

Resurgence of Deprived Society: Reinvention and Resilience

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ABSTRACT

This paper attempts to enlighten the condition of the vulnerable classes and deprived societies who don't have the business background and not financially strong even though hardly, they can earn only for feeding their family members. The conditions of them are very critical in the National level as well as in the International level whereas India is a vast country and has a long history. Its society has evolved through the ages and has also been affected by foreign influences giving it extreme diversity and made unity amidst diversity a characteristic of the Indian society. Many anti social elements like casteism, religionism, and regionalism are creating the bad atmosphere in the society. Many international organizations started the universal program for eradicating the universal problem but the condition of the above societies is still dangerous and not good as much as think fit. The entrepreneurs belonged to scheduled caste and tribes, other backward classes having no business background and don't have any move to prove themselves in the society. The basic aim of the paper is to understand the problems of the vulnerable classes and difficulties of socio-economically backward class entrepreneurs. The study suggested that appropriate education, welfare programmes, social audit, social and economic support, micro loans, awareness campaign, financial support, pension etc. are needed to be introduced in every vulnerable areas or slum areas of rural as well as urban areas. Entrepreneurial training programmes are needed to be introduced at school and college level. Awareness and financial network for supporting marginalized peoples also needs to be strengthened. I proposed the 5 'D' formula for improving the condition of the deprived classes i.e. Detect, Derive, Decision, Diagnose, Development.

1. Introduction

Society- A group of Individuals adopting set of norms, customs, traditions and values which are continuously evolved. Indian society is old and it is extremely complex. According to a popular estimate it has covered a span of five thousand years since the period of its first known civilization. During this period several waves of immigrants, representing different ethnic strains and linguistic families, have merged into its population to contribute to its diversity, richness, and vitality.

- Racial Diversity
- Caste Diversity
- Linguistic Diversity
- Religious Diversity
- Regional Diversity

Culture- A set of norms, values, customs, beliefs transferred from generation to generation by process of learning.

Plural Society- Different Opinions, Different ideas, Different discussions, Different Culture

Deprived society- social deprivation is the reduction or prevention of culturally normal interaction between an individual and the rest of society.

“Development is like enhancement of people choices”

Modern features of Indian Society-

- Democratic ———— Demolition of Feudalism
- Demolition of Stratification
- Demolition of Patriarchal society

(Rights based society- social groups & weaker sections)

- Industrial- urban society
- Secular / scientific temperament
- Progressive society

Features common to Traditional and Modern Society-

- Diverseness
- Tolerant
- Secular
- Unity

Rural society

- Agriculture is the predominant occupation among them. It is not the only source of income but also the way of life for the villagers.
- The village community is small in size. It means they live in small geographical areas with lower density of population as compared to the towns.
- Their social structure is based on kinship and family relationships. Here the role of lineage (vansh) is very important.
- Mostly of them live in joint family. A joint family is a group of people who live under one roof, eat food cooked at one hearth, have joint property, participate in common worship and are linked to each other through kinship ties. The joint family has greater generation bondage than the nuclear family.

- Their culture is also known as folk culture, i.e. consisting of customs, rituals and norms etc. which are unwritten, but orally transmitted and learned. Since they have a common socio-economic background, they do not have difference in ideology towards life. Hence they are homogenous in nature.
- Village in India is largely based on caste system, which has hierarchical (caste are ranked according to their purity and pollution, their religious customs and practices and the nature of their occupation) base.
- Modern way of living and thinking (based on achievement of the individual and their rational thinking) is lacking in rural society. They still follow the astrictive model of life, hence their mobility is restricted.

Urban society

- The cities and towns have a higher density of population than the rural areas.
- Cultural heterogeneity is found in the urban areas because people from various areas having different cultures migrate to the towns in search of employment education and medical and health care.
- In urban areas more social mobility is found in the sense people gradually adapt to class structure (lower, middle or upper class based on economic criteria).
- Formal social control is found in the urban areas in the form of courts, police and other administrative bodies.
- In urban areas interaction among people is based on secondary contact and not primary contact. It means face to face and individual interaction is not possible in the urban areas.
- People in the cities have an urban way of life, which means they have formal interaction, impersonal behavior, non-kinship relationships, cultural exhibitionism, passing leisure time in clubs, parks, restaurants, cinema halls or markets.
- Civic facilities like roads, electricity, water, communication, park, hotels and cinemas etc, are found in urban areas.

Industrial society is associated with the emergence of industrialization which transformed much of Europe and United States by replacing essentially agriculture based societies with industrial societies based on the use of machines and non-animal sources of energy to produce finished goods. Industrial societies are in a continual state of rapid change due to technological innovations. The high level of productivity in industrial societies further stimulates population growth where people start living in cities and urban areas. In India too we have seen the emergence of these trends.

New medical technologies and improved living standards serve to extend life expectancy. The division of labour

becomes complex with the availability of specialized jobs. The statuses are achieved rather than ascribed. The family and kinship as becomes as social institutions are relegated to the background. It is becomes a unit of consumption. There is breakup of joint family system and nuclear family units become prominent. The influence of religion diminishes as people hold many different and competing values and beliefs. State assumes central power in the industrial societies. Industrialism is associated with the widening gap between two social classes of 'haves' and 'have not's. The rich or the capitalist class is seen as exploiting class and the poor class known as working class is seen as exploited. However in most of the industrial societies there is steady reduction in social inequalities. Industrial societies have given rise to number of secondary groups such as corporations, political parties, business houses and government bureaucracies, cultural and literacy associations. The primary groups tend to lose their importance and secondary groups come to the prominence.

Developing features:

- Developing society is a conflict ridden society because of scarcity of resources; impoverishment and residues of past colonial policies that resulted in disruption of social fabric.
- Developing society is the one where some structure of the society are functionally specialized and some are functionally diffused (in other terms some structure or institution or organization are performing specialized functions and some structure or institutions or organization are performing many different functions because for them there is no functional specialization).

Threats of Modern Indian Society

- Lack of education (Basic, technical, modern etc.)
- Poverty
- Child labour
- Corruption
- Delay in judicial remedial action
- Refugee problem
- Poor sanitation, lack of basic amenities like water, health care etc.
- Attack against minorities
- Police atrocities
- Deficiency of Finance
- Lack of smart government policies
- Misuse of government property and executive job
- Lack of administrative control
- Interference by political sector in administrative sector



And, many other **schemes** like:-

- Green Haat scheme-
- Van Dhan Scheme-
- MUDRA Scheme-
- SHGs-

Empowerment & Social Empowerment – Empowerment is the process of enhancing the capacity of individuals or groups to make choices and to transform those choices into desired actions and outcomes. Central to this process are actions which both build individual and collective assets, and improve the efficiency and fairness of the organizational and institutional context which govern the use of these assets.

- Social Empowerment-especially through educational development
- Economic Empowerment-through employment and income generation activities and alleviating poverty
- Political Empowerment- through effective implementation of the existing legislations and other measures for preventing and protecting the disadvantaged groups from atrocities, exploitation, discrimination and social disabilities.

World Bank & Empowerment

The World Bank’s 2002 Empowerment Sourcebook set out to bring together the thinking and practice of empowerment as a first step in developing a better understanding of this component of the Bank’s work. It identified empowerment as

“the expansion of assets and capabilities of poor people to participate in negotiate with, influence, control, and hold accountable institutions that affect their lives. Building on this, as the Bank and its partners have continued to develop and apply an empowerment framework to their work, and learn from this experience, both ideas and definitions have evolved. This has brought about a definition rooted in both the long academic discourse on power, and one tested and confirmed through applied experience in a number of countries: Empowerment is the process of increasing the assets and capabilities of individuals of groups to make purposive choices and to transform those choices into desired actions and outcomes.

Empowered people have freedom of choice and action. This in turn enables them to better influence the course of their lives and the decisions which affect them.

- Access to information
- Inclusion and participation
- Accountability
- Local organizational capacity

Application of Empowerment Areas of Practice

- Provision of basic services
- Improved local governance
- Improved national governance
- Pro-poor market development
- Access to justice and legal aid

Social justice

The constitution of India guarantees protection from special injustice and all forms of exploitation. Some protective legislation has also been made. The Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, and the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 are important.

Great Social Reformers:-

- Dr. B. R. Ambedkar- he was the great modern thinkers, great lawyer, economist, socialist, social reformer.
- Nelson Mandela
- Mahatma Gandhi
- Dadabhai Noroji
- Vinobha Bhave
- Raja Rammohan Roy
- Ishwar Chandra Vidhyasagar etc.

Globalization & Society

The term '**globalisation**' means integration of economies and societies through cross country flows of information, ideas, technologies, goods, services, capital, finance and people. Cross border integration can have several dimensions- cultural, social, political and economic. In fact, cultural and social integration even more than economic integration.

Factors/ Process that have led to Globalization

- More Market-oriented approach by many countries and increased internationalization of economic activities.
- It results mostly from a freer movement of capital, products and information, which affects not just the economy.
- Economists: Milton Friedman and Fredrich Hayek
- United States of America and the United Kingdom shifted towards more market coordination of economic activities.
- During this period there also has been a widespread adoption of export-oriented development strategy and trade liberalization.
- As a favoured path to development all over the world either by choice or under compulsion by the International Financial Institutions likes World Bank and IMF.
- The advancement of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) reduced the geographic distance significantly. Technologies such as internet and mobile phones made it possible for people to communicate anywhere around the globe instantly. This accelerated the growth and development of knowledge society.

Threats to globalization and global business:-

- Overuse of environment resources
- Cross border movements
- Trade in harmful products
- Drug trafficking
- Advanced Technology
- Cold war

- Unrest between the nations

Some AID agency

- USAID: United States Agency for International development
- EUROPE AID: The Development and Cooperation-EuropeAid
- African Development Bank
- Central American Fund: CAF- Latin American Development Bank
- Asian Development Bank
- European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
- International Fund for Agricultural Development
- World Bank

Vulnerability & vulnerable groups

- When an individual is unable to attain decent standards of living due to reasons of illness, physical disability, age or various social discriminations he is said to be vulnerable.
- In India, vulnerable groups that face discrimination include-women, scheduled castes (SC), scheduled tribes (ST), children, old aged, physically and mentally disabled, poor migrants, those with HIV/AIDS and various sexual minorities.
- In a patriarchal society made watertight due to caste, a physically disabled woman from lower caste face triple discrimination of being a woman, of being disabled and of being from a low caste.
- In India, various groups have been discriminated for ages and were denied the right to education and proper healthcare.
- The exploitation to which they were subjected to have made them languish socially, economically and politically.
- The SCs, STs, And OBCs,, have been forced to remain as the vulnerable sections of India, and the women confined or oppressed to be the most and multiply exploited sections of the country, for almost four millenniums.
- The framers of the constitution rightfully understood the need to do something credible and tangible, to free and liberate the vulnerable sections, from the cobwebs of backwardness. They had to be uplifted to the levels of normal human-beings of the world.

Social welfare

Social welfare in a broad sense encompasses the well-being and interests of large number of people, including their physical, mental, emotional, spiritual and economic needs

- Social security
- Social insurance
- Social assistance
- Public assistance

Constitutional mechanism for the welfare of Schedule castes, Scheduled Tribes, other Backward Classes and women

For SCs, STs and OBCs

- The deep concern of the framers of the constitution for the uplift of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes

and other backward classes is reflected in the elaborate constitutional mechanism set-up for their uplift.

- Article 17 abolishes Untouchability.
- Article 46 requires the state to promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and, in particular, of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, and to protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation
- Article 335 provides that the claims of the members of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes shall be taken into consideration, consistently with the maintenance of efficiency of administration, in the making of appointments to services and posts in connection with the affairs of the union or of a state.
- Article 15(4) permits the state to make special provision for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes of citizen.
- Article 16(4A) speaks of "reservation in matters of promotion to any class or classes of posts in the services under the state in favour of SCs/STs, which are not adequately represented in the services under the state".
- Article 338 provides for a National Commission for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes with duties to investigate and monitor all matters relating to safeguards provided for them, to inquire into specific complaints and to participate and advise on the planning process of their socio-economic development etc.
- Article 330 and Article 332 of the constitution respectively provide for reservation of seats in favour of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the house of people and in the legislative assemblies of the states.
- Under Part IX relating to the panchayats and Part IXA of the constitution relating to the municipalities, reservation for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in local bodies has been envisaged and provided. Part IX and Part IXA of the constitution respectively permit the legislature of a state to make provision for reservation of seats in panchayat and municipalities in favour of backward classes of citizens.
- Article 340 of the constitution provides for appointment of a commission to investigate the conditions of backward classes.
- Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment

There are certain rights which protect the rights of vulnerable sections

- Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955
- Scheduled Castes and Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989
- The Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Bill, 2012
- Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers
- Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Assistance to Scheduled Castes Development Corporations (SCDCs)

- Centrally-sponsored Pilot Scheme of "Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana"
- National Commission of SCs & STs
- National Commission for Safai Karamcharis
- National Scheduled Castes Finance & Development Corporation
- National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation

2. Methodology

The study consists of systematic review of articles and reports on deprived society and social welfare programme. The study has been taken from many sources and deep study of the anti- social and political factors which might be very dangerous for the society as well as for the nation. Secondary data are being used and it is my first try to co-correlate the entrepreneurship with society and deprived society. The analyzed literature draws the systematic facts, impacts, challenges, findings, suggestions, conclusion with further research directions.

3. Literature Review

The research scholars have addressed and discussed various problems of deprived society and up gradation of vulnerable classes or backward classes and encourage them to start entrepreneurs. **Judith Ryser (2012)** in his research paper "Resilience, Resistance, Reinvention of the Right to the city" clarify that 're-mixing the city' as a path to sustainability from the other end of the telescope. It argues that 'the good city'-regardless of its definition- requires equitable 'mixing' of both urban populations and urban fabric, to sustain diverse urban spaces with wide access. Key to social and spatial justice in the city is 'the right to the city' for all, as deliberated over the last half century by Henri Lefebvre, Manuel Castells and David Harvey, seminal among many other scholars. **Anis A. Dani and Arjan de Haan (2008)** social policy and structural inequalities mentioned that the social policy in a development context: structural inequalities and inclusive institutions, on rural development projects, and in the nongovernmental organization sector in Asia prior to joining the World Bank in 1995. He then led the social policy work program resulting in the book series, New Frontier of Social Policy, and Coedited institutional pathways to Equity: Breaking Inequality Traps. His research interests include social policy, social impacts of policy reforms, inequality, community-based natural resources management, and social dimensions of infrastructure. He is currently on secondment as Operations Adviser at the World Bank's Quality Assurance Group.

Elliott Harris is chief of the Development Policy Division in the policy Development and Review Department at the International Monetary Fund. He has worked extensively on public expenditure policy issues and on African countries. He currently works on scaling up aid and donor collaboration; support for fragile; the poverty reduction strategy approach; the Millennium Development Goals; and the Strategic Partnership with Africa. **R.K. Narayan** is another prolific figure in Indian English Writing. Most of his work, starting from his first novel 'swami and friends' (1935) is set in the fictional town of Malgudi, which captures the Indian ethos in it's entirely while having a unique identity of its own. Malgudi is perhaps the

single most endearing "character". R. K. Narayan has ever created.

Maroof Maqbool & Mahmood Ahmad Khan (2019) described that youth plays a crucial role in achieving economic prosperity of the country. It is found that most of the youth being educated are facing severe unemployment problem due to lack of skills and technical knowledge. Most of them are unaware of the developments taking place in the modern world.

R.C. Jiloha (2010) described that Human Behaviour is conceived of as an outcome of genetic and biochemical characteristics, past learning experiences, motivational states, psycho-social antecedents, and the cultural context in which it unfolds. Culture plays a complex role in the natural history and psycho-social development of human behavior comprising of customs, beliefs, values, knowledge and skills. Social norms, the shared rules that specify appropriate and inappropriate behaviours; mores, that people consider vital to their well-being and to their most cherished values, and sanctions, the socially imposed rewards and punishments that compel people to comply with norms, constitute important ingredients of a culture.

Murlidhar A. Iokhande (2016) attempts to highlighted on various problems faced by socio-economically backward class entrepreneurs. Most of the marginalized group entrepreneurs are first generation micro entrepreneurs having no business background. They are coming up from socio-economically backward groups having no or less access to the resources.

Statement of the Problem

Entrepreneurship development among marginalized classes' people having no-business background is new area of research. In recent years, artisans, farmers, craftsmen, peasants, and unemployed people belonging lower category like SC, ST and OBCs people are joining entrepreneurship. The research intends to understand the demographic characteristics and problems and difficulties of social-economically backward class people make some suggestions.

4. Objectives of the study

The basic objectives of the study are:

- To understand the problems between marginalized sections and deprived classes people.
- To understand the problems related to economically backwardness between the people since many years.
- To know the condition of small and large entrepreneurs in rural areas and backward areas as well as in slum areas.
- To know the impacts of Govt. schemes over the people.

5. Challenges

- Acute shortage of advanced infrastructure.
- Mismanagement or wrongly allocation of the resources.
- Strongly need of women empowerment.
- Low literacy rate and low standard of living.
- Corruption and muscle power by the Govt. servants.
- Involvement of more political in every sector.
- More focus on the vote banks rather than the development.

- Not correctly implementation of Govt. policies among the people.
- Liquor, gambling, theft, robbery, embezzlement, betting have been become the basic characters among the people.
- Poverty, unemployment, starvation are also threat to the society.
- NGOs of National and international level are not much more strong.
- Indians generally more believe in Govt. Jobs and not try to start their own business or entrepreneur.

6. Suggestion

Though, India has a great manpower yet it has not been performing well in international level, youngsters generally believe in Government jobs or private sector jobs, they are not motivated to engage or initiate in the small entrepreneurship. Some parts of India has severe condition and their social status much dangerous comparison to other places, they are depend on the local farming, traditional art work, pottery work, brick making, masonry, laborers even some are engaged in manual scavenging work and manual leather making work, specially women are engaged in the scavenging work in rural as well as urban areas. This should be treated as heinous crime in the field of humanity. Since government has banned the scavenging work and started the welfare programme for them, but the condition is same as earlier, their living status have not been improved, have not business background and not the good condition, in order to enhance awareness about business activities and entrepreneurship, it is suggested that special social welfare team or special entrepreneurship awareness programme should be started. Youngsters from disadvantaged or vulnerable classes like SCs, STs & OBCs to select entrepreneurship as career. In spite of social reforms programmes initiated by the government and non-government organizations, marginalization of backwards on the basis of caste, creed and occupations is in existence in India. There is need of the introduction of entrepreneur education at school level or college level and inculcation of entrepreneurial values among the students.

- Encourage them to take off the old traditional works and start the work with modern machines.
- Encourage them to send their children to schools or colleges for studying.
- Govt. should provide micro loan to vulnerable classes.
- Organize the special social welfare team for improving the condition of vulnerable classes.
- Nukkad natak should be organized in villages and slum areas in every week of a month.
- Pension schemes or social benefits should be provided to every household of weaker sections.
- Social audit should be weekly organized under the direct supervision of Distt. Level officer or Block level officer.
- Banking, finance, communication etc services should be provided to every households of deprived society in priority condition.
- NGOs, Government Institutions, International organizations should watch the condition of slum

areas and survey should be done on monthly basis in a strictly manner.

I suggest or proposed 5 'D' Formula for improving the condition of deprived society i.e



7. Conclusions

Indian society is the ancient society and it is that state where Harappa civilization was civilized, it was the very modern society at that time and their business connectivity was much strong because the barter system connected the Mesopotamia civilization and Greek civilization. If we seen in the medieval period then we found that the many dynasty encourages the spreading the business areas in many areas, from Maurayan dynasty to Mughal dynasty every dynasty had engaged in global business so this is the not the new term but now the time has been changed, system has been changed,

pattern has been changed, strategy has been changed, plan and policy has been changed, rules and regulations has been changed. The countries has engaged with many countries and doing the business with the help of treaty between many countries. The biggest hurdles for making the greatest economy is poverty, deprived people, unemployment etc so we have to think about the wash out the social problems and make the new India which would be slum free, deprived free, poverty free, caste free India, then we will definitely achieve a new India which would be the ideal country for the other states.

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