

# Serampore Girl's College

## Department of Education

Subject: EDUCATION

B.A. Semester- 4

*CC-10 & CC-4/GE-4.UNIT - 3*

*Topic :- Socially Disabled*

Presented

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# CONCEPT OF SC



**SC - Scheduled Castes** - are the untouchable castes of India. They live outside the villages and they were required to do the 'dirty' jobs - such as clearing feces, clearing dead animals, leather work etc. They were not allowed to own land or property, enter places of worship, homes etc. They were not allowed to touch (upper-caste) food, money, clothing because they were doing the dirty jobs.

# CONCEPT OF ST

**ST - Scheduled Tribes** - are the tribals of India who live in forests, there are nomadic tribes as well. They are not a part of any organized religions - they would be considered outcasts. They have their own dressing styles, traditions, food and culture.



# OBC GROUP




**Other Backward Class (OBC)** -were peasants who are socially, educationally and economically backward classes. They were between the upper-castes and the Scheduled Castes in terms of social hierarchy. But were discriminated nevertheless. They were traditionally poor, illiterate and mostly engaged in agriculture, herding. OBCs consider themselves above the untouchables. There are tensions between the OBCs and SCs often leading to clashes.



# SOCIAL INCLUSION

**Social inclusion** is the process of improving the terms on which individuals and groups take part in society—improving the ability, opportunity, and dignity of those disadvantaged on the basis of their identity.

We define **social inclusion** as the process of improving the terms for individuals and groups to take part in society. People take part in society through markets (e.g. labor, or credit), services (access to health, education), and spaces (e.g. political, physical).



# SOCIAL EXCLUSION

**Social exclusion.** ... 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. Jan 21, 2016 .

According to the concept of social exclusion, **poverty must be seen** in terms of the poor having to live only in poor surroundings with other poor people, excluded from enjoying **social** equality with better-off people in better surroundings. **Example** Its typical **example** is the working of caste system in India. Dec 10, 2016

**Social exclusion** at the individual level results in an individual's **exclusion** from meaningful participation in society. **An example is the exclusion of single mothers from the welfare system prior to welfare reforms of the 1900s.**

# CAUSES OF SOCIAL EXCLUSION

- a. **Political exclusion** can include the denial of citizenship rights such as political participation and the right to organise, and also of personal security, the rule of law, freedom of expression and equality of opportunity. Bhalla and Lapeyre (1997: 420) argue that political exclusion also involves the notion that the state, which grants basic rights and civil liberties, is not a neutral agency but a vehicle of a society's dominant classes, and may thus discriminate between social groups.
- b. **Economic exclusion** includes lack of access to labour markets, credit and other forms of 'capital assets'.
- c. **Social exclusion** may take the form of discrimination along a number of dimensions including gender, ethnicity and age, which reduce the opportunity for such groups to gain access to social services and limits their participation in the labour market.
- d. **Cultural exclusion** refers to the extent to which diverse values, norms and ways of living are accepted and respected.



# UNDERSTANDING SOCIAL INCLUSION ROLE OF EDUCATION

**Social inclusion** is important because all children have a right to a good **education**, to feel valued, have the opportunity to fulfil their potential and take part in **educational** opportunities with their peers. ... It is important that Surrey's **educational** policies and principles encourage respect and tolerance for others.



*THANK YOU*