



ACCOUNTING FOR INEQUALITY, POVERTY AND EXCLUSION

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Abstract:

This paper utilizes various reasons and measures to show the social inequalities on poverty and their social exclusion during pre-covid and post-covid era. While poverty and inequality has been a Centre to many discussions about the repercussion of India's drawbacks of its economy, we have observed that it has increased and become topics of stronger worries and complications during the post-covid era. This paper focuses on the statistics of rich becoming richer and the poor becoming poorer. A recent study has revealed that the wealth of Indian billionaires shot up by 39% in Covid, fortune of 10 richest enough to fund children's education for 25 years. This is because of the continuous exploitation of the poor and the middle class in these uncertain and crucial times. In this paper we attempt an initial assessment of reasons that caused this exploitation. The reasons play around the poverty exclusions based on the discrimination against Dalits, tribals, widows, sex-workers, migrants, nomadic tribes, etc. This paper focuses on how exclusion is a fate of the communities that were dislocated due to various development project and discrimination based on India's historical divisions deeply rooted on lines of misogyny, caste pride, and the religious divisions.

Introduction:

In the world, India is one of the prevailing country for tracing issues of inequality and social exclusion inside its regions. Sexual discrimination is at par where even today the ancient flicks are still rooted in the minds of people. With both extreme poverty and wealth of the billionaire on the par, the pandemic effect on inequality and poverty appear obvious. factors for inequality are class origin, household and birth reference background who is our her parents are educational attainment, employment and income, class of destination. during the pandemic children born in disadvantage households have a lower chance of moving up the income ladder.

Gender inequality is also a trivial problem in Indian society. Despite a many constitutional laws and regulations that guarantees equal education rights and equal property rights for men and women and drafted legislation, some deep-rooted gender discrimination takes

a brutal impost on women's lives. It is recognized that due to the negligence 1000 girls die a day. In spite of the economic growth the gender disparities still remain a hidden plight of economy. The extreme inbuilt patriarchal behavior of the people consider women to be the possession of father and husband household. Lack of education and awareness and poverty are few major reasons for discrimination. The pandemic period marked a raise in poverty peculiarly for the migrants. Where the rich people were enjoying the pandemic break at home on the other side many lower middle and poor were counting the days to run for jobs and earn something to feed the family.

Work from home, online academic classes, door step services, online shopping were boon during pandemic but the sufferings of low income groups and backward class groups cannot be apathetically ignored.

Theme or Idea:**Income inequality-**

In India the top 10% of the population is rich and bottom 50% are poor and discriminated.

1. India stands at 22nd place in income inequality in the world.
2. During 1993 and 2004 there was an increase in inequality in per capita expenditure between the various sectors of the society, the income discrimination did not preclude poverty.
3. Between the period of 1990 and 2019 the income inequality was falling globally, but there was raise in inequality in India.
4. In the present scenario of India urban has more raised of inequality compared to the rural sector. Discriminations in urban areas are made related to professional and managerial occupation and service sector especially modern services.
5. There was a raise in fortunes of the very rich people during the pandemic against the misery of millions of migrant workers who had to make arrangements to walk back to their native is remainder of the extent of economic disparities in India.
6. Factors of unequal opportunities are An individual's class of origin, relatives and family circle, who his/her parents are, educational attainment, employment and earnings, low level of social mobility tend to Discriminations . A harsh reality is despite of many legislative moves, the people born in lower classes have poor possibilities of moving up in the life and are deprived from equal education. According to the report, After the pandemic India is now among the most unequal countries in the world. In India 57%of the national income is earned by top 10% of the people and the share of the bottom 50% in national income has declined to 13%. Female labour income share is declined to 18% in India. During pandemic the Unemployment rate has risen 7.5% to

8.6% which is due to social exclusion and inequality.

Gender Vandalism

We have historically seen that women were often treated as something inferior to men. The patriarchy and its common practice of misogyny was and is the main cause of this. Women as compared to men earn only 77 cents of dollar. Proportionately women are held behind in terms of career and education . Dalit and lower caste women have it much worse. India ranks 20th from the bottom in the terms of representation of women in parliament. Even though women can work at the same pace and with equal strength as men they're treated as unequal because of the gender roles prescribed by the society. Women are supposed to do household work and not have minds of their own. Patriarchy is a gender class system.

It is a class system which dominates manhood over everything. During covid-19, studies have shown that domestic and sexual violence on women has increased due to the policy of isolation and confinement. It all however leads to the concept of men controlling women. When men are not able to control women they inflict violence on them. Women go through all of this just because of their gender. For the capitalism to thrive, it is important that there is more and more exploitative labour. The system survives on exploitative labour. That is why women are given a gender role of reproductive labour. Women are expected nothing less but to reproduce children and take care of the family. This is the major reason for the huge gender gap and the reason why women are treated unjustly.

Caste Pride

Caste has been a major reason for indifference and prejudice in India. It has created a hierarchy of the noble and inferior, the elite and the unfortunate, etc. Caste pride has given birth to many evils such as untouchability, division of labour, slavery discrimination etc. Even in the 21st century we can observe that the caste system exists. The lower caste are not allowed to many sanitation facilities,

proper place of accommodation, healing conveniences than that of the greater castes. They are also not allowed to visit the temples in the places where the upper caste worship and pray. The upper caste treat them as inferior and something not as equal as normal human beings. This creates a problem in the economy because the lower caste do not have the equal opportunity to earn their livelihood and help give education to their children.

Prejudice Confronted By Migrants:

Migration is a highly visible reflection of worldwide prejudices whether in conditions of pays, labour advertise opportunities or behaviors. It can two together create new prejudices and infuriate existent ones. Not all has equal approach to the benefits of migration: journey frequently reflects and augments existent dimensional, structural and friendly prejudices including those had connection with masculine, age and earnings. Inequalities can more come into being increased obstructions to exodus, irregular and tricky shift, weak labour conditions, and a lack of rights for migrants and their kins. Those the one migrate can face uneven access neat and public money, including the right to inquire care in cases of those fleeing conflict, intensity and affliction. Heaps of workers and their offspring move done yearly across borders and across continents, pursuing to decrease what they see as the break betwixt their own position what of people in additional, wealthier, places. Skilled is a growing accord in the happening field that movement, including worldwide, lasting, temporary and migratory exodus, represents an main occupation variety strategy for many in the realm's weakest nations.

Discrimination Faced by Sex Workers:

While civil rights breaches are coarse during the whole of India, they are particularly governing in the lives of family complicated in whoredom and sexuality work. Discrimination against sexuality employees in India is as much an issue as the discrimination met by

different marginalized groups near lines of class, stratum, race or denomination. Sex work is not considered as work, but as a dirty and wrong lifestyle ominous to taint the “blameless” public. The result concerning this shame is the dismissal of fundamental rights for two together sex peasants and their classifications: mothers cannot approach good healthcare and are frequently liable to be subjected abuse, intensity and exploitation by lawman and administration executives, while their teenagers face badgering in schools and the business. A abundant factor in the ill situation of sexuality laborers is the narrow understanding that population have concerning this work. The publishing fuels the image of mothers in whoredom as either excessively intercourse outcastes the one warn the very building of Indian family life, or persecutes and used casualties. In fact, daughters in sexuality work cannot be sink a box.

Conclusion

It is clear that COVID-19 pandemic has critically affected the lower or disadvantage sections of the society especially in terms of employment and education. Even after 66 years of independence India is a still suffering due to various issues like inequality, poverty, discrimination between religions and occupational division, communism, high infant mortality rate, illiterate population, and uncontrolled casteism and various other issues .. Greater inequality heads due to the lack of equal education. Under the same levels of recession, there is an expectant 36 to 47 million additional people to fall under poverty. The COVID-19 induced poverty may also further lead to a widening disparity across SC/ST and non-SC/ST group. Much of the gaps between society are reasons of social exclusion and the process that restrict the capabilities among the various sections of our population. Poverty, illiteracy and casteism are often the reason for social exclusion. The problems faced by migrants worldwide is a visible issue, needs attention and a right step to be able to lead a normal life. During the pandemic children born in disadvantage households

have a lower chance of moving up the income ladder. To get grips of these issues, we need to understand where the problem is, better recognition, finding the means to educate everyone about the nation and Different ways of working with partner governments, even the international community and civil society which resides in country and fight back the issues . There's a need for deeper and crucial investigation into these societal Affairs and identify the various measures to enhance the capabilities for weaker sections and especially for the female. Education is a weapon and It places a major goal to fight back against these issues. The political and economic compassion is very much required to overcome the nuances. Accelerating human resource and educating girls will increase the fortune of the society. Income equality is the way to reduce the gap between rich and poor and gives and opportunity even to the weaker sections to have equal rights.

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