



BEING MARGINALIZED



Dr. Pramod Ambadasrao Pawar

Assistant Professor & Head
Department of English
Sant Dnyaneshwar Mahavidyalaya, Soegaon
Dist. Aurangabad MS India
Email : drpramodambadasraopawar@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The term 'marginalization' is all about the resulted actions of human society. It's basically concerned about the basic tendencies of the people who are marginalized or excluded. The marginalized people are considered to be useless and undesirable for the progression. But, in fact,

they are very much useful for the development of nation. These people who have already been marginalized are basically from a community or a group.

KEYWORDS

Inequality, Social Exclusion, Stratification, Progression, Being Marginalized

RESEARCH PAPER

Being marginalized is being compelled to live on the edges or on the periphery of things, rather than in the center. Many people across the globe experience exclusion in the social environment in every sphere of their life. This exclusion could be due to external or internal differences. For example : speaking a different language have distinct customs, or belonging to a different religious group than the majority. People can suffer prejudices because of their economic status. People belonging to lower strata of society are perceived as less human than others. Marginalized groups are sometimes viewed with animosity and terror. Because of their perception of difference and exclusion, communities are unable to utilize the resources and opportunities available. They feel helpless and disadvantaged in comparison to more wealthy and dominating elements of society that own land, are rich, well-educated, and politically influential. Just because of this marginalization is prevalent all over India. Certain groups in society are marginalized due to a combination of economic, social, cultural, and political circumstances.

Thus, it's important to talk about their protection and integration they need. They are termed as marginalized groups. It is very much important to focus on the demarcations for the opportunities they seek for and the utmost means of their survival. 'Marginality' is meant for economic well-being, human dignity and physical security. The dominant society identifies a marginal group which leads to discrimination. It is meant differently in different contexts. Marginalization is a multilayered concept. Marginalization is conceived socio-economically and politically. The 'marginalized' groups are identified in the Third World and developing nations. People were left to die due to hunger, disease and war.

There are certain characteristics of marginalized groups as detailed below :

1. Suffering from discrimination and subordination.
2. Having physical and cultural traits by a dominant group.
3. Retaining a sense of collective identity
4. Social rules about belongingness
5. Marriage within the group.

6. Linked to social status
7. Influence of specific historical, cultural, legal and religious factors

Every society has vulnerable marginalized groups. It is a manifestation of gender unfairness. Women are excluded from certain jobs and occupations. They are always marginalized in relation to men-in-power. In every country and culture, the vulnerabilities of woman are victimized due to illiteracy and poverty. Women at lower classes, lower castes, are marginalized than men. People with incapacities have prejudiced assumptions, unsafe stereotypes, and illogical suspicions. It resulted in the socio-economic marginalization, oppressed minorities. The proportion of the disabled population in India is about 21.9 million. The caste system is a hierarchical social system in nature. It is based on the notions of purity and pollution. The marginalization of Dalits influences all spheres of life, violating basic human rights, for instance, civil, political, social, economic and cultural rights. It begets the tendency of dependence on others for livelihood. Dalits refers not only to caste but also to a group who are in a state of oppression, social disability and helplessness. Literacy rates seem to be low in Dalits. They have a little access to resources. They need physical, psychological, emotional and cultural progression in a social structure and the social system. The most unhygienic and inhabitable conditions affect their lives. All these factors affect their health status and quality of life. High rates of malnutrition in the marginalized groups result in mortality and morbidity. The socio-economic status is to be improved within society. Caste-based marginalization is a serious issue of human rights in the world. It adversely affects more than 260 million people residing in India. Caste-based discrimination is a social and economic exclusion, segregation in housing, denial, and restrictions of access to public. It also leads to private services and employment, and enforcement of jobs on Dalits, resulting in a system of slavery or bonded labour. Due to legal protection, the force of caste-based marginalization is falling.

The Scheduled Tribes like the Scheduled Castes encounter structural discrimination within Indian society. The Scheduled Tribes are a product of marginalization based on ethnicity. In India, the Scheduled Tribes population is around 84.3 million and is measured to be socially and economically deprived. It includes a large proportion of agricultural laborers, casual laborers, plantation laborers, industrial laborers etc. It resulted in poverty, illiteracy, poor health

and helplessness. They are treated as the poorest strata of the society and have severe health issues.

Marginalization means when a certain person or sects of people are made to feel of lesser importance, by those in power. Marginalized persons are forced to the periphery or the edge of society. This, in turn, robs them of the facilities and opportunities enjoyed by the non-marginalized sections of society. Marginalization starts a chain of events that only further the plight of the marginalized. Their demands are usually overheard and their desires and dreams are ignored by society. The Indian constitution strictly asks us to celebrate the diversity of our population and treat all its citizens as equals. But there are a few sections of our society that have definitely been marginalized by us.

Peter Leonard opines, marginality is, “. . . being outside the mainstream of productive activity and/or social reproductive activity”. As per the Encyclopedia of Public Health, marginalized groups as, “To be marginalized is to be placed in the margins and thus excluded from the privilege and power found at the center”.

Marginalized groups today face difficulty in getting access to good education, respectable workplace, voice to opinions are not economically stable and dependent on others for survival and often just become votes banks for the political parties. Marginalization is not only threatening to the economic and physical wellbeing but also the mental health of the marginalized individuals as they are constantly dominated in the society. Marginal groups often start believing in the lies of the society and start accepting the lies which call them unworthy and insignificant and lose confidence and self-belief.

The population of the ageing emerges as a thoughtful concern for the government and the policy makers in India. Aging is an unavoidable route in life. The vulnerability is caused due to illness and disability and economic dependency upon their spouses, children, and other younger family members. Lack of economic dependence affects food, clothing and healthcare. Poverty has an impact on the mortality and illness among children. In India, a girl child faces discrimination, health issues and gender-based violence. The manifestations of violations range

from child labor, child trafficking, to commercial sexual exploitation and other forms of violence and abuse. Trafficking of children is a serious problem in India. In sexual minorities, gay, lesbian, transgender, bisexual...etc. experience various forms of discrimination within the society and the health system. The run-through of untouchability and a large number of atrocities inflicted on Dalits continue even today. There is a need of the implementation of Special Legislations; i.e. the Protection of Civil Rights Act (PCRA) and the Prevention of Atrocities Act (POA). The Government should make a meaningful interference to mitigate the sufferings of Dalits due to the practice of untouchability and atrocities inflicted upon them.

Increasingly, modern interpretations stress marginalization's collective character and the role of the state, elites, and entrenched groups in determining who is marginalized. But wherever it occurs, marginalization seldom begins afresh. Institutions typically fill new job hierarchies in line with existing social ranks. Groups marginalized in the past have the best chance of *being marginalized* in the future.

REFERENCES

e-PG Pathshala website

epgp.inflibnet.ac.in

<https://www.lawctopus.com/academike/problems-marginalized-groups-india/>

<https://www.masterclass.com/articles/marginalization-explained>

<https://www.toppr.com/guides/civics/understanding-marginalisation/understanding-marginalisation/>

<https://www.sociologygroup.com/marginalization/>

<https://www.vedantu.com/civics/understanding-marginalisation>

<https://www.encyclopedia.com/social-sciences-and-law/sociology-and-social-reform/sociology-general-terms-and-concepts/marginalization>