

Catalyzing Social Inclusion in Rural Development: Effective Leadership and Overcoming Barriers through Place-Based Approaches (through Systematic Literature Review)

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Abstract: By reducing rural communities' reliance on the state and boosting their economic competitiveness, scholars claim that place-based methods of development will make rural areas more resistant to global disruptive forces. Current interest in place-based development is heavily influenced by the decentralization of public administration. The main aim of the study is Social Inclusion concerning a way to ensure development at the village level: Catalysing the role of Effective leadership. The premise on which this is based is that the strength of local institutions determines how innovative a certain area may be. The process of (competitive) economic development in a given location might benefit greatly from the presence of institutions that are adapted to that location. In addition, the study also highlights Social Exclusion and Its implications. In addition, it states Social Inclusion it's Meaning and Eminence. Lastly, the study highlights Barriers to social exclusion at the village/rural level.

Keywords: collaboration, innovation, institution, joint learning, social inclusion, place leadership

1.0 Introduction:

The lack of resources that hinder a person from engaging in the day-to-day activities of the majority is widely used to characterise poverty (often taken to be disposable income). Not only an individual's income and spending but, all facets of his/her life are taken into account to determine disadvantages (Shildrick 2018: 783-798) This notion has been further supported by Wietzke who further considers social conditions at birth to be determined by poverty in developing countries (2020:65-99). Deprivation, on the other hand, refers to a lack of necessities including food, shelter, transportation, and services. It is a multi-dimensional and dynamic phenomenon that refers to the breakdown or malfunctioning of society's primary structures that are supposed to provide social integration of the person or family (Biggeri & Cuesta 2021: 821-846). The dynamics of poverty have been further studied to establish the incidences of multidimensional poverty faced by students as well as rural citizens who may not have access to basic amenities (Baugh, 2019). As a result, the emphasis is shifted away from "victims" and onto the mechanisms that lead to exclusion. It also recognises the role of the local setting in these processes. Zhang and Pryce have concluded that location has started to play a major role in industrialisation and the concentration of major economic activities in Ports and capital towns leading to fewer opportunities in a rural setting (2020: 2015-2030). Consequently, whereas the primary emphasis of poverty is on distribution, the primary focus of social exclusion is on relationships (detachment from labour markets, low participation, social isolation, and especially

the exercise of power). These relationships have been defined based on the age and educational setting of the individual (Arslan 2019:109-114). Several studies have covered the different relationships and their aspects among older citizens (Panel & Zwierchowski 2021:180-199). Recent policy discussions on inequality have tended to concentrate on social exclusion rather than poverty. The European Union (EU) anti-poverty initiative established the notion and it has been extensively implemented. The anti-poverty initiatives undertaken by members of the European Union have focussed on the reduction of structural poverty as well as the impact of specific factors like poverty and education (Rubio-Bellido & Marrero 2019:46-60; Gouveia et al. 2019:46-60). For example, in 1997, the Labour Government in Britain created a new Social Isolation Unit to focus on reducing social exclusion. Despite this, there is no universally accepted definition of what constitutes social exclusion (Porte & Natalie 2018: 828-843). The existing definitions have not been integral, rather they have been developed as a statement explaining the relationship between two or more variables with social exclusion (Keogh et al 2021:389-410; Miguel-Luken & García; Faroldi 2021:339-349; Wang & Wang 2019:34-58).

2.0 Method

Research methodology is a primary part of the study to examine social work, social inclusion and elected representatives. The current study is qualitative so it helps to examine the challenges of social work, social inclusion and elected Representatives. To determine solutions/recommendations for social exclusion, the secondary data collection method is used by using various previously published articles in journals that help to collect the data based on social work, social inclusion and elected representatives.

3.0 Literature Review:

3.1 Introduction:

There has been social isolation in the past, and there will be more of it in the future if nothing is done to stop it. Millions of people are affected by it since they live and work in the most difficult circumstances. Exclusion has developed throughout time, both in terms of the nature of the exclusion and the attitudes that people have towards it (Frank et al. 2022: 275-290). Currently, exclusion appears in a variety of forms across continents and even within continents. But everyone is affected by it. Different countries have used different strategies for dealing with the many facets of the issue. In their efforts to lessen and eventually eliminate exclusion, the participants do not all play the same role. Everyone from governments and public administrations to workers' groups to international networks to non-profits to the social economy is having a look at it and trying to figure out how to deal with it (Kwilinsky et al. 2020: 142). Many guiding principles may be used to distinguish between palliative, preventative, and emancipatory tactics, although techniques that perpetuate exclusion can also be found in the majority of them. The International Labour Organisation could not remain outside this debate and the consequences that derive from it. And so it has introduced several projects focused on "decent work," in addition to its long-standing interest in social justice, human rights, and better working conditions and benefits for the poor (Ufua et al. 2021:19-32).

3.2 Social Exclusion and Its implications:

According to Kronauer even though no definition or standard for social exclusion is universally agreed upon by all researchers, government entities, non-governmental organisations, and other groups, the core of virtually all definitions of social exclusion are a lack of involvement in society (2019: 51-76). This lack of involvement has been argued to be created either due to present economic activities (Feldman et al. 2019:205-224) or due to the historical location of a particular section of people in society (Malik et al 2020:143-170). No one definition or benchmark for social isolation is generally recognised by everyone. People who are in a condition known as "social exclusion," which also refers to the process that leads to and maintains such a condition, are unable to participate fully in economic, social, political, and cultural life. Social exclusion is also a term that refers to the situation that leads to and maintains such a condition. In a broad sense, the phrase "social exclusion" describes a circumstance in which individuals are unable to participate completely in the activities in question (Pohlan, 2019: 273-299).

As per Bernard et al., people lack access to tangible resources like money, work, land, and housing; or to services like education and health care, which are key foundations of well-being and are reflected in Agenda 2030, may be a barrier to participation. Agenda 2030 aims to ensure that all people have access to these key foundations of well-being by the year 2030. By the year 2030, the goal of the initiative known as Agenda 2030 is to make certain

that all people would have access to these essential pillars of well-being. Agenda 2030 has been established on five different factors, of which people are an important one but social inclusion faces major challenges (Koulouritis & Nikolau 2020:1617-1629). Considerable efforts are required by each stakeholder in society (Cetrulo et al. 2020:138-146). On the other hand, people's ability to participate is hampered when they are unable to have their points of view heard, when they are prohibited from engaging with one another, and when their rights and dignity are not accorded the same level of respect and protection as the rights and dignity of others. This is because these factors make it more difficult for people to participate (2019:353-368). Being socially excluded not only results in a lack of financial resources but also leads to a loss of agency or control over key decisions, as well as feelings of alienation and inferiority. Being socially excluded results in a lack of financial resources, but it also leads to a loss of agency or controls over key decisions. This is because being socially excluded leads to a significant increase in a person's level of social isolation. Nearly every nation on the face of the earth has, at some point in its history, engaged in some form of discriminatory social exclusion based on factors such as age, gender, disability, race, ethnicity, religion, migration status, socio-economic status, place of residence, and sexual orientation. Individuals have often been barred from participating in society due to these issues. There is a large amount of variance in the degrees to which each of these components has been put into practice in each of these countries (Arslan, 2019: 109-114).

For the first time, a French politician used the term "social exclusion" to describe the situation of certain groups of people, including "the mentally and the physically handicapped, suicidal people, aged invalids, abused children, drug addicts, delinquents, single parents, multi-problem households, marginal, asocial persons, and other social misfits." He estimated that these people made up one-tenth of the population of France and that they were considered to be "social misfit". After then, the idea was adopted by several other industrialised nations, and, the European Union declared the year 2010 to be the "European Year for Combating Poverty and Social Exclusion." (Appiah et al. 2019: 333-347).

Pellegrini et al. stated that experts have raised scepticism over the applicability of the model of social exclusion to economies that are still in the process of developing as well as to nations with lesser incomes. In communities in which the majority of the population is employed in precarious jobs, does not have access to social safety coverage, or does not finish secondary school, the standards of normalcy that are benchmarks of inclusion or exclusion are not what is aspired to as inclusion or exclusion benchmarks. As a direct outcome of the notion, which puts a strong emphasis on relational variables, people now have a more in-depth understanding of the processes that result in capacity deprivation and poverty. This is because the idea places a strong focus on relational aspects (2021: 697-724). Several scholars have however opposed the notion. Mousa has suggested the recent usage of different unconventional methods like sports is spreading the level of social inclusion (2020:866-870) whereas the directed programs towards income equality and property ownership have also benefitted developing countries (Muntaner & Lynch 2020:325-346). Even though different regions are at varying stages of development, many aspects of the processes that are taking place are the same throughout all of these diverse kinds of settings. Because of this, people now have a deeper knowledge of the components that play a role in the occurrence of these challenges. Concerns about the status of migrants, the isolation of migrants, and the disempowerment of migrants, for example, are starting to have an influence on an increasing number of countries, including both developed and developing nations. These issues include the compartmentalisation of migrants as well as the deprivation of migrants' rights (Ingelaere et al. 2018:273-282).

Based on the context of Timeo et al. even though they are often discussed in the same context, the ideas of poverty and social exclusion are separate even though they are connected and have many similarities. This is the case even though they are frequently brought up in the same setting (2019:65-81). On the other hand, poverty is more of an effect than a cause; this is in contrast to social isolation, which may be both a stage along the way and a result in and of itself. It is not always the case that poverty and social exclusion go hand in hand; not all economically disadvantaged groups are also socially marginalised. In other words, the relationship between poverty and social exclusion is not always one-to-one. To put it another way, the correlation between being poor and being marginalised in society is not necessarily a direct one. People are often excluded not just because they live in poverty but also for other reasons, such as the fact that they have a disability or because of the sexual orientation

that they choose to identify with. These are just two examples of the many reasons why people are excluded (Eckhard, 2018: 338-359). This notion has been agreed upon by other authors who have further noted regional and national differences due to such factors (Nakkeeran & Nakkeeran 2018:9-19; Burk et al. 2018:24-47). This is something that occurs very often in the United States. Mobeen et al. stated that "Many of the efforts to characterise social exclusion separate it from poverty... based on its multi-dimensional, relational, and dynamic nature." Although "poverty" is most often defined in terms of monetary shortage, the word "social exclusion" takes a more holistic perspective on the growth of the human population. This is because "social exclusion" refers to the exclusion of people from their communities (2021: 767-777)

3.3 Social Inclusion - Meaning and Eminence:

Cantillon analysed that, people have raised concerns about social exclusion in policy discussions, and this has resulted in policies aimed at increasing social inclusion as a result of their efforts. For this report, the term "social inclusion" refers to the process of improving the terms of participation in society for people who are disadvantaged due to their age, gender, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion, or status. This is accomplished by increasing opportunities, increasing access to resources, increasing the ability to have a voice, and respecting the rights of individuals (2017: 585-596). People who are at a disadvantage due to factors such as their age, gender, origin, religion, or any other status might fall into this category. In the context of this term, "those who are at a disadvantage" refers to individuals who are in that position as a consequence of any of the causes listed above. Governments around the world have adopted the notion to establish distinct inclusion programs for the handicapped (Jaddouh & Abdullah 2018:472-486) as well as for people facing different forms of discrimination like religion, caste, and gender (Sullivan, 2019). As a consequence of this, social inclusion may be seen as both a means and an aim in and of itself at the same time. It is hypothesised in this piece of writing that eliminating social exclusion is one of the most important things that can be done to advance the goal of enhancing social inclusion. This may be done by removing obstacles that people have while seeking to participate in society, as well as by making proactive efforts toward inclusion to make participation in society easier to obtain for individuals. However, several researchers have argued on the importance of financial inclusion, as well as the adoption of social inclusion but not in integral form, rather than individual aspects (Millana & Ashta 2020: 257-266; Xie et al 2020:460-470). When considered as a political solution to the issue of exclusion, social inclusion may be seen as a more deliberate process of including and embracing all persons, as well as adopting more equality and tolerance. Additionally, it can be seen as an adoption of greater equality and tolerance. Given that social inclusion is often seen as a solution to the issue of exclusion, this interpretation is certainly not out of the question (Acikgoz 2019:330-345; Virto & Eransus 2020: 154-175).

As stated by Okewu et al. it is crucial to highlight the fact that increasing people's opportunities for social participation may or may not increase their ability to peacefully coexist with one another. This is a significant result, although it might also be interpreted differently. Even in communities that are, on the whole, cohesive, there are nevertheless likely to be subsets of the population who are not allowed to take part in certain activities (2020: 143-155). In a similar manner, social integration and social inclusion are not the same things, even though the terms are often used interchangeably with one another. On the other hand, the integration and inclusion of all members of a society should work toward the goal of promoting the cohesiveness of societies. The reduction of social exclusion and the enhancement of social inclusion are the primary focuses of this paper, even though it investigates indicators that are pertinent to both social cohesiveness and social integration (Girardi et al. 2019:738-751) In this regard, scholars have argued the similarity between social integration and social inclusion, by presenting an integrated model which is applicable in a real-life situation (Jennings & Bamkole 2019:452; Juvonen et al. 2019; 250-270). Several facets of social integration and social cohesiveness, in addition to indications that apply to both of these notions, are investigated in this article.

Mezey et al. pointed out that, people who are at a disadvantage due to their age, gender, disability, colour, ethnicity, origin, economic condition, or any other status are expressly included in the definition of social inclusion that is provided in this study (2016: 517-529). This study also includes people who are at a disadvantage because of other statuses. This research also covers persons who are at a disadvantage due to other situations, such as being unemployed or homeless. This is the case for two different reasons (Burau et al. 2019:50-54; Anderberg & Diblberg: 31-58), both of which are outlined below. To begin, the risk of being left out of group activities is something that everyone, at some point in their lives, is going to have to face at least once. Having said that, there are probably a few characteristics or attributes that would make it more likely that such an incident would take

place. These are often connected to a person's sense of identity or their participation in a group to which they belong, both of which are associated with the person as an individual. In comparison to one other, these two societies are vastly different. People who identify as belonging to a group, share similar ideas and ideals and engage in collective behaviour are all examples of this term's meaning. A person's social caste, religious affiliation, racial or ethnic lineage, or ethnicity is all examples of such group identities (Thorjussen 2021: 384-400). Another example is a person's nationality. One further illustration of this would be a person's family tree. When referring to groups of people who are defined not based on similar values and ways of life but rather based on some shared trait, the phrase "the other" is used as a descriptor. This is because these groups of people are not defined based on having similar values and ways of life. This is because these groups of individuals are not characterised by having comparable norms and practices that they adhere to in their daily lives. The people that make up these groups may or may not be acquainted with one another, and they have just a very small number of features in common with one another as a whole. Nevertheless, they are all affected by the same type of prejudice, and as a consequence, this is the only thing that they have in common with one another (Kapur et al. 2022: 163-192). People who are suffering from diseases that cannot be cured, such as leprosy or AIDS and immigrants who do not have the appropriate papers are all examples of socially excluded groups. Children who are forced to live on the streets are also an example of a socially excluded group. In the context of this inquiry, the terms "group" and "identity" are used interchangeably to refer to any form of the group in a way that is consistent with their definitions as synonymous with each other (Xie et al. 2020: 460-470).

Baak pointed out that objective 10.2 of the 2030 Agenda emphasises these characteristics to promote the inclusion of all members of society to empower and encourage the social, economic, and political inclusion of all members of society. This is done in an attempt to empower all members of society and promote their participation in many aspects of society. It is frequently claimed that this goal should be sought by everyone "regardless of age, sex, handicap, colour, race, origin, religion, or economic or other position." This target should be pursued by everyone regardless of these factors (2019: 125-141) The identity has been further established on the basis of economic roles as well as the level of technology (Papanek 2019:42-75; Giddens 2020: 354-361). Because of this, the descriptions of a wide variety of diverse grounds for the disadvantage that are presented in this study link, as a result, to those grounds for the disadvantage that have been explicitly recognised by governments in the Sustainable Development Goals. The list does a respectable job of highlighting many of the characteristics that have historically put people at the highest risk of being excluded. Even though it is not exhaustive and does not cover every conceivable reason for exclusion, the list does a respectable job of highlighting many of the characteristics (Caiado et al. 2018: 1276-1288).

Asongu et al. examined that, the term "social inclusion," and one of its components is the process of improving the circumstances under which members of society can engage in society (2021: 159-170). "Economic inclusion," which refers to the process of improving the economic circumstances of society, is another facet of "social inclusion," which refers to the process of bringing more people into the workforce. The processes of social inclusion include addressing the reasons that lead to exclusion, which may take the shape of discriminatory attitudes and behaviours as well as particular laws and institutions. This must be done to make progress toward the goal of full social inclusion. These factors might vary from the level of the person to that of society. To find answers to these issues, one may pursue any one of several potential courses of action (Thulien & Wang 2019:60-62). Additionally, "pulling people in" is an essential aspect of these processes since it encourages involvement on the part of those who are participating. It is conceivable for laws and institutions to either add to or alleviate the bad impacts that are caused by social exclusion. Both outcomes are feasible. They achieve this through deciding the "rules of the game" for social interactions, as well as the allocation of power, prestige, and control over resources. In other words, they set the social order. In addition to this, they do this by outlining the criteria for how the management of resources should be carried out (Afxentiou et al. 2022: 305-314)

Fischbacher-Smith stated that this research covered the topic of institutional discrimination. These persons are unable to get the acknowledgement that would allow them to engage fully in society as a result of the prejudice that they face. Because of this discrimination, they are not given the acknowledgement that would allow them to assume the position in society that they have earned by their contributions to the community (2015: 195-202). Attitudes and actions that are discriminatory continue to be a driving force behind exclusion, even if they are not the only cause of exclusion. This is even though there might be a variety of reasons for exclusion. If people who live in rural areas want to participate fully in certain aspects of social, cultural, or political life, for example, they

run the risk of being subjected to discrimination either at the hands of the law or the hands of the rest of society (Aziz & Azhar 2020: 3-19). This can be the case whether the law is the source of the discrimination or the rest of society. It is quite likely that this reflects the scenario, given that distant regions are often more difficult to visit than other types of areas. According to the research, prejudice may make it more difficult to obtain goods, services, justice, opportunities, and culture and to make full use of these things when they are available. Additionally, prejudice may make it more difficult to participate fully in cultural activities. It is also possible that prejudice will make it more challenging to engage completely in cultural events. In addition to this, there is a possibility that it may inhibit the efforts of social groupings to pursue their different agendas, which may, in the end, result in the geographical separation of communities. Even if the circumstances are not as favourable in this scenario, the act of interacting in society may also be the result of social norms, rules, and institutions. For one example, a person may be required to participate in the labour market or may choose to do so voluntarily; nonetheless, this behaviour may only take place under circumstances that are considered to be hazardous. No matter how the event takes place, there will always be dangers involved, and these risks cannot be completely avoided (Sullivan 2019: 44-47).

3.4 Barriers to social exclusion at village/rural level:

Based on the statement of Key and Culliney to keep track of progress, assess the impact of inclusion efforts, and ensure that no one is left behind, a set of criteria for excluding people must be established. Defining social exclusion, on the other hand, is a challenging undertaking. People are excluded from numerous parts of life, such as social, economic, political, civic, and physical space, and the significance of each of these components changes dramatically depending on the country and local conditions, as well as the period of a person's life path. "To put it another way, the concepts of social inclusion and social exclusion are complex and context-dependent. Because of this, reducing them to a select group of signals is a substantial undertaking (2018: 47-63). However, a limited set of qualities that can be measured across countries are also needed to conduct global monitoring and analysis. Walsh et al. pointed out that people's subjective perceptions and impressions are just as important as "objective" indicators of their position when it comes to getting a comprehensive picture of who is left behind and how they are impacted (2020: 2311-2337). People who have experienced or are at risk of experiencing exclusion cannot be ignored, and their viewpoints must be taken into account. The presence of prejudice, one's level of safety, or one's level of involvement in political or social activities should all be taken into account when deciding the degree to which individuals are included or excluded. A compromise must be made when assessing exclusion, as stated in Section A since theoretical considerations contradict what can be assessed empirically. But even while data quality and quantity have greatly improved throughout the previous decade, significant efforts are still needed to close knowledge gaps and promote easy access to data (Straaten et al. 2018:291-311). Social exclusion criteria have been built upon various demographical as well as socio-cultural factors which are dependent upon the population of the country (Paine et al 2022, Kwilinsky et al. 2020:142). Because of its numerous features, information on social exclusion is often collected from a variety of sources. Each has a certain scope and goal in mind. International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO) says that certain governments have national population censuses and some internationally standardised survey data that may be used to compare populations from other countries. A comprehensive picture of social exclusion cannot be gleaned from any one source because each one serves a different purpose. Only a few attempts have been made to connect microdata from various sources. The use of a composite measure of social exclusion has so far been rare. Some data are only available for a limited period, and there are problems with a comparability among censuses or surveys of the same kind, making it difficult to trace the growth of exclusion indicators over time. Census has been used by other researchers as well to analyse demographic trends as well as establish the base for research into other topics (Neves et al. 2020:191-200; Wang et al. 2019:135-147). Participatory assessment and in-depth interviews should be utilised wherever possible in conjunction with quantitative data to better understand the multiple dimensions of exclusion (Dumitrescu 2021:95-100). There are important features of exclusion that cannot be reduced to numbers alone. In the ideal world, researchers would be able to identify the characteristics and combinations of characteristics that increase the chance of being disadvantaged and excluded. Studies of social exclusion have shown experimentally that several characteristics, such as age, gender, ethnicity, income, nationality, or place of birth, have been pre-selected because of the information required for an individual-level analysis in most studies of social exclusion (Maqsood et al. 2022:977-990).

Walsh et al. analysed that this complicates the measurement of social exclusion since various countries use

different categories to classify persons depending on their nationality, race, or disability. 'Segregation' As a result of the high likelihood of social exclusion or poverty, people who reside in institutions (such as prisons and hospitals), as well as nomadic and pastoralist groups, may be neglected in household surveys. Thus, many surveys are limited to examining the conditions of people who fall within the target audience (2020:2311-2337). However, in recent years, several scholars have used the data published by respective governments and combined it with primary research to have a better idea regarding social exclusion in the country (Scott & Marshall 2019:177-197; Pedro & Queiroz 2019: 30-40) Household surveys do not adequately reflect the needs of disadvantaged groups, such as those living in slums, those living in insecure or secluded locations, or those who have foster children or orphaned children in their care, as well as those who are cared for by neighbours. The homeless and other marginalised populations aren't purposely left out of censuses; rather, they are often undercounted due to logistical challenges. There is a considerable disparity between estimates of worldwide homelessness and estimates of homelessness at the national level. For example, in January of 2014, close to 60,000 Americans were homeless on a given night (Fusaro et al. 2018: 2119-2128).

On the reference of Bailey and Gannon 141,000 people in France were homeless as of the end of 2012. Household surveys in developing countries may miss out on up to 350 million people at risk of exclusion and severe poverty due to omissions and under enumeration. This study covers three sets of indicators: those that measure opportunities, such as education and health services; those that measure employment and income; and indicators of political and cultural engagement. An emphasis is placed on disparities in key indicators across specific social groups assigns to or effects of persons who are falling behind or participating less in society, compared to other studies on exclusion. As well as looking at how exclusion has an impact, the paper also investigates the dynamic interactions between different factors. It focuses on the allocation of resources and the capacity of individuals to participate in public life as a result of health and education (2017: 219-238) The same notion has been adopted by Hout in the analysis of social exclusion in prisons (2019:1-16) and by He et al. to measure the rate of social exclusion among patients in Chinese hospitals during the pandemic (2020:29-33).. Certain major reasons for exclusion in various fields get extra attention when discussing prejudice. In studies of social exclusion, the choice of indicators is often driven by the availability of data. Measures that have been widely used in empirical research and are easily available and comparable across countries have been used in this study. Consequently, they've been combined to serve as the barest minimum for an in-depth investigation. Cross-country comparisons are based on data from a limited number of countries and used to show particular elements of exclusion, even though the research aims for regional balance when possible (Omar & Inaba, 2020:1-25) .

Ahmad examined that household surveys mostly funded by the United States Agency for International Development and public opinion polls primarily financed by the World Values Survey Association (WVS) are utilised to augment data from national censuses wherever available (Stockholm). A wide variety of socioeconomic statistics may be gleaned from DHS surveys, even though they focus on reproductive health. In cross-country comparisons, comprehensiveness, uniformity, and comparability across countries are critical factors for success (2015:62-77). The World Values Survey (WVS) has representative samples from over 90 countries. Because of this, they are the most complete collection of human values and beliefs that is not commercial. To determine the degree to which specific personal features and attitudes contribute to exclusion, surveys of the public's opinion and surveys of personal values are needed. To fully grasp what inclusion means and how it may be utilised to analyse who is being left behind and in what ways, further conceptual and analytical work is necessary, even if the 2030 Agenda is predicated on the principle of inclusion. In the lack of extensive, comparable data sources across countries and historical eras, it is difficult to evaluate exclusion from a global standpoint due to its multifaceted and context-specific nature. There are still sufficient data available to examine the most significant aspects of the exclusionary process, despite these limitations (Shahid et al. 2021:87-102; Xu 2020:101-110).

3.5 Effective Leadership:

Seller et al. stated that the level of social exclusion and the groups impacted by it are dependent on the environment and the historical period in which it occurs. Exclusion has been tolerated and even institutionalised in the past by various institutions, whether political, religious, communal or otherwise. Some members of society have embraced it openly, while others have embraced it covertly. Excluded groups may still suffer the consequences of racism and other types of discrimination even after they have been officially rectified. Its victims have been seen as property in certain circumstances, while others have been allowed some degree of personal independence, such as in their family life, in other cases. Religious, racial and ethnic minorities, indigenous people, women, and

migrants have all been victims of slavery in the past (2019: 277-288). Many nations, including the United States, are still dealing with the ramifications of the transatlantic slave trade, most notably racism. Women, children, migrants, and people with disabilities are all disproportionately affected by modern-day forms of slavery such as labour and sex trafficking and domestic servitude (Johnson-Agbakwu et al. 2020:1-7, Andrews 2021:1342-1343) Several governmental programs have been adopted to honour the contribution of slaves (Craemer et al. 2020: 218-254) as well as reduce the level of discrimination against them primarily in economic activities (Reece 2018:3-21).

Maier et al. analysed that the International Labour Organisation's (ILO) Strategies and Tools against Social Exclusion and Poverty worldwide program (STEP) focus on two interrelated areas: social protection for the excluded and integrated approaches to social inclusion. STEP encourages the development and distribution of new methods aimed at extending social security coverage to previously unprotected groups, such as those working in the unorganised sector. Systems that encourage the involvement and organisation of those who are marginalised are the subject of this study. These systems and other social protection measures are strengthened by STEP, as well. As a result, STEP aids in the development of national social security systems that are built on the principles of effectiveness, equality, and solidarities (2016:64-86). Social protection is only one facet of STEP's mission to end poverty and social inequality. To better comprehend social exclusion and to consolidate comprehensive methods to lessen this problem, it places specific attention on this issue. At the same time as contributing to worldwide activities and agenda, STEP gives particular attention to the link between local and national levels. Stakeholders in the STEP process collaborate on a variety of activities including research and development of methodological resources (such as reference documents) as well as training, fieldwork, policy definition, and implementation support, as well as the creation of networks among the various stakeholders (Schmitt et al. 2020:143-164; Melyoki & Glenik 2020:1-28).

Jarvis analysed that it has been argued that governments can directly affect income distribution by compensating for and sometimes redistributing the unequal effects of economic growth through social protection, which is defined as the combination of social security and social assistance benefits (Commission of European Communities, 1998a) (2020: 165-189). Social protection, as it is often referred to, offers extensive protection against the main eventualities for the vast majority of the people in Western Europe. This wide-ranging coverage has sparked a fierce discussion. Others contend that even at current levels, social spending has a favourable impact on economic growth, even though some experts believe they are inadequate to alleviate poverty (Sanchez & Perez-Corral 2018:133-156). Warburton, analyzed that others think the expansion of social security has gone too far, favouring the middle class and encouraging workers to be complacent. Benefits do not reach those who are most in need, according to these critics, and severe qualifying procedures, including means-testing, only serve to increase the level of discrimination. Demographic, social, labour, and economic shifts, in their opinion, will render the system and its current level of social security payouts unsustainable (financing, number of benefits, and recipients). They, too, are attempting to reorganise their social security systems, but from a different starting point (2017:259-280). Past researchers have however discussed the failure of social welfare programs due to inefficiencies in the existing systems which have not been addressed (Androniceanu & Tvaronavičienė 2018:103-118; Woolhandler et al. 2021:705-753).

Low-income agricultural households have a consequence of the changes in agricultural profitability and the basis of agricultural subsidies, as well as other rural economic developments (Jat et al. 2019: 1-10). Agricultural households have faced major changes with the adoption of social inclusion schemes, but they too face a certain barrier in form of socio-economical (Hudcova et al. 2018:377-397) or due to cultural customs in the country which can affect the adaptability of the schemes (Walsh et al. 2020:2311-2337). A clear example of social exclusion may be found in this situation, although it is seldom investigated from this perspective. On the demand side, rural labour markets lead and lag behind rural economies. People must first understand the factors that contribute to economic success to counteract social exclusion created by uneven development (Acharya 2018: 104-130). A more inclusive approach to rural development is needed. Rural development activities that are area-based and endogenous may aggravate social isolation, and new strategies to execute more inclusive rural development techniques should be studied. Other countries and urban experiences may teach us something here. Rural institutions of governance may be made more accessible and accountable to resilience, new kinds of innovation, and entrepreneurialism among less well-off people. In rural regions, new participatory tactics should also be explored. The best way to obtain evidence is to first define what it is (Asher & Novosad 2020:797-823; Kumar &

Muthulakshmi 2018:1-5). Current research depends heavily on "grey literature," which does not give enough information to evaluate its reliability or validity. An unreliable "evidence-base" must be addressed by those who support research. Combining hard and soft data in a scientifically valid approach that also appeals to study subjects may be challenging.

3.6 Research Gap:

Poverty has been both a reason and result of the social exclusion of certain individuals as well as a section of the population from mainstream society in both social as well as economic activities (Whiteford 2020:38-69, Eckhard 2018:338-359). Social exclusion has been the result of the perception of the society (Seda et al. 2020:107-124), economic factors which consist of both macroeconomic indicators like inflation and unemployment as well as general economic activities in the region (Zemtsov 2020:723-743). The cultural aspects of the society have also been considered to play the role in determining the rate of social exclusion around the world (Salin et al. 2018:204-219) and political systems prevalent in the country as well (Akcapar & Simsek 2019:176-187). These studies have addressed the role played by these factors both in a country-wise as well as global scenario, however, limited studies have addressed the role played by these factors in an integrated scenario which is witnessed in the real world. Poverty has been considered to play a significant role in determining the health status of an individual as well as the family (Victoria et al. 2022:1741-1752; Keith-Jennings et al. 2019; 1636-1640). Social exclusion has also been connected with the deterioration of health among individuals (Greenwood et al. 2018; 39-45). However, past researchers have not addressed the relationship between poverty and social exclusion and its relative effect on the health of individuals, which will be addressed here concerning the citizens of India.

4.0 Conclusion and Recommendations:

Inclusion is not limited to the poorest areas of the city or town; it extends to the suburbs and rural areas as well. Despite the relative wealth of many rural communities, a significant population in rural areas suffered at least one stint of poverty in the last three decades necessitating the demand for social inclusion during the respective periods. In rural locations, low pay is more prevalent and more pervasive than in other places. Those who are socially excluded in one way or another may encounter significant problems due to their invisibility in the country. There is tremendous inequality buried within the seeming wealth. Increasing degrees of casualisation and job instability are inevitable as a result of globalisation as multinational corporations want to exploit rural regions with low salaries and a non-unionised workforce, as well as lower levels of regulation (for example, based on age, lack of social connections or credentials). Rural places and people can compete based on quality via constant innovation, cultural and social capital, and more authority and command over resources. History and biography have been brought together in this study to examine how market factors have a stronger impact on human lives and life chances. People in rural areas confront social exclusion from casualisation and employment instability, reduced pensions, a lack of access to cheap housing, or other factors, all of which vary from place to place and person to person, but a large percentage face social exclusion in rural Britain. In addition, these changes in the market and state systems put a lot of demand on voluntary systems, such as the increased dependence on volunteers, as well as on friendship and family networks. Further exploration of how the shifting relative significance of these resource allocation systems affects people and places in urban and rural areas should be a major priority for future study.

The following recommendations have been developed after the study:

- Development of a distinct legal and regulatory framework with the aim of promoting social inclusion in remote areas of society.
- Improve the level of economic services in rural regions by promoting additional activities and ensuring skill development among farmers.
- Empowering non-governmental organisations to provide financial and social benefits to excluded members of society.
- Development and Implementation of Social change programs where public behaviour can be positively motivated to include such people in society.
- Redistribution of power and economic assets must be undertaken with the aim of ensuring access to such resources by the population.

- Steps must be taken to reduce the instances of discrimination which can be in any form (gender, financial, and caste-based)
- Ensuring each person should get access to basic public welfare services such as housing, electricity, water, and sanitation.
- Government should undertake steps to encourage the participation of such people in social, religious, and political activities.
- Government should implement programs which aim to improve the physical health of such people.
- Government as well as NGOs should undertake regular monitoring and assessment programs to measure the effectiveness of such schemes.

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