
UNIT 3 ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND WELFARE

Structure

- 3.1 Introduction
- 3.2 Entrepreneurship
- 3.3 Human Rights and Social Exclusion
- 3.4 Factors, Dimensions and Types of Exclusion
- 3.5 Importance of Social Inclusion
- 3.6 The Social Enterprise Model
- 3.7 Welfare and Economic Growth
- 3.8 Let Us Sum Up
- 3.9 Keywords
- 3.10 Bibliography and Selected Readings
- 3.11 Check Your Progress - Possible Answers

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Entrepreneurship means the ability to create new opportunities for income, products, markets and other economic activities. It is in the course of a successful entrepreneurial venture that one can provide and do a lot of welfare activities. Entrepreneurial success leads to economic growth which in turns leads to creating opportunities for jobs and so on. Successful entrepreneurial ventures can do a lot towards welfare measures. The ideal situation is for entrepreneurial success and welfare measures to go hand in hand to achieve a just society.

After studying this unit, you will be able to:

- Explain entrepreneurship
- Discuss human rights and social inclusion
- Describe welfare and economic growth

3.2 ENTREPRENEURSHIP

The entrepreneurial function implies the discovery, assessment and exploitation of opportunities, in other words, new products, services or production processes; new strategies and organizational forms and new markets for products and inputs that did not previously exist (Shane and Venkataraman, 2000). Due to the fact that there is no market for “opportunities”, the entrepreneur must exploit them, meaning that he or she must develop his or her capabilities to obtain resources, as well as organize and exploit opportunities. Entrepreneurship is often discussed under the title of the entrepreneurial factor, the entrepreneurial function, entrepreneurial initiative, and entrepreneurial behaviour and is even referred to as the entrepreneurial ‘spirit’. The entrepreneurial factor is understood to be a new factor in production that is different from the classic ideas of land, labour and capital, which must be explained via remuneration through income for the entrepreneur along with the shortage of people with entrepreneurial capabilities.

Its consideration as an entrepreneurial function refers to the discovery and exploitation of opportunities or to the creation of enterprise. Entrepreneurial behaviour is seen as behaviour that manages to combine innovation, risk-taking and proactiveness (Miller, 1983).

3.3 HUMAN RIGHTS AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

The classic definition of a human right is a right which is universal and held by all persons. The concept of human rights manifests itself in the literary, artistic, religious, legal, and political structures of all societies. Philosophers have traditionally divided rights into two categories: positive and negative. If a citizen has a right to freedom of speech, for example, then the state has a duty of non-interference. This so called negative right allegedly imposes no burdensome or costly duty upon the state. The standard view of the positive right holds that welfare rights require extensive governmental action. "A human right by definition is a universal moral right, something which all men, everywhere, at all times ought to have, something of which no one may be deprived of without a grave affront to justice, something which is owing to every human being simply because he is human" (Cranton, 1973:36). One of the definitions cited most often is that of Wasserstorm (1979). Any true human right, it is said, must satisfy at least four requirements: First, it must be possessed by all human beings. Second, because it is the same right that all human beings possess, it must be possessed equally by all human beings. Third, because human rights are possessed by all human beings, we can rule out as possible candidates, any of those rights which one might have in virtue of occupying any particular status or relationship, such as that of parent, president, or promise. Fourth, if there are any human rights, they have the additional characteristic of being assertable, in a manner of speaking, 'against the whole world' (1979:50).

As one can see from the definitions, human rights are presumed to be universal in character.

3.3.1 Genesis of Human Rights Movement in India

The rude shock received by the imposition of the national emergency in India in 1975 made the articulate and vocal sections of society sensitized to human rights. The absence of democratic rights during those eighteen months galvanized students, intellectuals, political activists, trade unionists, artists into action. The educated middle class of India had thrived on an uninterrupted flow of democracy in its national life since it gained independence in 1947. The emergency rule was marked by detention without trial of a large number of people-students, youth, political personalities-news censorship, trespassing without legal sanction of private premises, tapping of telephones, interception of letters and constitutional amendment curtailing basic rights to life and freedom in the name of national security and violation of civil liberties. Television being monopoly of the government was totally controlled by the ruling party. Thousands of people joined massive rallies to protest against the anti-democratic acts of the government and to mobilize public opinion to safeguard Indian democracy. Organizations such as Citizens for Democracy, People's Union for Civil Liberties (PUCL), People's Union for Civil Liberties and Democratic Rights (PUCLDR) and Chhatra Yuva Sangharsh Vahini were at the forefront of human rights struggles at the national level. Dozens of state level and city-based groups were also formed during this

period. For example, Committee for Protection for Democratic Rights (Mumbai), Association for Protection of Democratic Rights (APDR) and Andhra Pradesh Civil Liberties Committee (APCLC) in Hyderabad.

When the national emergency lifted in 1977, horror stories of custodial violence and barbaric acts of torture in the police custody and prisons started pouring into the mainstream newspapers. Bright young men and women opted for investigative journalism as a career. Newly formed civil liberties and democratic rights groups started bringing out their newsletters and journals in English, Hindi and several regional languages. And organizations working against repression of the workers, poor, peasants, dalits, women and tribal people joined 'democratic rights movement'. This set the tone for human rights movements in India during 1990s that established their networks from local and regional to global level.

3.3.2 Social Exclusion: Concept and Meaning

Exclusion as a social phenomenon is expressed in different forms all over the world. Social exclusion and discrimination are practiced on the basis of ethnicity, gender and religion. In Indian society, mainly, the caste and patriarchal systems are the sources of social exclusion. Social hierarchy of traditional social system in India presents inequality between the highest and lowest castes. But in reality, the downtrodden communities are excluded from interaction and denied access to resources through iniquitous social arrangements.

The concept of social exclusion has been defined differently among social scientists, both western and Indian. According to Silver (2004), social exclusion is a multidimensional process of progressive social rupture, detaching groups and individuals from social relations and institutions and preventing them from full participation in the formal, normatively prescribed activities of the society in which they live. Amartya Sen (1997) observes that social exclusion emphasizes the role of relational feature in deprivation.

Bauvinic (2005) summarizes the meaning of social exclusion as the inability of an individual to participate in the basic political, economic and social functioning of society and goes on to add that it involves "the denial of equal access of opportunities imposed by certain groups in society upon others." On the whole, social exclusion may be termed as a process by which, certain groups are wholly or partly denied full participation in development activities-social, economic, cultural and political life of societies. Thus, social exclusion refers to a process in which individuals and entire communities of people are systematically blocked from their rights, opportunities and resources (e.g., housing, employment, healthcare, civic engagement, democratic participation and due process) that are normally available to members of society and which are key to social integration.

Social exclusion is about the inability of our society to keep all groups and individuals within reach of what we expect as a society. It is about the tendency to push vulnerable and difficult individuals into the least popular places, furthest away from our common aspirations.

The term social exclusion is of relatively recent origin; however, it encompasses a wide range of social and economic aspects. Different scholars decipher this notion in various contexts. Broadly, it indicates the relative deprivation of any person or group of persons on various predetermined criterion. Caste based

occupational groups in India, like that of manual scavengers, constitute one such socially, economically, psychologically and politically marginalized sections of the society. In India, social exclusion revolves around some sections of the population, particularly, dalits, *adivasis*, women and minorities. They are the victims of social exclusion by caste, sex, ethnicity and by religion. In the society, they are isolated, discriminated and deprived of equal access to social and economic opportunities. Therefore, in the Indian context, the core feature of social exclusion is the denial of equal opportunities by certain groups of the society which impose themselves upon others and that leads to the inability of an individual to participate in the basic political, economic and social functioning of society.

Amartya Sen believes that the concept of social exclusion is useful because of its emphasis on the role of relational issues in deprivation. He then goes further, arguing that it is important to distinguish between exclusion which is in itself a deprivation (that is, the exclusion has constitutive relevance) and exclusion which is not in itself negative, but which can lead to other deprivations which do not have constitutive relevance. Sen cites landlessness and lack of access to the credit market as examples of this latter type of exclusion, which have what he calls 'instrumental importance'. That is, landlessness or not having access to the credit market may not be impoverishing in themselves, but may lead to other deprivations (such as income poverty) through causal consequences, such as the inability to take advantage of income-generating activities that require collateral or an initial investment and use of credit.

3.4 FACTORS, DIMENSIONS AND TYPES OF EXCLUSION

3.4.1 Factors of Exclusion

i) Spatial Factors

Spatial inequalities include disparities between rural and urban areas, and also between geographically advantaged and disadvantaged areas. Spatial disadvantage may result from the remoteness of a location which makes it physically difficult for its inhabitants to participate in broader socio-economic processes. Or, it may operate through the segregation of urban environments and the 'subcultures' of violence, criminality, drug dependence and squalor which can often characterize urban slums and excluded neighbourhoods. In some cases, ghettos of marginalized religious or ethnic groups can form as the direct result of communal violence. In many countries, these disparities are increasing, partly as a consequence of the uneven impact of trade and globalization. These disparities are particularly worrying where they overlap with political or ethnic divisions.

The spatial dimension of exclusion cannot be entirely separated from its resource and identity dimensions since it is usually culturally and economically marginalized groups that inhabit physically deprived spaces. Activities of economic and political importance are often concentrated in urban centers. These centers also benefit from a constant inflow of new material, financial and human resources from the peripheries. Government policies can also be biased towards these areas. As a result of this and the constant leakage of resources to the central regions, peripheral areas often have difficulty in self-sustaining economic development.

ii) Migration

Migration can act both as a way of moving out of poverty, and a cause of social exclusion. For example, foreign remittances can help receiving households to increase their income and consumption levels, as well as their capabilities to face socio-economic shocks. However, rural-urban migrants for example, often do not benefit from the same political, social and economic rights as other urban citizens. They often find themselves in insecure, low-paid jobs, or become concentrated in vulnerable areas such as slums and deprived housing estates, with high levels of criminality and violence.

Similar conditions can also sometimes affect foreign immigrants or refugee groups, generating mutual mistrust and resentment. 'Host'-immigrant tensions can be increased by perceptions of religious, ethnic or cultural 'otherness' that can sharpen social divisions and potentially contribute to conflict. (However, findings from West Africa suggest that cultural similarities between immigrants and host populations can actually worsen immigrant-host relations.)

Where policy directly or indirectly discriminates against migrant and immigrant populations – through, for instance, the targeting of immigrants by law enforcement in the first case, or the failure to provide language assistance to foreign migrants in the second – this process may become cyclical, with structural exclusion driving low educational attainment, low employment, vulnerability to crime and consequent community tensions. There are thus fears that the exclusion of migrants can pose a threat to stability.

3.4.2 Dimensions of Exclusion

Here we will discuss the various dimensions of exclusion. Exclusion can be witnessed in political, economic, social or cultural dimensions.

- Political exclusion can include the denial of citizenship rights such as political participation and the right to organize, and also of personal security, the rule of law, freedom of expression and equality of opportunity. Bhalla and Lapeyre 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.
- Economic exclusion includes lack of access to labour markets, credit and other forms of capital assets.
- 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.
- Cultural exclusion refers to the extent to which diverse values, norms and ways of living are accepted and respected.

These relationships are interconnected and overlapping, and given the complexity of influences on individuals, it is impossible to identify a single specific cause in the context of social exclusion. People may be excluded because of deliberate action on the part of others (e.g., discrimination by employers); as a result of

processes in society which do not involve deliberate action; or even by choice. However, more generally, the causes of social exclusion that lead to poverty, suffering and sometimes death, can be attributed to the operations of unequal power relations.

3.4.3 Types of Exclusion

There are clear links between the concept of social exclusion and a rights-based approach to development. Social exclusion analysis can help to identify which groups are being denied access to their rights, and which actors or organizations are blocking their access. A social exclusion analysis is useful even when rights are not on the agenda, because it can help focus attention on those within society who are denied access to resources, institutions or decision-making processes. Social exclusion therefore also links to development agendas focusing on citizenship, participation, democratization and accountability.

- i) **Social Exclusion:** addresses the political nature of deprivation, in that it examines the links between people’s lack of citizenship status and their levels of poverty.
- ii) **Political Exclusion:** political aspects of exclusion can include lack of political rights, such as political participation and the right to organize; alienation from or lack of confidence in political processes; and lack of freedom of expression and equality of opportunity. Citizenship is centered on the capability of exercising individual and collective rights, and inequalities in this capability can generate a social hierarchy, made up of first-class and second-class citizens. This often means that not all individuals are equal before the law, and that they do not all have the same access to public goods supplied by the state.
- iii) **Economic Exclusion:** the distribution of resources and the accumulation of wealth is an unequal process, which is based on power relations, the capacity of various groups to lobby for their interests and influence the government’s agenda, and the targeting of government policies. Economic exclusion also refers to the exclusion of workers (either totally or partially) from three basic markets: labour, credit, and insurance. Whilst this exclusion plays an important role in the reproduction of inequality, it is also itself the result of inequalities, in access to resources, employment, education, and public services. Educational status and particularly illiteracy can be an important cause of exclusion from the labour market.

Activity 1

Write about any social /political or economic exclusion that is being practiced in your surroundings.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Check Your Progress - 1

Note: a) Use the space provided for your answers.

b) Check your answers with those provided at the end of this unit.

1) What do you understand by human rights?

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

2) What are the types of exclusion? Explain any one?

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

3.5 IMPORTANCE OF SOCIAL INCLUSION

Social inclusion is of utmost importance to the marginal groups because they are discriminated in almost all walks of life. We will discuss why they need to be included through the explanations given below:

i) Health and Education

The greater poverty of socially excluded groups often translates into poorer levels of health and education, particularly when their poverty is combined with remoteness and lack of infrastructure and social services.

ii) Income Inequality

Social exclusion can lead to and result from disparities in income distribution, with the wealthiest segments of a country's population receiving the greatest proportion of its national income, income inequality arises from inequities in the distribution of assets such as land, credit and education.

iii) Violence and Insecurity

When individuals or groups and particularly youth, feel excluded from power structures, and deprived of legitimate outlets to express their grievances, they end up feeling that only violence can provide an opportunity for them to have a voice and to gain control over their own lives.

iv) Subjective Well-being

The psychological aspects of exclusion are also important. These include the absence of power, voice and independence, and vulnerability to exploitation and

humiliation. When people are treated as being less because of the colour of their skin, their sex, what they do for a living, and where they live, they can come to internalize a sense of lack of worth that profoundly affects their sense of what they can do and what they are due by society.

3.6 THE SOCIAL ENTERPRISE MODEL

Acting for the good of society is hardly a new phenomenon; in order to explain social enterprise, it is useful to look at their connections to the private and public sectors and at the different types of organizations. The social enterprise model incorporates three closely related dimensions: the different sectors, different organizational types and social enterprises and entrepreneurs. Between the government sector and the private sector, the two extreme values, can be found the non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that form the basis of the social economy sector.

3.6.1 A Case Study of the Tata Groups

a) Self–Help Groups (SHGs)

Over 500 self-help groups are currently operating under various poverty alleviation programs; out of which over 200 are engaged in activities of income generation through micro enterprises. Women empowerment programmes through Self–Help Groups have been extended to 700 villages.

b) Human Capital

Tata Motors has introduced many scholarship programmes for the higher education of children. Through a scholarship programme Vidyadhanam, the company supports several students. Most of these students are from marginalized sections of the society.

c) Tata Tea

Tata Tea has been working hard since the 1980s to fulfill the needs of specially-abled people. It has set up the Srishti Welfare Centre at Munnar, Kerala; its various programmes provide education, training and rehabilitation of children and young adults with special needs.

3.6.2 Shahnaz Husain: A Successful Entrepreneur

Shahnaz Husain, India's pioneer in herbal cosmetics is credited with single handedly placing Indian herbals on the world cosmetic map. Her success story from a young girl from a conservative Muslim family to an international pioneer in the field of herbals is worth sharing.

Shahnaz Husain has been bestowed many awards, titles and laurels, among them:

- President of CIDESCO (it is world's major international beauty therapy Association)
- the first Asian to enter Selfridges in London and break a forty-year-old sales record
- GQM Commitment to Quality Award
- FICCI's (Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry) Outstanding Women Entrepreneur

- US Magazine Success’s “World’s Greatest Women Entrepreneur” title and many more

A true entrepreneur, she has a huge share of the domestic herbal market, and sales counters in the best stores internationally, for example, the Seibu chain in Japan, Bloomingdales in the US, Galleries Lafayette in Paris, Harrods and Selfridges in London.

She was married at a very young age and became mother at the age of sixteen, but she always had confidence that she was made for something more. She didn’t choose to sit back as a housewife; the young Shahnaz started writing articles for magazines. She used the money that she earned to fund her own education.

Staying with husband Nasir in Tehran, Shahnaz found the ideal opportunity in the international beauty schools there. After studying cosmetic chemistry in international beauty schools in certain centers including London, Paris and Denmark for close to eight years, Husain hit upon the idea of exploring the 4000 year old Indian Ayurvedic system, so that she could research and develop herbal cures and treatments.

“I had seen the debilitating effect of synthetic cosmetics abroad; there was no doubt in my mind that the herbal system would work,” recalls Shahnaz. She returned to India to set up her business in one room, with a borrowed investment of Rs.35, 000 from her father. “I began with just one product – Shalife, a massage cream. My facials were priced at Rs.100, while you get one in the market for a trifling Rs.6,” she recollects. Despite the hefty amount, Shahnaz soon started having more clients than she could handle. She invented a unique marketing style of her own. Shahnaz has never advertised her products, a fact that had Harvard in the US wanting to use her marketing system as a case study. “I would go to a place for one day, offer free prescriptions and advice, inaugurate the salon, and go back,” says Shahnaz and it worked. Today, The Shahnaz group of companies has acquired a global presence, with exports to 132 countries including those in the Middle East, South East Asia, Australia and all over Europe, 17 herbal lines, with many more in R&D. Having completed more than 30 years in the business, Husain is busy expanding her empire by adding health resorts, signature garments, accessory lines and more to her portfolio.

Activity 2

Write about any one socially inclusive CSR project being implemented in your vicinity.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

3.7 WELFARE AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Great economists like Adam Smith, John Keynes were concerned about the “wealth of nations”. The promoter of classical economics, Adam Smith, analyst of competition and growth, emphasized that both market and competitions play an important role in improving the welfare of nations, by giving motivation and economic force. Thus, the productive and innovative potential of the economy can be fully used for achieving growth and wealth. It is obvious that the concept of market economy arises from socio-economic legitimacy of the competition involving everyone in the production and consumption of wealth. It raises the question whether the distribution or the redistribution of wealth boost productivity. Therefore, to fulfill this purpose the state must allow and promote efficient and equitable resource distribution.

Representing the modern stage in economic science, Leon Walras (1874) has reformed the idea that the role of each individual and the state do not oppose each other, but complement each other, each having its scope. According to Walras (1874), the state is responsible for ensuring the general conditions of common existence to all citizens, and the individual must obtain through work and skills his own welfare. Walras (1874) underlined that state should balance the rights of the individual with the state functions. Subsequently, in the evolution of economic thought an important role was played by John Stuart Mill, who is one of the promoters of the social market economy. Mill (1888) was committed to reforms and even proposed a social-liberal social policy. It shows that a propriety system that ensures increasing material wealth at the expense of freedom is doomed sooner or later to failure.

In the modern stage, John Keynes revolutionized the entire economic theory by promoting an active state intervention in economy. The advocates of the welfare state that are based on Keynesian solution, propose high public spending to finance important public investments for economic development. Keynes’s followers underline the importance of the salary in the distribution of goods. Securing a job is a first step in improving living conditions. Membership in a union provides individuals the opportunity to participate in decision-making system at the micro level. So, employment on one hand provides the foundation for a decent standard of living and on the other, socio-economic rights. Keynes’s followers’ point of view is that salary is the main channel of distribution of goods in the welfare state, and the essence of the welfare state is creating jobs to ensure a high quality of life for all. According to the Keynesian model, the welfare state assumes that full employment can be achieved only through stable economic growth. Economic growth is seen as a necessity for fair distribution and for the development of social protection. So, stimulating economic growth is the primary means of achieving a welfare state. Only by increasing production can be achieved a balance between supply and demand in the labour market and can ensure the financing of a social protection system, that meets current social needs.

The European Social Model based on sustainable growth covers a wide range of objectives, namely: resource efficiency, ensuring macroeconomic stability and competitiveness, education and continuous training of the workforce, increasing employment and equal opportunities. In early March 2011, The European Commission launched the “new strategy for sustainable growth and jobs”, the strategy ‘Europe 2020’, which replaces the Lisbon Strategy, adopted in 2000. The

strategy 'Europe 2020' outlines the new vision of the EU's development model of market economy in the next decade, based on three pillars: smart growth, which is based on the knowledge economy and innovation, sustainable growth, which involves a competitive economy which is allocating resources efficiently, and inclusive growth, which assumes full employment and social territorial cohesion.

The laws of economics say social welfare should be in accordance with the economic development level of a country. Welfare programmes that are beyond a country's development level are not good for economic development, as has happened in Greece. On the other hand, if the economy develops rapidly without corresponding improvement in people's living standards and public welfare, people will not feel a "sense of gain", which in turn will have a negative impact on economic development.

First, excessive welfare beyond a country's development level will impede accumulation and harm welfare programmes in the future. In economics, production is the top priority and it decides consumption. A society has to improve its production level if it wants to improve its consumption level. Production here refers to extended production, because only expanding the scale will breed competition and provide unfailing supply. The expansion of scale should be high-quality and high-level expansion of production through innovation and improvement of the industrial structure.

Second, welfare is not a free lunch. Welfare at any level needs economic support. High levels of welfare in countries such as Sweden depend on high taxation and high deficit. But the high-level welfare in Greece depends on high debt. High welfare supported by high taxation reduces development funds for enterprises, impeding the development of enterprises. And if enterprises lose energy, the entire economy will suffer. High taxation also affects individuals' desire and capacity for consumption and thus undermines people's enthusiasm to expand production.

Third, excessive welfare will breed dependence and result in waste of social resources. Although high welfare comes from individual taxpayers' contribution, it seems like a public welfare provided by the state. It will result in many social problems, such as waste of social resources, voluntary unemployment and retirement in advance. Once people get used to this kind of dependence, economic development will be undermined.

Fourth, welfare provided by the state is a redistribution of social resources. But such redistribution has many disadvantages. For example, it could lead to rent-seeking and distort market signals. However, economic development will also be undermined if the authorities fail to provide enough welfare for the people.

Check Your Progress - 2

Note: a) Use the space provided for your answers.

b) Check your answers with those provided at the end of this unit.

1) What is social enterprise model?

.....
.....
.....

2) What is 'Europe 2020'?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

3.8 LET US SUM UP

Human rights, social inclusion, and social welfare are very important and relevant issues which every nation should treat with utmost importance. For overall development of a society each section of the society should progress equally. Mere economic growth cannot be a complete measure of development. Steps taken towards ensuring social welfare and social inclusion strengthen the society as a whole.

In this unit you read about the meaning of human rights, the evolution of human rights movement in India. You have also read about social exclusion. Social exclusion and discrimination are practiced on the basis of ethnicity, gender and religion. You have also read about the various factors that lead to exclusion. Political, social, economic and cultural dimensions of exclusion have also been dealt with in this unit. The importance of inclusion has also been discussed along with the social enterprise model. In the end, the issue of inter-relation between welfare and economic growth has been discussed.

3.9 KEYWORDS

- Entrepreneurship** : The activity of setting up a business or businesses, taking on financial risks in the hope of profit.
- Human Rights** : Human rights are moral principles or norms that describe certain standards of human behaviour and are regularly protected in municipal and international law.
- Social Exclusion** : Exclusion from the prevailing social system and its rights and privileges, typically as a result of poverty or the fact of belonging to a minority social group.
- Migration** : Movement of people to a new area or country in order to find work or better living conditions.
- Social Enterprise** : A social enterprise or social business is defined as a business that has specific social objectives that serve its primary purpose. Social enterprises seek to maximize profits while maximizing benefits to society and the environment. Their profits are principally used to fund social programs.

3.9 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SELECTED READINGS

Bandyopadhyay, M. (2006). Education of marginalised groups in India: From the Perspective of Social Justice. *Social Change*, 36 (2): 98 – 113.

Dumitrescu, A. L. (2015). *The Welfare and the economic growth: The two faces of the same coin*. *Global Economic Observer*3(2):116-123

Ghatak, S.K. (2011). Social Exclusion and Dalits in India-A note on violation of Human Rights, *Voice of Dalit*, 4 (2), pp: 175-184

Hicks, D. A. (2002). Gender, Discrimination, and Capability: Insights from Amartya Sen. *The Journal of Religious Ethics*, 30 (1): 137-154

Miller, D. (1983). The correlates of entrepreneurship in 3 types of firms. *Management Science*, 29 (7): 770-791

Nageswara Rao, A. (2009). Poverty and disability in India, *Social Change*, 39 (1): 29 - 45

National Human Rights Commission, (2011). Annual Report. New Delhi

Power, A. (2000). Social exclusion. *RSA Journal* 148 (5493): 46-51

Prakash, P. (2000). Marginalisation of Tribals. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 35 (47): 4087-4091

Shane, S.A. and Venkataraman, S. (2000). The Promise of Entrepreneurship as a Field Of Research. *Academy of Management Review*, 25 (1): 217-226

Singh, R. K. (2009). Manual Scavenging As Social Exclusion: A Case Study. *Economic And Political Weekly*, 44 (26/27): 7-8.

<http://dera.ioe.ac.uk/6853/1/multidimensional.pdf>

<http://www.gsdr.org/go/topic-guides/social-exclusion/causes-and-forms-of-social-exclusion-spatial-factors-and-migration>

http://www.hiproweb.org/fileadmin/cdroms/Handicap_Developpement/www/en_page61.html

<http://www.gsdr.org/go/topic-guides/social-exclusion/the-impact-of-exclusion>

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2915460/>

<http://www.thehindu.com/opinion/lead/constitution-for-inclusive-policies/article2494313.ece>

http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/opinion/2016-01/22/content_23195110.htm

3.10 CHECK YOUR PROGRESS - POSSIBLE ANSWERS

Check Your Progress - 1

- 1) A human right by definition is a universal moral right, something which all men, everywhere, at all times ought to have, something of which no one may be deprived without a grave affront to justice, something which is owing to every human being simply because she or he is human”.
- 2) The types of exclusion are:
 - i) economic Exclusion
 - ii) social Exclusion
 - iii) political Exclusion

Political aspects of exclusion can include the lack of political rights, such as political participation and the right to organize; alienation from or lack of confidence in political processes; and lack of freedom of expression and equality of opportunity.

Check Your Progress - 2

- 1) The social enterprise model incorporates three closely related dimensions: the different sectors, different organizational types and social enterprises and entrepreneurs. Between the government sector and the private sector the two extreme values-can be found the non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that form the basis of the social economy sector.
- 2) ‘Europe 2020’ outlines the new vision of the EU’s development model of market economy in the next decade, based on three pillars: smart growth, which is based on the knowledge economy and innovation, sustainable growth, which involves a competitive economy which is allocating resources efficiently, and inclusive growth, which assumes full employment and social territorial cohesion.