reciprocal one. Poverty is seen as a result of social exclusion or exclusion as a vulnerability factor leading to poverty, while poverty in turn may result in or create vulnerability to social exclusion. For instance, causes poverty of particular people leading to higher rates of poverty among affected groups, besides increasing the level of economic inequality in society, which reduces the poverty reducing impact of a given growth rate. It explains “why some groups of people remain poorer than others, have less food, are less economically and politically involved, and less likely to benefit from services making it difficult for the Millennium Development Goals to be achieved, besides also being a leading cause of conflict and insecurity. The United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) has also argued that both poverty and exclusion may result from each other: Socially and politically excluded people are more likely to become poor and the poor are more vulnerable to social exclusion and political mobilization. However, it is clear that there is a strong link between social exclusion and poverty (Mallika. 2016). Therefore reducing poverty only we escape from socially exclusion it is clear in the above model. Therefore, in that view the government should be giving more importance for socially excluded classes like Scheduled tribes, schedule tribes and other backwards classes to lift them from poverty line towards introducing more programme as well as schemes with effective implementation is very urgent to avoiding of social exclusion in the country

Conclusion:

Social exclusion and poverty mainly concentrate on some socially depressed classes with an economic background. It is starting with poverty; it is like 'two faces of the same coin'. In India since independence, poverty, unemployment, illiteracy, economic imbalance, and old traditions have had the highest percentages compared to the other countries. More or less poverty is only playing a major role in creating social exclusion. Numbers of studies findings were clearly focused on the main role of poverty. Poverty is slightly decreasing in the country at the moment, as is social exclusion with standing next position as well as lower and upper class. But the main question is that several reforms and numbers of plans, commissions, and awareness programs were undertaken, but these are all programs that are still failing to identify the real weaker as well as the real beneficiaries. Probably it is a lack of knowledge, an inefficient role of authority, and a missed use of ignored people's selfishness. Therefore, the weaker section, real poverty, and socially excluded people are everywhere in society. Perhaps, there is only one way to eradicate this effected class on real equality and moral support efficient (reforms, authority people) work towards poverty reduction as well as social exclusion, than only we may take away from this and social inclusion. Otherwise, it is very difficult to promote them to the next position.

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