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**Examples of social exclusion definition:**

“Social exclusion is a process and a state that prevents individuals or groups from full participation in social, economic and political life and from asserting their rights. It derives from exclusionary relationships based on power“ (DFID 2005).

**Source:** J. Beall and L-H. Piron, *DFID Social Exclusion Review*, London, ODI, 2005, <https://www.odi.org/sites/odi.org.uk/files/odi-assets/publications-opinion-files/2301.pdf>, (accessed 31 October).

Social exclusion is the social disadvantage and relegation to the fringe of society. Social exclusion is the process in which individuals or people are systematically blocked from (or denied full access to) various rights, opportunities and resources that are normally available to members of a different group, and which are fundamental to social integration and observance of human rights within that particular group (e.g., housing, employment, healthcare, civic engagement, democratic participation, and due process).

Social exclusion is a socially constructed concept, and can depend on an idea of what is considered ‘normal’. In many developing countries, where most people do not enjoy an acceptable standard of living, defining what is ‘normal’ is not a simple task, especially given the lack of the welfare state and a formalised labour market. Indeed, as social exclusion can be structured around hierarchy, the exclusion of people on the basis of their race, caste or gender, may be viewed by the society excluding them as ‘normal’. As such, the concept of social exclusion is contested, in that it is often difficult to ‘objectively’ identify who is socially excluded, as it is a matter of the criteria adopted and the judgements used (*Silver, H., 1994, ‘Social Exclusion and Social Solidarity: Three Paradigms’, International Labour Review, Volume 133, Numbers 5-6, pp. 531-578*).

## THE CZECH REPUBLIC

### Definition of Agency for Social Inclusion:

*Socially excluded people are such, who have limited access to institutions and services (therefore institutional help), are expelled from social networks and therefore they do not have enough vertical contacts outside of the socially excluded locality.*

**Source:** <http://www.socialni-zaclenovani.cz/co-je-socialni-vyloucení>

Found definition explicit enough to be able to describe the problematics, however they continue with further description: the socially excluded people usually face multiple problems which are complex in their nature (I think that is important to mention) and marginalized people usually perform activities and behaviour patterns which are contradictory to the major society. On the other hand, the definition does not mention the possibility of the free choice of people, for example that they might have chosen this lifestyle themselves.

Social exclusion can be defined as a process by which individuals and entire groups of people are deprived of the resources which are necessary to link up in the social, economic and political activities of society as a whole. The process of social exclusion is primarily the result of poverty and low incomes, low education, discrimination and others. People in social exclusion are cut off from social services, institution, social networks and often from educational and work opportunities. [Sociální exkluze]

We can find lots of examples in our own environment. The reasons for the social exclusion can come from unemployment, family breakdown, poor health, poverty, low qualifications or living in ghetto or excluded communities.

Also we can see some repeated phenomena of people in social exclusion. In one way it could change their own identity, their own view about their lives, future and feelings. Lots of people have problem to square up with their situation and they lose their belief in better life. They can also have feelings as helplessness or hopelessness.

I consider that the actual issue in sphere of social exclusion in Czech republic is abuse of poverty which is becoming to be point of business. It's relatively easy for traders to lend some money to needed people. When they are not able to pay off the debts, they can ask for their social benefits. It seems to be a circulation which they can't stop.

**Source:** „Sociální exkluze". *Varianty* [online]. Dostupné z: <https://www.varianty.cz/slovnicek-pojmu/35-socialni-exkluze>.

## **SLOVAKIA**

Definition from national administration for EMCCDA (European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction)

„Je proces, ktorého prostredníctvom sú určití jednotlivci vytlačaní na okraj spoločnosti a je im zabránené plne na nej participovať v dôsledku svojej chudoby, nedostatku základných spôsobilostí a príležitostí celoživotného vzdelávania alebo v dôsledku diskriminácie. Toto ich vzdáľuje a izoluje od zamestnania, príjmu a príležitostí vzdelávania, ako aj sociálnych a komunitných sietí a aktivít“.

Social exclusion „is a process through which some individuals are marginalized and prevented from fully participating in society because of their poverty, lack of fulfillment of basic needs and opportunities for lifelong learning or as a result of discrimination. This holds them back and isolates them from employment, income and education opportunities as well as from social and community networks and activities“.

### **Source:**

<http://www.infodrogy.sk/narodnasprava/index.cfm?module=ActiveWeb&page=Webpage&s=05partA81>

## **GREECE**

According to SENK final report «exclusion consists of dynamic, multi-dimensional processes driven by unequal power relationships interacting across four main dimensions - economic, political, social and cultural - and at different levels including individual, household, group, community, country and global levels. It results in a continuum of inclusion/exclusion characterized by unequal access to resources, capabilities and rights which leads to health inequalities» (Popay et al. 2008:2).

There are many social excluded groups in Greece but I would like to focus on immigrants. Greece has become a destination country for many immigrants the last decades. Immigrants are regarded as vulnerable group because they are not fully accepted by the local society and they are facing difficulties in many levels of everyday life. The children of the immigrants are usually influenced too because they come from another country as a result to be considered as “strangers” and they suffer for that stigma at schools and many times they are victims of racism. However, in the field of education Greek State legislate that all the children of immigrants can attend to the schools and more importantly, they adopted the cross cultural education. Cross cultural education is a specific education who aims to the equality and to respect of each child regardless social or cultural identity.

In Greece is very common for people to be criticized by country of origin. Especially for people originating in Albania life in Greece is difficult, because of stereotypes and prejudices which are widespread between locals. It all started some years ago, when borders between Greece and Albania opened and through them some criminals from Albanian prison escaped. So in that time, most of Albanians that came to the country were robbers and rapists, therefore that period of time rapes and robberies were increased. This experience was transferred from generation to generation among Greek people, giving the impression that Albanians are not trust worthy. In conclusion, we realize that in Greece someone can be social excluded because of his/her origin.

Responding to government proposals in 2008 to introduce legal rights for cohabiting couples, Archbishop Ieronymos of Athens, the leader of the autocephalous Orthodox Church of Greece, suggested that "There is a need to change with the time". It is unclear, however, whether this view applied to same-sex couples, particularly as the Church has previously opposed gay rights in general and civil union laws in particular. Following government talks in November 2013 regarding the legalisation of civil unions for homosexual couples, the Metropolitan of Piraeus Seraphim voiced vehement opposition against it, threatening that he can and will excommunicate anyone who should vote for it. Moreover, he added that the bill "legalises the corruption of the human existence and physiology and cements the psychopathological diversion that is homosexuality". Additionally, he mentioned that such movements constitute "significant offenses of public decency" by sending out messages of "perverted sexual behaviours" to young people that "torpedo the foundations of family and society". So, as a conclusion we can see that the Orthodox Church of Greece is trying to exclude LGBTQI people from their society, by depriving them some of their legal rights.

## **JAPAN**

Social exclusion' is "To lose the status and qualification of the membership in the various areas of society such as welfare system and labor market."

### **Source:**

<http://jawe2011.jp/cgi/keyword/keyword.cgi?num=n000175&mode=detail&catlist=1&onlist=1&shlist=1>

This is defined by Japan Association for Women's Education. I think that Japanese people usually don't consider race, ethnicity, or religion as a factor of social exclusion because Japan is homogeneous country. Most of Japanese have same skin color, physical feature and are not interested in religion. This definition does not consider the factor of social exclusion and it will help others to understand this Japanese society's tendency.