



SOCIAL EXCLUSION AND ITS REPERCUSSION TO RELIGIOUS MINORITIES

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Abstract

Every nation has its own problems and prospects in the context of development and in terms of social, economical, political and other traditions. As for as India's concern even after six decade still it is in the crux of internal problems like caste, religion, economic status, gender discrimination, isolated and denied due to health related HIV and other diseases, ageing etc., Ageing would be the most important and big social problem in near future in India. Due to exploitation of the joint family system in India, the entire family's divided and Hindu traditions, customs, values are diminishing day by day.

Statement of the problem: The distribution of Muslim population in India today is the result of process extending over almost a millennium. They have been living for ages as an inseparable part of the rural and urban social milieus and bound together by the age-old ties in economy, customs and traditions. Significantly, Muslims in India are neither a cultural community nor a compact ethnic population. They live through layers of identities in a complex society.

Social Exclusion leads to deprivation and frustration as Dr.Amarthya Sen rightly says "Exclusion leads to impoverishment of human life through their casual consequences". Social transformation is the only way to discard social barriers. In this paper I tried to make an attempt to explore debate on discrimination, inequalities, social injustice, exploitation and oppression and observations for social justice in the context of economic reforms and globalization.

Keywords: Depressed Class (DC), Repercussion, Impoverishment, Exploitation.

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