



## Inclusive Development of Marginalized Population Through Social Policy Initiatives - Reflections To Future Development.

**Sam sangeeth. G**

ICSSR Doctoral Research Scholar, PG & Research Department of Social Work, Bishop Heber College, Trichy.

**ABSTRACT**

India is a developing country where amalgamation of development initiatives co-exists with social problems. Development is empowering the society in to inclusive patterns of wellbeing and enhancing the quality of life. Marginalized people are individuals excluded from society known as Dalit's. Inclusion means mainstreaming them into current developmental initiatives of the society. Marginalization has made the people to fall into pits of exclusion and developmental lag, which have to be reflected, and innovative measure has to be enforced through social democracy, which rest on justice, liberty, equality and fraternity. Constitution is the guide for central and state governments to frame social policies. Constitution of India serves as a vital document to the country. Development lag among the dalits can be erased through community strategies of inclusive development among dalits can be targeted. Backwardness of dalits has to be redressed for holistic development of the marginalized dalits by which inclusive development is possible. India is a welfare state where according to Lenten state (2010) 260 million dalits are around the world 166,635,750 of whom live in India. Dalits are susceptible to all forms of social evils where they are stratified as low, impure/polluted, broken down etc. In this scenario it is a question that the social policies are really helping marginalized dalits to rescue them from marginalization or not? Gaps between the policy and beneficiaries have to be identified and removed to facilitate inclusive development in the future. Policy in the today's context refers to people from their constrained life into prosperous and liberated life. Social policy brings structural and functional changes in the society to attain the desired goals of uplifting dalits and mainstreaming them towards inclusive development. Social policy should bring escalation and unification among the people for occurrence of sustainable change in the country. Social problems in dalits are high where they cannot liberate themselves. Even thou it was foretold in the year 1950 that untouchability has been abolished in India but its prevalence are evitable even today, instead of social integration through policies. Firstly some of the problems of dalits, Dalit experiences and action which will be reflected in relation to live hood vs. social policy, health vs. social policy, education vs. social policy, secondly the role of social worker in policy administration and thirdly application for reflection in social work in terms of policy administration among dalits will be discussed. Dalits reside in multiple difficult circumstances across their life span. Rehabilitation of these oppressed feeble Dalit people can be protected from atrocities and promotion of marginalized can be enhanced by systematic formulation of policies, implementation, evaluation and restructuring policies of policies and programs. By maximizing human welfare, the human suffering of dalits reduces. Great push factor in their development is ignorance and less coping strategies. Social policies are the source of resilience for dalits inclusive development which leads to empowerment by tapping it through rights based approach.

**KEYWORDS**

Social Policy, Inclusive development and Marginalized dalits.

**Introduction:**

India had been under the dominance of colonial rule was liberated through independence on August 1947. India became sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic and republic state. Even thou the country had been emancipated; stratification based on caste system is declining the development of the country. In Indian caste system Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vishay's, are Aryans considered to be high caste. Sutras are considered to be below to them. Below all caste is the position of Dalits where they are out caste from society. Dalits are marginalization where they are vulnerable to exclusion, prevented from meaningful participation in the society, thinking them as powerless are some of the considerations hampering the holistic development of country.

**Dalits and their vulnerability**

Dalits in the society are further classified as Pallar, Parayar and Arunthathiyar. Arunthathiyar extremely considered to be backward have to focus more. They are known as Dalit among Dalits. Dalits are innocent people have to be rehabilitated and included in the mainstream society. Dalits are vulnerable to social problems due to social exclusion. Social exclusion occurs due to various factors some are due to economic status are in crises situation, inefficiencies due to lack of skills and reflection of failure to tackle the risk by which new risk evolves. Social protection through policies and programs can dismantle social exclusion leading to development. Since India is welfare state it caters to the needs of marginalized dalits.

**Social welfare and policy vs dalits**

Social welfare is a concept where state plays vital role in the protection and promotion of economic and social wellbeing of its citizens. Social policy is a key for inclusive development which brings welfare and change. Policy evolves from the social need. According to Jonathan Bradshaw classifies taxonomy of social need in four types. The needs professionals and expert in their standards wanting needs for dalits, felt needs-dalit group believes they are in need, expressed need-dalits claiming for their need, comparative needs-dalits finding differences from others having more access to the resources. So social needs and its fulfillment lies in the heart of social policy and welfare.

According to Richard.M.Titmuss (1974) Policy refers to the principles that govern action directed towards given end. Given end. Given end implies change in terms of changing situation, systems, practices and behavior. Social policy is defined as a deliberative intervention by the state to redistribute resources among its citizen so as to achieve as welfare objective. The reflections about the conditions of dalits will help us to create and promote social policy in terms of inclusive development. This also enables policy makers to have an insight concerning the local realities and to formulation effective policies and to make effective policy administration systems for inclusive development in the days to come.

**Constitution and policy formulation**

The constitution of India safeguards the quality of life of the citizens especially safeguards vulnerable section of the society eg Dalits. The constitution drafted was approved on 26th November 1949 and it was enforced as law on January 26th 1950. Directive principle of state policy are imperative for formulation of policies and fundamental rights are tool to tap welfare policy are imperative for formulation of policies and fundamental rights are junctions to prevent the government from doing certain things and also do certain things. It has legal sanction behind Directive principles are affirmative instruction to the government. It has only moral sanctions only. Fundamental duties of the citizen are mandatory responsibilities of the citizens to obtain welfare. Directive principles of state policy are guidelines for welfare state both central and state government to create and strengthen policies in the light of the problems and needs. We shall discuss some issue which will, Promote welfare and protect dalits from negative discrimination.

### LIVELIHOOD VS SOCIAL POLICY

Livelihood is the occupation of an individual. It is an initiative which supports an individual and family to live a decent life. Dalits are vulnerable group who fails in promoting and protecting livelihood in a productive manner. Dalits are victims of poverty, hunger & starvation can be prevented and sustainable development can be enhanced through livelihood initiatives. According to Chamber and canway (1991) a livelihood comprises of the capacities, assets (including both material and social resources) and activities required for a means of living

#### Knowledge

According to directive principles of state policy article 39(a) insist about the citizen, men and women equality, have the right to an adequate means of livelihood. Article 48 states about organization of agriculture and animal husbandry. Article 42 insists that there is a provision for just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief.

Application of fundamental rights as right based approach to avail welfare measure, first application to the reflection is right to equality where it insist on prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, caste, sex or birth, equality of opportunity in matters of public employment, abolition of untouchability and abolition of titles. Second application is right to exploitation where it insist on prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour in the ground of livelihood.

#### Some of the key programmes to promote livelihood:-

Agriculture credit, Drinking water and sanitation, Rastriya Krishni vikas yojana, Bringing green revolution to eastern India, National rural livelihood mission-Aajeevikas, Nation social assistance programme, Mahatma Gandhi national rural employment guarantee scheme, food security subsidy, Bharat rural livelihood foundation and national urban health mission, National manufacturing policy.

#### Livelihood in 12th five year plan:

The eleventh five year plan and twelfth plan had been drafted to serve the stated overarching agenda of inclusive growth leading to inclusive development.

According to Gandhimathi (2013) 10% reduction of poverty by the end of twelfth five year plan. In this plan 50 million new work opportunities in the non-farm sector and providing skill certification.

#### Reflections out of experience:

In Dalit families the source of occupation for the livelihood promotion is manual scavenging, drum beating and digging of pit for death ceremonies which is highly discouraged. The dalits are forced to involve this type of task for their livelihood promotion due to discrimination based on caste. Is there any entitlement in creation that dalit must be involved in this manual scavenging work alone? Due to engagement in this type of occupation they are affected physiologically, socially and economically. Alternate livelihood opportunity has to be

sought in terms of enhancing quality of life.

Sumangali system is the other name for bonded labour here the Dalit girls are given false promises and they are taken by industrial contractor from their fascinates to industries they are given low wages, given small residence with many Dalit girls dumbered into it without hygiene, abused physically, sexually, socially and economically. Finally the young girls are not given wages for their work and these girls land up in trauma.

Another form of bonded labour is still it practice which projects as follows. The higher caste people gives debt to dalits, in case if they fail to pay they will treated as bonded laborers for generation to gather till they repay the debt, which is evitable even now.

The dalits men are given moderate wages and Dalit women low wages, in other hand low wages and long hours of work are given in terms of agriculture work. These have brought the status of Dalit people into slavery and makes them vulnerable which are preventing them to escalate their status.

These occupation which prohibits just and humane conditions of work of dalits. Even thou the acts and policies are framed it is losing its effectiveness in terms of implementation. The reality, the statistics and government statements are too far. This implies that democracy has been hidden and welfare is out of reach.

#### Need for action:

- The dalits has to be sensitized related to skilled means of livelihood.
- 100% of awareness and training on skill based vocational training in subsidized rates and Dalit youth should be placed in government and private sectors.
- Utilization and promotion of National skills development council in next five years.
- Dalit agriculturalist has to be given intensified special training on method in improving agriculture procedure and products.
- Rehabilitation Centre for dalits and converted dalits which promotes training, research in vivid areas of livelihood promotion should be erected in all blocks.
- Wages has to be given equal pay for men and women. No wage disparities in term of marginalization must be exercised. The employers have to be sensitized that payments has to be given for Dalit laborers bot as free will offering. Corruption should be erased in all fields of our country.
- Reservations to job for Dalit and Dalit Christians should be given as a concern of positive discrimination for the development of social and economic capital of the country. The annual planning commission should include a section of 'employment and livelihood'.
- Dalits can be given training on promoting animal husbandry and given loans for promoting animal husbandry.
- Professional social workers who are specialized in livelihood promotion with 2years experienced should be appointed in every district, corporation and district levels.
- A monitoring committee should be formed to check inhuman condition even in unorganized sector. Dalit has to be focused in this regard. Also this committee should serve as advisory committee to enhance the livelihood initiatives of the dalits in each block.
- Dalit Lactating and pregnant mothers have to give a provision of rest room in unorganized sector.
- Bonded labor and forced labour in any forms should be eradicated among dalits which create bad impact on their life.
- Research in the field of livelihood should be conducted and published.
- Models and vivid approaches of livelihood enhancement should be promoted.
- Locally sustainable natural resource management techniques should be adopted in agriculture.
- Specialized centers in agriculture should bring reform

comprehensively on covering nutrition, food security, agriculture and livelihood.

- Creating a good market for produced products with quality assurance should be planned.
- Dalit should be promoted and prevented from torture in relation to street vendor's bill.
- Dalits should be rescued from poverty by 50% 2017 and 100% by 13th five year plan.

### HEALTH VS SOCIAL POLICY

According to WHO (1948), "Health is defined as a state of complete physical, mental and social wellbeing and not merely an absence of diseases or infirmity". In recent years, this statement has been amplified to include the ability to lead a "socially and economically productive life". Health in Dalit community is observed in the past years that it is poorly maintained. Since the health is more national institutions should be established in the health, rehabilitation and mental health fields to escalate the standards of the dalits in terms of accessibility and availability.

- Public health as separate specialization should be promoted in social work to promote human resource for marginalized dalits.
- Inclusion of technology in delivering in health services. Eg: Remainder of immunization through short message service (SMS) by which marginalized can be inclusive in accessing technology.
- Improving public health centers capacities in rural areas for dalits.
- Strengthening non-government organization in the field of health and nutrition and disability prevention and promotion of dalits.
- Social skills programme for development of dalits in relation to health.
- Life skills for development of health especially for Dalit adolescence and youth to make the adolescence not productive in further stages of life.
- Mobile camps should be conducted in rural areas for the welfare of dalits.
- Abuse in any forms among dalits should be discouraged to promote health.
- Community based programmes should be organized for the development of dalits.
- Promotes reproductive health of dalits in terms of fertility regulation, maternal health, infertility and nutrition.
- Public hearing has to be organized related to health, disability and rehabilitation has to be conducted among dalits.

### EDUCATION VS SOCIAL POLICIES

Education is the basic tool to rule out the ignorance in the mind of the individuals and transforms individuals as productive humans. Dalits have to be aware about the importance of education and they have to be promoted to develop to reap the fruits of development in the country. Education among the dalits will promote the socialization process, develops personality and enhances quality of life. According to government of India, NSSO-primary data 2009-2010 states that the literacy rate of dalit males is 75% and dalit females is 58.7%

#### Knowledge:

According to directive principle of state policy, Article 45 insists about the provision of free and compulsory education for children. Article 46 insists about the provision for promoting education and economic interest of scheduled caste, scheduled tribes and other weaker sections. Article 41 insist about the provision on right to work, right to educate and to public assistance in certain cases (like unemployment, disablement, undeserved want etc)

According to fundamental of rights states about the provision of right to education under the heading right to freedom. Protection of interest of minorities, right to minorities to establish and most of the Dalit parents are not lactating their children with breast feeding due to lack of knowledge, no awareness

to access immunization programmes and neglect to use provision nutritional supplements distribution.

In some villages Anganwadi centers are clubbed with two three villages where the dalits cannot access it. It should be erected according to population.

Awareness on early identification and intervention for health and disability are less among dalits. Most of dalits are addicted to substance use, abuse and harmful use due to manual scavenging family disintegration are some of their lame excuses.

Dalit children are exploited in schools and colleges in the same of caste which affect their health. Many Dalit children and youth are exploited as child laborers, trafficked victims.

Rehabilitation devadasis prevailing among dalits in Karnataka and other states has to be rehabilitated extensively.

Due to discrimination stressors, depression, anxieties, phobias and other mental health problems are evitable among Dalit children to older adults, across their life span which is hampering their wellbeing.

24 hours of health clinics, hospitals and health services are not efficiently operated in remote villages to meet the health needs of dalits.

Social skills are lacking in dalits people hampering social health.

Health care professionals are less to cater to the needs of the marginalized dalits in remote villages.

Negligence of older adult health care among dalits and poor.

Many are not able to access like social security schemes like old age pension, disability pension due practical difficulties and elderly neglect.

Poverty leads to various nutritional deficiencies and other body ailments.

No burial ground for dalits. They are thrown in lakes and rivers which in turn creates health issues for them.

#### Need for action:

Sensitizing health care professionals to work in remote villages where Dalit people are dwelling. Appointment of health care professionals like doctors, nurses, social workers and psychologist and others in different specialties at rural venues in remote areas. Provision of outreach programmes should be conducted in every villages of our country as mandate.

Provision of mobile clinics catering to the general and psychiatric services of the Dalit people in remote villages.

ICT materials should prepared in vernacular language about the health, nutrition and disability and circulated among dalits.

Nutritional supplements must be sold in nominal rates in provisional shops. Hike in commodities has to be discouraged.

Water and sanitation should be improved in rural and urban in terms of accessibility of water and in rural areas bringing attitudinal change to use wash rooms and in making dalits to understand the importance of sanitation the integral part of development. Health has to be ensured to marginalize Dalit for their holistic development.

#### Knowledge:

According to directive principles of state policy article 47 insist that duty of the state to raise the level of nutrition and standard of living to improve public health. Article 39f insist that children are given opportunities and facilities to develop in a

healthy manner and in condition of freedom and dignity and that child hood and youth are protected against exploitation and against moral and material abandonment.

According to fundamental rights: Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment abolition of untouchability, protection of life and personal liberty in the grounds of health.

#### **Health commitment in 12th five year plan**

According to rajeswari (2013) Reduction of maternal mortality ratio, reduction of infant mortality ratio, reduction of total fertility rate, prevention and reduction of underweight children under 3 years, Prevention and reduction of anemia among women aged 15-49 years, raising sex ratio in the 0-6 years age group from 914 to 935, prevention and reduction of burden of diseases communicable, non-communicable (including mental illness) and injuries, reduction of households out of pocket expenditure from 71% to 50% total health care expenditure from are goals of the plan.

Some of the programmes in 12th five year plan: It is pertaining your health are National urban health mission, National rural health mission, National health mission (including rural and urban), ICDS- The integrated child development services was started in 2nd October 1975 is also called from 11th five year plan as Integrated mother and child development scheme. According to Alphonse Thomas (2013) package of six services are implemented in ICDS they are supplementary nutrition, immunization, referral services, health check-up, preschool non-formal education and health and nutrition education.

Other programmes: Health policy 1983 revised in 2002, 73rd and 74th constitutional amendment in 1002, National nutritional policies in 1993, National policy in 2001, Introduction of Universal Health Insurance Scheme in 2003 and Inclusion of Health in common Minimum program in 2002.

#### **Experience out of reflection:**

Dalits due to their poverty they are prevented from nutritious balanced food due to unemployment.

Even thou pregnant mother are assisted 6000rs they were unable to get good balanced food and they have to travel for long distance to reach maternity hospital in their villages these gives raise to some miseries and disability among them and their children.

Parenting skills are lacking in the parents for inculcating healthy practices in coming forth generations.

Administer educational institutions has been prescribed under the cultural and educational rights pertaining to education.

#### **Education and 12th five year plan:**

According to Gandhimathi (2013) states that 12th plan will be interested in renovation of institutional capacity has to be renewed in terms of educational institutions, mean years of schooling will be 7 years, accessibility to higher education for skill needs of economy eliminating gender gaps among boys and girls and social gaps among SCs and STs, Muslims and other rest of the population by the end of the plan 2017.

#### **Some key programmes for children**

SSA, ICDS.

#### **Some schemes for Adi-dravida welfare**

Special hostel, Incentive awards in district level prize for plu2 and 10th class students, free education up to 12th standard, free public examination fees for 10th and 12th Dalit students, free text books for school students, SC and SC converted Christians will be placed for admission in reputed schools, free training for all India service examination like IAS, IPS, IRS whose annual income is below 1lakh are some of the schemes for SC children involved in education.

#### **Experience out of Reflection:**

- Quality education declines in special school of dalits.
- Education has been commercialized in terms of affordability.
- Recruitment of teachers, remedial teachers, school social workers, extra-curricular activities teachers in all the schools are not happening, including Dalit schools.
- Lack of infrastructure in some educational institutions and Dalit students hostels.
- Over burdening the child in terms of learning.
- No familial support in the family in educating their children due to ignorance in their mind.
- A kind of attitude that education is only partial to boy child and preventing girls from schooling.
- More drop out are evitable in Dalit children from schools for various reason.
- More discrimination and violence are recorded among dalits by educational institution.
- Among the Dalit girls child/early marriage prevents them to be educated.
- Some dalits children are as bonded laborers as whole family generation after generations which also prevent them education.
- Teachers are using Dalit children to accomplish their personal task and cleaning of school washrooms.
- Awarding poor marks for Dalit children which is happening in schools.
- Many Dalit children who are not exposed out due to stigma and prevented from education.

#### **Plan of Action for dalits education:**

- Qualified teaching and non-teaching staffs has to be appointed in Dalit special schools, special school for disabled and other school. Many vacancies are unfilled in government schools and colleges.
- Special school and education should be established and disabled Dalit children have to be rehabilitated through special education.
- Every Dalit schools and their normal schools should have remedial teacher to rehabilitate Dalit slow learners.
- Dalit students who are not able to cope up in normal stream can be integrated with the open schools scheme. Provision of opening open school should be made in country accessible by all population.
- Every school should be entitled to make campaigns about right to education in the community for understanding of dalits in the rural areas.
- Career guidance cell/committee has to and function to help students to the bet adaptable to dalits.
- Revision of curriculum has to be revised annually to equip Dalit students with present newness.
- Strict rule has to be imposed that all Dalit has to be educated otherwise parent and the child will be punished. This must evolve through rights.
- Life skill education, child rights and social skills has to be incorporated in curriculum.
- Appointment social workers in school and hostels for holistic development of student's especially Dalit students.
- Research has to be done Dalit children and their education system to foster development.
- Bridge school has to strengthen.
- National international NGOs have to take up target education Dalit children and work on it.
- Establishing community libraries and developing it to the high standards where Dalit people can enrich their knowledge.
- Free tuition centers can be conducted by government allocation of budget Ngos.

#### **Social workers and social policy:**

- Social workers should be the part of planning policy in the local level (panchayat), state level central level.
- Policy making or changing can be initiated by the social workers at all levels.
- Conducting legal literacy programme for dalits.
- Bringing out into inclusive community participation

where policies and welfare programmes can be used through which development can be fostered.

- Effective planning should be done to evolve a welfare policy.
- Monitoring should be done on every policy to identify the impact of it.
- Social audit must be done.
- Research must be done on welfare schemes, policies and legislations.

### **Reflective practice in policies lead to development**

Mistakes are common in humans even in our professional practice unexpectedly. According to Alessandro (2010) reflecting on mistakes makes us better understand how we think, feel and help to correct our practice. Reflection helps us to analyze our practice with the help positive relevant intuition and rational thinking. The methodology in social policy to be effective is action experience and reflection. Mistakes lead to learning and develop the competencies of social worker/policy makers. Reflections about the Dalit social problems lead to policies in turn welfare policies leads to development. Even reflections through comparison and healthy criticism. In social policies the reflection can be need/risk involved in social situation, impact of the policy, evaluating the pros and cons, find alternative intervention and frame feature action plan. Reflection and research is the best way of evaluating the policies schemes and legislation and solutions and alternatives for Dalit problems can be sought.

### **Conclusion:**

The dalits development can be inclusive when more welfare programmes are designed and effectively implemented. Also this article serves as a reflection about social policies of marginalized Dalit; it also serves to create more chance of new welfare programmes for promoting wellbeing and alarms us to be engaged in research and social work administration for further development by eradicating vulnerability among dalits.

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