

BCM BASANT AVENUE DUGRI ROAD LUDHIANA

SOCIOLOGY CLASS:- XII CHAPTER:- PATTERN OF SOCIAL EXCLUSION AND INEQUALITY

1. Social inequality refers to the unequal distribution of resources, opportunities, and privileges among individuals or groups in society.
2. Social exclusion is a process in which individuals or groups are denied access to resources, rights, and opportunities, preventing their full participation in society.
3. Caste-based: hereditary, fixed by birth, difficult to change.
Class-based: based on economic position, relatively flexible and changeable.
4. Refusing to rent a house to someone because of their caste or religion.
5. The Indian Constitution provides equality before law, abolishes untouchability, and allows affirmative action through reservations for marginalized groups.
6. Stratification: structured ranking of groups based on hierarchy (caste, class, gender).
Inequality: unequal access to resources, opportunities, and status arising from stratification.
7. Exclusion denies people education, jobs, health care, and political participation.
This leads to poverty, lack of dignity, and limited mobility.
8. Article 14 → Equality before law.
Article 15 → Prohibits discrimination on caste, religion, gender.
Article 17 → Abolition of untouchability.
9. Promote inclusive behavior in schools and colleges.
Spread awareness against discrimination.
Volunteer in NGOs for marginalized groups.
Use social media positively to challenge stereotypes.
10. Caste → untouchability, segregation.
Class → poverty, lack of opportunities.
Gender → unequal wages, patriarchy.
Religion → communal violence, prejudice.
Disability → exclusion from education/work.