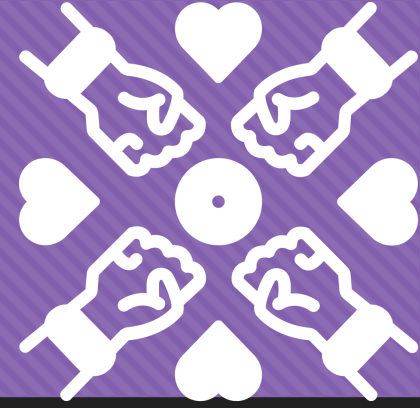


# Exclusion and Inclusion



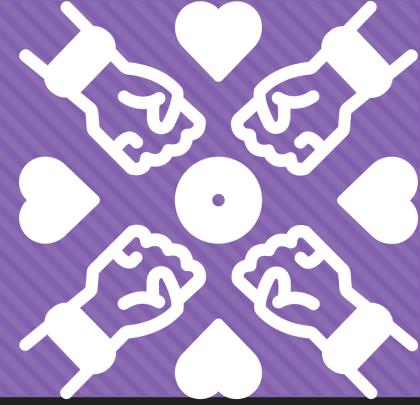
Applying discrimination paradigms

# Exclusion and Inclusion: Applying discrimination paradigms



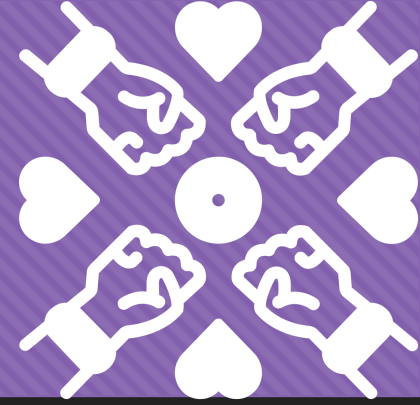
- Diversity means when people are able to live together respecting each other's differences and rights with equal access to different opportunities
- Hegemony means denial of diversity, imposing a mono-culture and socio-economic denial of many/some by the powerful
- The battle between the two is constant and human history today is largely produced by this contest

# Exclusion and Inclusion: Applying discrimination paradigms



- Exclusion means not sharing resources with others at different scales and levels. It's done for both as defensive and offensive objectives.
- Social behaviour is rooted in ancient history and has evolutionary links. Hence, protesting injustice isn't enough, strategic plans are needed to reduce exclusion.
- Conventional exclusion inclusion frameworks use ethnic, religious, cultural, etc. markers. It often leaves out wealth protection as an instigator of exclusion. In Western frameworks poverty isn't the main factor in determining this problem.
- The BLM movement is not poverty focused but race focused so it leaves out other poor such as immigrants

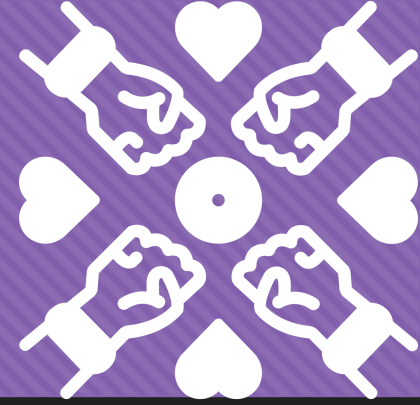
# Exclusion and Inclusion: Applying discrimination paradigms



Conducted 7 major studies on the issue. Some observations:

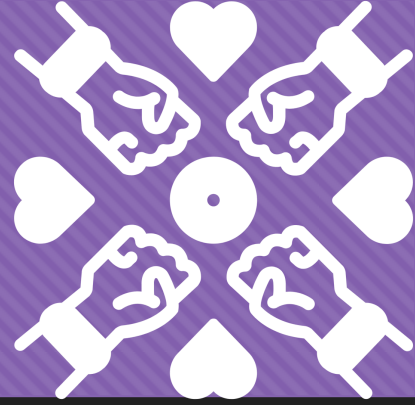
- Sunamganj study showed victims of land grabbing were not Hindus -faith marker- only as earlier thought but Muslims lost land equally.
- All poor people lose land whether Hindu or Muslim. Hindu rich loot Hindu poor. Muslim rich loot mostly Muslim. Hindu and Muslim rich make alliance to loot.
- Poverty is like a new category not just economic as it encompasses all other categories.
- In CHT, the settlers are motivated by poverty like the “Adibasi” residents. Both are pushed by poverty to act as they do.
- Violence against children is higher with no relief for the poor, some for the better off. (National VAC study)
- In the coastal areas, those living outside the flood embankment - poor- were much more victims than those inside. (Coastal Vulnerability study)

# Exclusion and Inclusion: Applying discrimination paradigms



- Discrimination is systemic not incidental. Its not intent based but unless system is corrected will continue.
- Main cause is the lack of power of the victims. The poor are the most powerless.
- Immigrants generally are poor. hence immigrants experience exclusion.
- Need redesigning settlement and development strategy which is immigrant driven. Most policies decided by the establishment not immigrants.

# Exclusion and Inclusion: Applying discrimination paradigms



The key process to determine Inclusion and exclusion:

- Without equal access to resources there is no inclusion
- Without equal participation there is no inclusion
- Without common interest there is exclusion by the powerful of the powerless

**THANK YOU FOR  
YOUR TIME**

