

SOCIAL EXCLUSION, SCARCITY AND EDUCATION

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Abstract: The paper illustrates social exclusion and deprivation in society. How social exclusion creates isolation and prevents people from taking part in the society. Education is the key instrument to bring positive changes and justice. Equity and social inclusion is prime for justice. Marginalized and deprived people bring in to the mainstream of development social justice. Fair policy of state and its proper implementation can reduce social exclusion. Formal and informal education empower marginalized people and push them for their basic right. Well being is not only that is valuable but also key for achievements, freedom and rights. Deprive people advantage is education awareness and the access to right followed by social inclusion.

Keywords: social exclusion, deprivation, marginalized, empowerment

Introduction

The social exclusions and the economic deprivation are the major factors to make an individual or community lagging behind from the access to decision –making process, benefits for their welfare. Social exclusion is a concept used in many parts of the world to characterize contemporary forms of social disadvantages in the different parts of the human being. The various literatures states that the social exclusion refers to processes in which individuals and entire communities of people are systematically banned to rights, opportunities and resources, position of decision making, socio-politics; for example; housing, employment, healthcare, civic engagement, democratic participation etc. and due process that are normally available to members of society and which are key to social integration to uplift their lives and the development of community.

Poverty is the outcome of multiple deprivations that prevent individuals or groups from participating fully in the economic, social, and political life of the society in which they live which caused generation to generation to the people and certain community. There are many examples globally; White people dominate Black people and there was struggle for the emancipation in Europe. In Nepalese context slavery system; bonded labours (Kamayas and Kamlaris) which were extremely exceed many parts of the country mainly in the Far and Mid Western Nepal was the outcome of the generation to generation discrimination and the social, economic deprivation. The social activist initiated the freedom of the colonized human being. However it is not easy work for them. Due to the constraint policy state cannot remove such deep-rooted system overnight.

Writer Amartya Sen describes that Agency and well being have greater connecting for personal success. A person may feel happier and better off as a result of achieving what he or she want. The agency inside person lead toward success and social inclusion plays role to raise agency inside an individual. Once the deprived people get chance to involve in education and economic activities they gradually move towards self-interest and welfare economic for individual and family. Social exclusion keep person playing with in such activities in society. Illiteracy and ignorance remains high in marginalized and deprived people so that they become indifference in right to information from very basic level. Other key agents in society tell them about what going on in society and they

will not in position to understand and realize it. Even if they forcefully literate they forgot once they get back to normal work if there is no self interest or readiness learning new things it is almost impossible to bring change which is the challenge to social inclusion. In the contest of least developed countries, the poor mainly landless, uneducated and the oppressed mass are excluded from getting a share of benefits. They have darkness lacking right information how to proceed to achieve basic right so that always follow leadership in society, elite always become leader of them and exploit them in terms of financial , social and political matter in society so that deprive people never take part in decision-making process rather follow leader. Exclusion from all dimension in society cause unemployment to them and left their children uneducated due to poverty. Even if they involve in some productive work, such as; agriculture, industries, skilled work their labour exploit by social leaders those are in front line and much elite and influencing people in society and market.

Social exclusion is a multidimensional process of progressive social rupture, detaching groups and individuals from social relations and institutions and preventing them from full participation in the normal, normatively prescribed activities of the society in which they live. The social exclusion terms widely use by the development practitioners, educationalist and the change agent in the society in South Asia but also in United Kigdom, Europe, France, Germany across the world various educational disciplines including education, sociology, psychology, politics , economic etc. Social exclusion adversely affects all dimensions of the live. Socially excluded communities and people always weak in social capital, networking due to limited access of information, political, power which always driven by the elite groups in community. Social exclusion obviously triggerd to the economic deprivation leave the people oppressive, suppressive with the burden of just hand to mouth problems. They even don't have time to think about their other basic rights health, education, shelter and entertainment searching the livelihoods for earning two time breads. Social exclusion relates to the alienation depriving the privilege legal and economic rights in the states due limited access to basic information, lack of empowerment and awareness. It is an often connected to an individual's educational status, social class, relationship in childhood or the living stander which obviously affect access to various other opportunities.

Education is the key instrument bringing change by creating level of awareness among the deprived and excluded people and community. Educated leaders of the states, academicians or the global change agents can apply the tools of education for the positive changes in the society. Education contributes a lot for democracy and democracies in society create justice with the full right over all the decision making process and control over resources. Learning aptitude is prime to apply education for the poor and marginalized community because they do not focus rather than food and shelter. So that awareness creation, empowerment to receive education is the first step and enrolling them into employment opportunities attract them for economic benefit. Once they start getting benefit they become habitual and there will be changes in their life . Only after that they will regularize sending their children to school for education knowing the benefit of education. Even though there are chances of layers exclusion inside family and community. Gender, age, caste, geography, culture and religion is the sources of discrimination unless they use all these as assets.

Awareness And Empowerment

Social exclusion is about the inability of our society keep all excluded groups deprive; lag behind to realize their full potential and the individual capacity. Whatever the criteria of social membership, socially excluded group

and individual always lack capacity and access to social opportunities and many other barriers to achieve dignity of life. To be excluded from society and deprive from the economic opportunities can have various other relative senses. However the social exclusion is usually defined as more than a simple economic phenomenon. It has also the consequences in other social symbolic field such as power and polity.

To overcome the exclusion, awareness creations to individual using the education as instrumental that change and leads people towards empowerment and raise the self-esteem, dignity and way forward to achieve their right with the increased level of agency within themselves. Education is the Key for empowering individual and community. In the context of Nepal there are explicit examples how education changed the life of marginalized and oppressed people during the people's war initiated by the Maoist. They have used the educational key creating awareness and arise the inner voice to fight for the right. Many illiterate people belong to marginalized and poor community joined the people war influencing with the principle to fight against the suppressive and oppressive situation. Not only the formal education in the school or in the universities, but also the practical education in the rural villages or in the community also can bring significant change in the life of excluded and deprive people.

Equity And Social Inclusion

It is obvious social exclusions always force the people from the main stream of sectoral development in life. So that individual or the community doesn't have equal opportunity to participate in social, economic, political activities. It also applies to some extend to the people with disability to minority, marginalized men and women of all races and age groups in the society. Of course there are multiple exclusion in some cases for example woman form dominated class and cast and geographically underdeveloped area have various exclusion starting from the family, community, region up to the state level. Informal and formal education to them can create employment opportunities and teach them to seek their basic right with the service provider of the state, for example they can go to community health service center, education center and the authorized officials of the state demanding their basic right. The movement for right can only start with the light of education there is nothing stronger than educational instrument to start equality and equity in the society. On the other hand some marginalized community self-excluded by avoiding themselves attending the larger communities, for example some tribe and indigenous groups i.e Raute, Chepang , Tharu community in Nepal in which people are automatically excluded from most of the dimensions of the development. Creating awareness among them through education or the community moderation via informal coaching and consultation there are significant changes in the life of those peoples. For example the Tharu communities in the Western Terai have practicing selling their daughter to the owner as a bonded labour (*Kamlary*) of the land lords where they also work as bonded labours from the past number of decades eradicated with weapon of education which was initially started by the non-governmental organizations and fewer change agent personalities. They have not only advocated for the equity and justices but also changed the state policy in favors of those marginalized communities. The social structure: race, geographic location, class structure, globalization, social issues, personal habits and the discrimination on the basis of those areas are very common. The Karl Marks theory spell out that the class discrimination always creates tension between have and have not.

Economic Changes

The multi dimensionality of exclusions and economic deprivation resulted the economic crisis. Because of the exclusion in all level excluded people or the community face unemployment which is always correlated with the social exclusion. Especially in the modern societies, paid work is not only the principal sources of the income with which to buy basic services, but also the related to the identity of individuals, feeling of self –esteem, dignity and self-worth. Most of the peoples have social networks and senses of embeddedness in society also revolve around their work. Many of the indicators of extreme social exclusion, such as poverty and homelessness, depend on monetary income which is normally derived from work. Much policy to reduce exclusion thus focuses on the labor market. The education can bring change in the society due opening the door of the employment opportunities which can change the economic dimension of individual, family and the community. Once the economic pentagon of the individual start to other dimension of individual automatically and gradually bring the new positive changes. For example access to resources increase which also make closer to the social network with multiple social events. The economic empowerment enriches people to fight against the injustice and enhance their agency to bear more risk for better life options. Empowerment leads or encourages employers to be more inclusive in their employment policy and decide their own welfare. Education starts initiative to investigate the way for inclusiveness of the labour markets and create open spaces in all sectors of the states.

Access to Rights

Philosopher Axel Honneth; professor of philosophy at the University of Frankfurt, Germany and director of the Institut für Sozial forschung speaks about the struggle for 'recognition' which theorized through Hegal's philosophy sensing that to be socially excluded is to be deprived from social recognition and social value chain. Deprivation of the social exclusion connected to the capitalism which thorough individual enter in to political, social, economic sphere and can fully entertain the citizenship rights placing themselves in the top most position in the society and states. Education is the key source to empowerment which leads individual to the path of accessibility to achieve power and polity. Those who have access to education have pioneer to access over rights in all spheres in the society which lead them to first position in the society. Having access to economic, political and social sphere individual empower enough to be able to fully participate in the community and play vital role in the decision making roles in the key position. Such as at the from grass root level the community people can practice their right through Village Development Committee (VDC) , District Development Committee (DDC) and move towards the Regional and Central Level politics. For illiterate people, even the voting right is not accessible which is the ladder to ride up to the basic human right. So that to perform individuals' right formal, non formal or informal education play vital role for positive change. Social inclusion is the seed of crisis, poverty that leads to the marginalization from professional or skill work and block the sound income generation rather push individual to uncertainties the poor economic condition. Marginalized community does not have access to the rights and resources even though it provide by states. Education shows the path to mainstream the excluded in the development center point. For example marginalized people in Nepal have been seeking their customary rights after empowering about their rights over the natural, human, social, financial resources based on the point of the International Labor Organizations (ILO) convention act (169 –point) that describe about the indigenous people's Rights ratified by various underdeveloped countries (ILO Report).

Challenges

There are challenges caused by the social exclusion are obviously exist in any group or community caused by the different way of the discriminations towards the marginalized individual and groups as follows;

Social Discrimination

"Social exclusion is a major cause of crime and re-offending. Excluding people from their right and making them deprive creates the feeling of revenge to the dominating groups when the rule over them reached to the extreme stage. The examples of appraisal cause by racial, religious, economic class, geographical discrimination. Another example is removing the right to vote create a prejudice in to the heart and mind of the discriminated community one day or other. The people's war in Nepal started on the basis of class, caste and racial discrimination. Subordinate family from the marginalize community those oppressed – by the elite in the same community start rebel when they internalize the importance of their self-esteem.

Cultural discrimination

Socially excluded people or groups also face the cultural discrimination. Low or no income prevents people from taking part in cultural, social and supporting activities in community. Poor and unemployed people are the main victim of the social exclusion and marginalization. Both in poor and rich countries social exclusion means people lose their confident. Poverty forces people to isolation and exclude from all social and cultural networks and lag behind updating information in society that is force them behind from taking part in decision-making process. The rich and higher class people dominate their cultural practices. Culture itself an assets of the concern community. However, the cultural exclusion does not give any value to the culture of the marginalized and poor people. Elite community imposed their own culture to others using different sources; media, school, text books, cultural shows, national symbols. So that the history always write the about the winner or the imposer, minority group can not write their culture in the national history rather disappear in the time interval and encroach by dominating groups.

Geographical discrimination

Geography also barriers to the inclusion in development activities. In terms of basic rights; food, health, shelter, education, entertainment those people or group living in the under developed geographical areas always far behind from the services. Until the government do make favorable policy and its perfect application in ground. Many marginalized people are belonging to the unreachable geographical area and struggle their whole life for the survival only. We can see the example of least develop Karnali zone of Nepal. Many organizations separately and jointly with government of Nepal provide support for food in crisis, health services in the name of Karnali people, but there is no changes in the livelihoods of the people from that reason. In opposite, dependency theory applies as people expectation raise but their skill for the better livelihood options never develop. Until and unless the people from remote and least developed geographical region receive the new knowledge and sprite and aptitude to learn and do something for their better life, it is very difficult to bring change. In terms of education also the same rule applied, for the inclusive education from primary –secondary and higher level, people must have self realization and create learning attitude. Government have big role to create the understanding and make them ready for learning new knowledge and apply it for betterment of life. On the other hand the most vulnerable geographical areas; flood, land-slide affected, criminality-prone areas also affect the inclusion of children in that

area education as they have spend uncertain life surrounding with various threats. Most of them become displaced from their settlement and don't have suitable environment to continue their study in school in most of the cases.

Revolt. Social rejection occurs when an individual is deliberately excluded from a social relationship and social interaction. The social rejection from early stage to the adult stage have create the big gape between excluded groups and accessible groups who have over the rights, resources and the position in the society. There always a feeling of domination and clash tension among the groups that causes revolt. The interpersonal rejection in different matter in the society; social gathering, interaction, entertainments create humiliation to the oppressed groups that continue generation to generation. The class differences explicitly can be seen in the societies which have been prevailing from long time ago. The social rejection can be seen in different form in various places of the world i.e. hate each other based on the religion or caste, racial discrimination, ridiculing the others cultures created tension in social harmony. Although human are social being, some level of rejection is inevitable part of life. Rejection can become a problem when it prolonged consistent when individual is highly sensitive to rejection that can have negative effect to the social harmony due to the isolation. The experience of rejection can lead to a number of adverse psychological consequences such as isolation, aggression, depression, low self esteem which leads towards violation and the social decay.

Step towards Social Justice through Inclusion in Education

Education plays a vital role to change society with justice, rights and knowledge transformation. As discussed above there is various issues influence by education and bring positive changes. Similarly, inclusion in Education to promote social justice is very important. Inclusion in education from the primary to higher level education is challenges in least developed countries where as there are higher level disparity among the groups.

State Policy

The government policy direction lead should emphasize on the access and participation creating suitable environment with the expansion of free education for the Early Child Development to Secondary Level. There must be opportunities for the equitable participation in all aspect of the education should be ensuring by state law. Similarly State should share responsibilities for quality and relevance of the education, participation of the people Social inclusion for social justice. Check and balance how the government provided facilities are being practice among the users. Ensure who benefited and who excluded from the practiced process. (SSRP Report Nepal, Aug 2009) Similarly, basic rights of Constitution, Fundamental principal and policy of the state should be considering while making objective of education (HLEC-Report Nepal).

Implementation of Policy

To implement the policy in to practice is challenging because there are various other influencing factors behind the socially excluded groups. Children and the family of the disadvantage groups' priority struggling for the food and shelter first. So that those need should be address to bring them in to the mainstream of educational system. To reduce dropout rate of poor family children, attractive scheme and regular mentoring help a lot for educational policy implementation. Similarly, National level campaigning of informal education to eradicate illiteracy. Policy for equal opportunity to women. Strategy for educational access to marginalized groups (Dalit, disable,

marginalized community. Regional balance for establishment of higher level academic institution in future. Define educational structure and establishment of education commission for holistic educational policy instruction. Suggestion for teachers training, improvement in curriculum, examination & evaluation system. Prioritization for non-governmental sector in educational policy formulation. Develop working procedure focusing national culture, art, languages and focus on mother tongs language. Provide opportunity for exchange of physical, mental, linguistic, and socialization is really important to create environment.

The marginalize should make habitual for school going habits, preparation for basic knowledge about the importance of education and motivation and attitude to join primary level and extend it until higher education. Balance diet and good health and educational practice are the key to create social justice through education.

Inclusion in Formal, Informal and Vocational Education

Marginalized peoples inclusion in formal, informal and vocational training create opportunity enhance their social capital and financial capital. Informal education is the key to bring changes in their livelihoods and create social justice. Because marginalize peoples involvement in such activities discourage them from doing crime and lit the light with the insight of education. Many literatures show that deprived people also face social vulnerability with the lack of access to resources for survival. In such condition, education can not be the prime focus for them. So that to bring them in the mainstream of the education system improve their economic condition government should ensure their basic rights providing them employment opportunity. The non formal education and vocational training can provide such opportunity to them. (World Disasters Report, 2006).

Opportunities and Challenges

Competency and knowledge learn through the formal , informal and vocational training plays vital role changing the life of exclude people though knowledge , employment opportunities and support to create social harmony and justice in the society.

To enable development of qualifications based on learning outcomes in all areas of work and on all demand levels from the secondary up to university education. The faster vocational education response to the needs of the labour market creating opportunity to the less educated people. Social inclusion policy incorporate marginalize group in the skill based activities through vocational training and non formal education. To advance social partnership and to actively include social partners in planning, organizing and implementing of vocational education at the grass root level which really result base for the income generation and life changing strategy. It enables accessibility for all to education and training and admission opportunities throughout the system (the youth and adults, persons who have early given up education, vulnerable groups, and persons without qualifications). Provide good-quality (initial and continuous) vocational education by specified education-quality indicators. Assist all students in developing vocational competencies necessary in the course of life and work and provide conditions for the adult learning and to enable mobility for students and individuals, to enable recognition of non-formal and informal learning and to connect formal education and non-formal learning. The vocational training and informal education enable, through the vocational education, personal, social and professional development

of each individual by encouraging fairness, social cohesion and active citizenship,(Ministry of Education and Science, 2010).

Equity as Justice

There must be equity for the marginalized people to increase their accessability to the opportunities. Positive discrimination law should be there to attract them to get involved in the educational practice. Only the formulation of good policy does not work in such cases. There is one example- *In* an effort to control India's growing population; health officials west of New Delhi are offering incentives like TVs, a mini car, and food processors to the first sterilization participants. Others who get vasectomies will receive the American equivalent of \$22.80 and around \$4.50 for the person who referred them. That similar cash compensation plan is currently offered to poor men of Tagpur village in Western India. (Lois Rain, July 06 2011). The practical example shows that until and unless the socially excluded people do not test the direct benefit, it will be difficult to bring them in to policy practice by themselves.

Conclusion

Social exclusion is a process, not just a condition that is the outcome of a process. Obviously mainly dimension of social exclusion are interrelated over time. Economic and social aspects of exclusion have reciprocal effect. Even when disadvantage groups accumulate, a self-reinforcing for sustainable changes. Poverty produces unemployment by way of inadequate schooling that result unemployment which will produce poverty in the long run. It is like a vicious-circle entire life of the disadvantage group of people. In absence of family assistance, charity or welfare to others there is no value chain between the poor and rich people. So that poor and disadvantage lack of social contact that again lack of job and position in socio political status. Social exclusion is the poison for social harmony if it timely address there is chances of explosion oppressive groups with flame of dissatisfaction over the generation. Sometimes, exclusion dynamics exist at the collective – national, urban, neighborhood – as well as the individual level and fight against those excluded them from mainstream. For example peoples' war united huge population to revolt against the monarchy and abolished it with their joint effort.

The social change and the inclusion is the key challenge for the social transformation. Frequent changing demands in the market for education and the skill development are challenge in for the socially excluded groups to meet the target and compete to the advanced technology and education. However, the inclusion policy and practice create the new opportunities for those socially excluded groups to bring changes in their lives.

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