

Unit - 8.

Marginalization of Social Difference - Synopsis.

Define Marginalization.

By whom this marginalization takes place ?
occurs.

Who all come under marginalized groups?

1. Present status of underprivileged in India - Girl child
Dalit child
Differently abled

Delinquent children

5. Disadvantage of Marginalization

6. Measures to eradicate marginalization of Underprivileged
i.e. Role of community.
Role of Government
Ways of internalizing values.

Marginalization :

The process whereby someone is pushed to the edge of a group and accorded lesser importance is called marginalization.

This is predominantly a social phenomenon by which minority or sub-groups is excluded and their needs and desires ignored.

Definition .

"Marginalization is the denial of basic welfare rights, which provide citizens positive freedom to participate in the social and economic life."

Definition

"Marginalization is both an objective and subjective feature of people's lives .

As an objective condition, it is characterized by material deprivation and infringement of social rights .

As a subjective feature, it is the feeling characterized by a sense of inferiority in the community or a loss of social status."

Thus marginalization is the process which involves denial of rights and opportunities to certain minority group of people, which the majority enjoy, resulting in the inability of individuals to participate in the basic political, economic and social functioning of the society. This leads to high human poverty and deprivation among them.

Concept of Marginalization?

Marginalization is defined as a social process which involves denial of fair and equal opportunities to certain social group (named as underprivileged sector of the society / social Disadvantaged group), resulting in the inability of the individuals to participate in basic political, economical and social functions of the society.

The underprivileged sector of the society / marginalized group in the society / minority / socially disadvantaged group in the society are

1. Orphan child
2. Dalit child
3. Differently abled child
- ~~4. Disadvantaged child~~

By whom this Thus they are also called as
Socially excluded group.

By whom this Marginalization / social exclusion occurs?
prevails
takes place.

Marginalization in Indian society is due to social difference which exists in Indian society.

Social difference in India is based on the social stratification that exist in India.

1. Stratification on economic class basis
2. Stratification on Religion basis.
3. Stratification on Class caste basis.
4. Stratification on Gender basis

Present Status of Girl child (we have already discussed).

Present Status of children in Dalit household.

Dalit refers to SC (Schedule caste and ST (Schedule tribes) who are placed still at the very bottom of caste, class and gender hierarchies.

They suffer multiple forms of discrimination such as

→ Considered as inherently impure and untouchable which sanctions social exclusion and exploitation in rural areas.

→ Due to cultural norms, they have limited access to land ownership of land and they are exploited bonded labour, victims in Agriculture.

sexual exploitation in the form of sexual slavery, ritual slavery, forced prostitution, Devadasi practice, sexual harassment, forced early marriage trafficking among others.

- Sexual exploitation of Dalit child is a common occurrence due to their low socio-economic status and dominant caste has no take advantage of their power and authority over them.
- Dalit child, particularly girls suffer from the effects of malnutrition, infant mortality and lack of education.
- About one third of Dalit households do not have basic facilities.
- Public health workers refuse to visit Dalit homes in most of the villages.
- Literacy rates of Dalit child are as low as 37% in Rural India.
- Most of the Dalit child in rural areas are enrolled and forced to work as child labourers.

They are involved mostly in hazardous work like Beedi making, working in match factories and in firework industries.

- They live outside the towns and villages and were prevented from entering into schools, police station, temples, use wells, read ^{or touch} holy books in 27% of villages.
- If at all if they go to school, Dalit children has to sit separately while eating in 37% of Government rural schools.
- Dalit community are excluded from decision making. They are not in a position to exercise their power.
- Most of the Dalit child are involved in many Domestic works. These domestic task includes collecting fuel and fodder, fetching water, cooking, cleaning, bringing up children, looking after upper caste grand parents, etc. Sweepers, weavers, manual scavengers, employed in degraded work, servant for low wages, or as bonded labourers.

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→ Many Dalit family living in rural area are unable to send their children to school because of geographical or financial constraints.

→ Young girl child in this community are often married at a very early age and they are unable to continue their education, resulting in high illiteracy rates and inability to be self-sufficient and financially contribute to the family.

→ They are subjected to various sorts of violence, and inhuman treatment such as sexual assault, lack of access to higher education, lack of access to pursue professional courses, lack of access to dignified jobs in rural villages.

Thus they are targeted by the dominant caste as a way of humiliating entire Dalit community.

The marginalization of Dalit influences all spheres of their life violating basic human rights such as civil, political, social, economic and cultural rights. Hence they are in the state of oppression, social disability, helpless and poor.

Present status of differently abled in India

U.S. Democratic National Committee

Differently abled was first proposed in 1980 as an alternative term to Disabled, handicapped etc on the grounds that it gave a more positive message, and so avoided discrimination towards people with disabilities.

Disability $\Rightarrow$ "Disability is any restriction or lack (resulting from impaired) of ability to perform activity in a manner or within the range considered normal for a human beings"
- WHO Definition.

Types of Disabilities

1. Locomotor disability.
2. Visual disability.
3. Speech disability.
4. Hearing disability.
5. Mind disability.
6. Multiple disability.
7. Learning disability.

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Locomotor disability - inability of an individual to execute distinctive activities associated with moving himself and the objects from place to place.

The common conditions which raise to locomotor disability could be poliomyelitis, Cerebral palsy, Autism, amputation, injuries of spine, head, soft tissues, fractures, muscular dystrophies.

Visual disability - refers to a person's inability to see either fully or partially.

Speech disability - refers to a person's inability to speak.

Hearing disability - refers to a person's inability to hear any sound.

Mind disability - refers to a person's condition of arrested or incomplete development of mind, which affects the overall level of intelligence (i.e.) Cognitive language, social abilities.

Mental illness such as

Schizophrenia
anxiety disorder
depressive disorder or any other problem,
which is caused due to series of chemical
changes in the brain.

Learning disabilities $\Rightarrow$ It is a condition,
which affects the basic psychological
processes of understanding or using
written or spoken language.

This disorder affects development
of language, speech and reading and
associated communication skills needed for
social interaction.

Condition such as brain injury,
minimal brain dysfunction, dyslexia,
dyscalculia, dysgraphia, ADHD (Attention
Deficit Hyperactive Disorder) are examples
of learning disabilities.

Dyslexia is a term for problems with reading
Eg. for him $\Rightarrow$ "a" b may look like ad.

Dysgraphia is a term for problems with
in writing

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Dyscalculia is a term for problems concerning maths.

ADHD is a term for problem concerned in inattention, hyperactivity, over-acting and impulsivity.

Thus learning disabilities is used to describe who has disorder in development of language, speech, reading and associated communication skills needed for social interaction.

Status of disabled / Causes of Disabilities

1. Communicable diseases
2. Infection in early childhood
3. Early motherhood
4. Nutritional deficiency in prenatal and postnatal period for infants and mothers
5. Insufficient or inaccessible health care services
6. Inadequate sanitation.
7. Early inter-family marriages.
8. Complications during pregnancy.
9. Stress during prenatal period.

Attitudes :-

- In India labels such as disability, disabled, handicap, crippled, blind, deaf, mentally retarded, lame, visually impaired, physically impaired, mentally challenged to differently abled child stays as an insults, emphasizing on pathologic conditions.
- In culture that looks up to bodily perfection, all deviations from the perfect body signify abnormality, defect and distortion. The cultural conception in India look impaired body of an individual is the result of fate.
- The attitudes regarding disabled reinforced by religious institutions "that present disability is the consequences of misdeeds performed in previous life. (often referred to as Karma) is the main cause of social exclusion and isolation.

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- India has 25 million children with disabilities.
 - Only 1% of children with disabilities have access to school.
 - In India 80% of children with disabilities will not survive past age 40. (ie beyond 40)
 - Children with disabilities are being purposefully weeded out.
 - 30% of street youth are disabled.
 - Disabled children mostly belong to poorest strata of the society, which sets up barrier to their progress in learning process.
 - These children are trafficked for begging, abused and sexual exploited.
 - They are subjected to severe corporal punishment. Children living on streets, and purposefully created disabilities for getting some sympathy and money by local daddas. They they face double disability.
 - The number of disabled is more in Rural than urban areas.
 - Myths and misconceptions about disability causes the disabled to be isolated and marginalised in main stream education. / regular

- The students studying in normal school do not accept them and treat them equally
- There are very limited special schools (ie inadequate)
- Only a few normal school have special provisions like resource roomes, special aids and special teachers.
- Most of the special schools present in India is residential. In such a case usually Indian families are reluctant to allow their girl disabled girl child to be away from home.
- The no. of disabled girls who attend special schools are reasonably low when compared to disabled boys.
- Disabled child have very minimal chances of receiving health care particularly in rural areas.
- Marriage for disabled individual are a difficult proposition particularly for disabled girl. The disabled adolescent girl is looked as a burden to the family and also exposed to lot of ill treatments often they are at the mercy of elderly men

in the family and face sexual exploitation.

→ In spite of all the effort taken at various levels to include children with disabilities in the learning process, there are no. of factors that still hampers their progress.

Literacy rate of disabled is very less due to lack of disability friendly transportation services, accessible building, social prejudice and negative attitudes.

→ Most teacher training programs in India do not have a unit on Disability studies and so they don't know anything about the world of disabled, which is a drawback in India.

→ Majority of the school personnels in India are not trained to design and implement educational programs for students with disabilities in regular schools.

→ Most of the special schools are only in cities or in urban areas.

→ If at all if parents are prepared to send their disabled child to general school, the disabled child faces a lot of social problems that makes the disabled child isolated from rest of the students.

- So 33% of parents did not allow their children to interact with other children due to the fear of them being teased, accidents, aggressive behaviour etc.
- Pre-vocational and vocational training is provided only in specialized institution in the selected cities.
- The overall employment scenario of the disabled person is bad and is more unfavourable in the case of disabled women.
- There are a lot of problem for disabled women to be self-employed. They face problems in obtaining raw materials and marketing their products. So, they are left with no other option but to take up piecework.
- Evidences show that since ages, disabled women have been doing routine and ill paid jobs like weaving, basket making, sewing, assembling of toys and production of handicraft items.

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25% of the intellectually disabled women have been raped and they are at the ^{greater} risk of getting infected/affected by HIV. Lack of sexual health issues of the disabled is the prime reason for this.

Across the country, the highest number of disabled has been reported from states of UP next Bihar, West Bengal, Tamilnadu. ~~and~~
~~Madhya Pradesh~~

✓ Tamilnadu is the only state which has a higher number of disabled females than male.

⇒ "More humanitarian" crisis result in long life injuries for disabled child.

⇒ They are excluded from or unable to access mainstream assistance programmes such as.

★ Educational Institutions

★ Health centers

★ Lack of accessible buildings

★ Struggle against negative attitudes and uncompromising erect.

⇒ Children with disabilities and their families are neglected!

→ Most of the disabled with Psychotic disorders/ mental disorders such as schizophrenia and bipolar disorders do not seek formal medical help. Rather they are often provided with a cocktail of treatments for example sleeping pills for sleep problems, Vitamins for tiredness etc.

Specialized treatment and particularly those required for psychological aspects are rarely provided by their family.

Thus in a country like India, where it's been hard to implement compulsory education to non-disabled girl child, the condition of the disabled girl child is beyond comprehension.

→ Disabled children are especially engaged as child labourers in unorganised & hazardous industries.

Thus disabled child is subjected to marginalization and disempowerment and the empowerment does not accommodate their needs and includes them from social participation.

The Encyclopedia of Public¹⁰ health defines
marginalized group as.

"To be marginalized is to be placed in
the margins, and thus excluded from
the privilege and power from at the center

Characteristics of Marginalized group:-

- Usually a minority group has the
following characteristics. (ie) Marginalized group
will be less in numbers/strength/minority.
- It suffers from discrimination and subordination.
- They have physical and/or cultural traits
that set them apart, and which are disapproved
of, by a dominant group.
- They share a sense of collective identity and
common burdens.
- They have common social rules.
- They have the tendency to marry within the
group.

Thus marginalization is a complex phenomenon
linked to social status.

Who all come under marginalized group? 26

- Girl child
- Dalit child < $\begin{matrix} SC \\ ST \end{matrix}$
- People with disability
- Elderly or Aged people
- Women
- Transgenders
- ~~Disadvantaged children~~

Thus all underprivileged group who are found in minorities, denied equal privilege, & equality of opportunities to participate in personal, political and social life are called marginalized group. Thus on the whole, they are social excluded with lot of social difference.

Measures to eradicate Marginalization.

Measures to eradicate Marginalization with respect to girl child, Dalit child and disabled child (an underprivileged group) can be studied under 3 headings namely.

↓
Role played by
Community /
Community involvement
in eradicating marginalization

↓
Role of Govt
in eradicating
marginalization

↓
Ways of
Internalizing
values
against
marginalization
by Parents
Teachers
Social media
TV Radio
Schools

✓ Teacher should develop a favourable school climate conducive to the educational progress of SC and ST, ^{poor} differently disabled and girl child.

✓ The teacher's own example in his behaviour towards students belonging to these castes is the most effective and powerful way to build up a congenial ^{peaceful} climate.

The school staff should ensure non-discrimination between the children of SC, ST and other communities.

- ✓ The school staff should avoid the use of the caste names or derogatory words while calling roll calls or naming children.
- ✓ Teacher should provide equal opportunities to all the children to participate in the curricular and co-curricular activities of the school, including games.
- ✓ Frequent meeting between the staff, school teachers and parents of SC and ST children should be arranged. The details of the schemes for promoting education amongst SC and ST, ^{girl child, differently abled} should be explained to the parents at these meetings. It should be impressed upon them that they must continue the education of their children.
- Special attention should be paid to motivate parents to educate Sacit girl child and differently abled.
- Teachers should suggest to illiterate parents, the advantages gained by attending functional literacy classes in the centre.

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→ The teacher should have sympathetic attitude towards Dalit children and differently abled children and encourage them to ~~persevere~~ pursue their studies.

→ The NPE (National Policy on Education) 1968, 1986 and modified Policy Formulation 1992 all stress upon speedy action for the promotion of education of the underprivileged sector.

→ The Education Commission 1964-66 in chapter VI entitled "Equalization of Educational opportunity and social change" stating that one of the important objectives of edu is to equaise opportunity, enabling the backward or underprivileged classes of individuals to use education as a lever for the improvement of their conditions.

→ Ministry of Education, Labour and Agriculture & UGC provides various facilities to eradicate marginalization namely.

Reservation of seats in educational institutions including Engineering and Medical Colleges, Technical Institutions, Sainik schools, Navodaya Vidyalayas, Kendriya Vidyalayas.

Relaxation in age and marks for the purpose of Admission.

Research scholarships and fellowships to the underprivileged.

→ At State level and Central level various schemes are provided for the upliftment of the underprivileged sector of the society. Some of them are.

Launching of Boys and Girls Hostel.

Coaching and allied schemes.

National Overseas scholarships.

Educational Complex in low literacy pockets for

development of Women's literacy in Rural area.

Scholarships and Stipends at various levels.

Supply of textbooks, stationery, uniforms, sports materials, Cycles, Computers etc.

Administration of Balwadis, Primary schools, middle schools, Higher secondary schools.

Attendance prize to students

Residential schools for underprivileged

Reimbursement of examinations fees and tuition fees at different levels of education.

→ Inclusive schools. 13

→ Loan to students without interest for carrying on education

→ Introduction of Modern trades and training centers for self-employment of ~~dis~~ particular focussing on differently abled.

→ Article 24 provides that no child below the age of 14 shall be employed to work

→ Article 45 of the Directive Principles of State policy provides free and compulsory education for all children ~~until~~ until they complete the age of 14.

→ The Government of India declared its commitment to every child in the Ninth Five year plan (1997-2002)

→ The 10th five year plan advocated integrated right-based approach to ensure the survival, development, protection and participation of children in order to arrest the decline in child sex ratio and universalization of the ICDS scheme.

→ The 11th five year plan (2007-2012) emphatically states that "Development of the child is at the centre of the Eleventh plan" focussing on holistic approach to child development

→ Ministry of Women and Child Development, its Govt. has completed a study on child abuse in India and in the process of drafting a law on offences against children.

→ According to government order ^{Section 39} a 3% reservation in jobs has been provided for the blind, deaf and physically impaired. Age and eligibility criteria may be waived to fit a person with disability in a given post.

→ Travel concessions - The Ministry of Railways offers a discount of 75% on fare for all classes. Concession is also allowed for an escort accompanying a disabled person. (i.e. 50%.)

→ Communication: Person with visual and locomotor disability get preferential allotment for running STD/PCO telephone services.

→ Bank Loans and ^{premise} ~~subsidy~~ ^{loans}: Persons with physical disabilities and institutions working for such persons can avail of loans from public sector banks at different rates of interest.

→ Under the Integrated Rural Development programme, the physically disabled receive subsidy upto Rs 6000.

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✓ Provision of vocational training, job placement opportunities etc. Currently there are 11 DRCs functioning in 10 states in India.

→ Regional Rehabilitation Training Center (RRTC)
- National Information Centre on Disability and Rehabilitation (NICDR), National Council for Handicapped Welfare
National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation are functioning for the upliftment and empowerment of disabled community and to eradicate marginalization of disabled community

→ "Anti Social oppression ^{injustice} Act"

"Right to Equality" have been passed by our govt. at the State & Centre level to eradicate marginalization

→ Establishment of non-discriminative settlement of people (called Samathvapurem settlements) where people belonging to different social groups live together.

→ Creation of Inclusive schools.

→ Encouragement for from govt for Inter-caste marriages. and ensuring security for them, special reservation in employment for such couples.

→ The Government of India offers various schemes to encourage voluntary action for rehabilitation of the disabled. Through these schemes NCOs can access government support. Prominent among these schemes are provision for grants-in-aid to special school
Vocational training
employment
Community based rehabilitation projects
Residential homes
leisure and recreation centres etc

The NCO should be a registered society/public trust existing for at least 2 yrs prior to applying for financial aid.

→ Prevention and early detection are important components of the medical field, ∴ Govt in order to reduce the incidence of developmental disabilities, Pulse polio drive and immunization against diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus have been implemented.

→ The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) has been operational since 2000-01 in the partnership with state government to achieve the goal of universalization of Elementary Education.

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 List the following components under education for children with disability.

- Early detection and identification
- Functional and Formal assessment
- Educational placement
- Aids and appliances
- Support services
- Resource support
- Individual Educational plan
- Parental training and community mobilisation
- Strengthening of special schools
- Removal of non-lectured learners
- Research
- Monitoring and evaluation
- Girls with disability

District Rehabilitation Centre (DRC) Project was established in 1985 to provide comprehensive rehabilitation services to the rural disabled.

The aims and objectives of the DRC include:

- Surveys of disabled population, prevention, early detection and medical intervention and surgical correction
- Fitting of artificial aids and appliances
- Occupational therapy
- Speech therapy
- Provision of educational services to disabled children and integrated schools.