

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE OF MARGINALIZED COMMUNITIES

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History of Marginalisation

Kerala, a small state of India has made significant strides in various fields showing outstanding social, cultural and economic development in comparison to other states of India. The change in social and cultural attitudes and empowerment of the marginalized have played a vital role in this accomplishment. The success accounts to the fact that the state has been breaking away from the traditional belief that development meant only economic growth. It has moved on and emerged as a state that considers the importance of an educated and mobilized population. Today, there are numerous individuals from marginalized sections of society are climbing the ladder of success which was a dream or a desire next to impossible for previous generations. However, the journey was long and hard. The history of the state is a story of division and struggle

All marginalisation community come forward and they occupy most of the are as in the state. Women can stand along with the men today they can drive the heavy vehicles, like train, pilots etc. There is no difference between rich and poor. All the sections of the society can achieve their rights through education and motivation from others life. The government also gave support and introduced different schemes and programmes for the development of marginalization groups. Government also plays an important role for the upliftment of this groups.

The History; The Division and Struggle

What is Marginalization

Marginalized population are groups and communities that experienced is crimination and exclusion because of Unequal power relationship across economic, political, social and cultural dimensions.

Definition

To relegate to an important or powerless position within a society or group.—merriam Marginalised in the society Political discrimination may marginalized some ethnic groups, migrants or particular regions of the country. Social discrimination and marginalisation can impact on a wide range of groups on the basis of age, gender, sexuality, language, disability etc. Marginalization have of different types, social, economic, political. Characteristics of marginalization are many it suffer from discrimination and subordination

They have physical or cultural traits that set them apart, and which are disapproved of, by a dominant group. They shared a collective identity and common burden. And also shared social rules about who belongs and who does not. Marginalized groups in Kerala face humiliation, exclusion, economic deprivation as well as ill treatment. There are various groups that are marginalized such as women, people with disabilities, the aged, scheduled tribes, Muslims and adivasis etc. Many people in the state come from marginalized groups and they achieve great success with many people's hard work as mentioned here.

In Kerala the women's progress in the past hundred years or so cannot be explained without placing in context the geography. Where it happened it starts from three places: Travancore under royals, Kochi and Malabar in the North was part of Madras presidency. These regions did not have a political history, but more influenced by the feudal lords. These feudals set the rules for the women and other marginalized groups. When we come to the colonial period we can see so much discrimination towards the marginalized groups. They introduced English education, missionary activities, social reforms, but education was not reaching all.

During that time there existed the caste system. There is no space for the women's, existing orthodox and patriarchal practices. Inequality everywhere, spending their lives for regressive customs and traditions.

How Were a Chhere When We Go Back in Time, How the Journey Began

History of marginalization begins from the early time onwards, there exist so much discrimination towards the lower sections of the society. There are limited opportunities for these groups. Throughout the world she played great roles in shaping the destiny of the world in God's eyes all human beings are equal, but in Kerala the things are reversed. The stereotyped attitude of Kerala can be traced from the historical evolution of the past. Reason for that was the customs and tradition followed by the society. In the 16th century unworthy practices emerged in Kerala, feudalism, defectors, caste system etc. Nambodis and Nairs became powerful, and they themselves act as the feudal lords. It led to slavery, untouchability, dowry, devadasi system. This all made the condition of women very miserable. Eg. kannaki

Women

The condition of women in the society was unbelievable. Gender inequality common everywhere. They may be excluded from certain jobs and occupations, women were helpless people in the society, compared to men, many places in the state women's basic needs were denied, freedom was limited. They have no voice to express their feelings and emotions. Many of them were suppressed by their own families.

Disabilities

People with disabilities have had to fight against harmful stereotypes and irrational fears. This led to social and economic marginalization. Many oppressed minorities, this has left people with disabilities in a severe state of impoverishment for centuries. Even they do not attain proper health services. Most of them suffered without care, women and children need

special attention but denied. They were even burden to their families also. they were thw avoidable secession in the society

Schedule Caste

Caste system is a most hierarchical system in our society. This division is based on the money, material, colour, education, status etc. In this Brahmins are on the top, Shudras on the bottom of the system. This groups violating all the basic human rights such as civil, political, social, economic and cultural rights. Majority number of the people in this group are in the level of oppression, literacy rates also very low in this section .During middle centuries all rights and education to the high class people only. Marginilis section have no power to resist, and also have poor housing condition as well as low access to resources and entitlements. The discrimination against these groups take place in the form of physical harassment ,cultural abuses .They were forcing them to live in the unhygienic and inhabitable condition .This all affect their health status. They have no proper health care or quality life, They have to face so many problems throught out life, like malnutrition cases in this group are high than other groups due to lack of proper food it will lead to increase the death rate, they were anemic also. Utilization of medical facilities among this group are depended by their socio economic status in the society.

Varna system is one of the major issues in the world, they have to face economic exclusion, job exclusion, denial of education, segregation of housing restriction in the private and public sectors and employment oppurtunities are limited to them. Dalit have said to be a slave they have to obey there masters. Force labour is one of the offence among them.

Scheduletrie

This groupal so faced so many socially and economically disadvantages. They were considered as the land less people they were actually just like nomads ,less asses of resources like land, forest, water.

Sexual Minorities

Another group to face different type of discrimination with in the society ,because of there attitude and physical disorders they denied healthcare and other facilities from the society even they removed from their own family and also get limited support from the masses

Change; How Things are Changing Journey

Constitution of India, through article 46 entrust the state to promote economic and educational interest of the marginalised and weaker sections of it's citizens .To protect them from social exploitation and all form of social injustice .

Education is a tool for the empowerment of the marginalized. itled to an expansion of choices freedom and real opportunity and also a greater capability to enable the individual to lead a valued and valuable life .It enables the up liftment and transformation of a society by

empowering weaker sections. But marginalised individuals and groups often received a poor quality education that resulted low levels of learning achievements.

In a historical achievement a total of more than one lakh illiterate people, majority of them belonging to the marginalised sections have been initiated into the world of letters in the last four years in Kerala. In this most of them from tribal, fisher folk, migrant workers achieving literacy in Kerala.

Government provides special financial assistance to the marginalised groups for education. During British rule the role of Christian missionaries was remarkable for spreading English education to all, but somehow it reaches only for few.

Special consideration was given to their upliftment and welfare measures were taken by the government to protect such communities. As part of JAIJEEVAN MISSION projects aimed at providing drinking water to all.

Sakalyam Scheme

Vocational training to transgender persons. The major problem they faced was denied job facilities and unemployment they are struggle to earn a livelihood. Due to lack of support from family members they suffered financial difficulties and are forced to take up jobs which are socially unacceptable. Transgender person act 2019 was passed by government to ensure quality and inclusiveness of transgender community aim at skill development training, to build self employment.

Tuition programme in dalit colony in Palakkad is getting children to college. 1990's C.D. Sajith kumar student in NSS engineering college in Palakkad Kerala. Lived in a rented house near a dalit colony, he realised not one person from there went to college and he got the graduation of mechanical engineer, he is in Qatar now. Despite the college being a mere half kilometre away most youngsters didn't finish school. They work in near by farms and did odd jobs in Palakkad town. To change this situation he launched ENTEKONGAPPADAM free education empowerment programme.

State implement transgender policy, Kerala has introduced several welfare measures to uplift transgender community. Kerala Literacy Mission Authority Along With Social Justice Department Introduced A Continuing Education Programme Called Samanwaya.

For the upliftment of marginalisation percentage of seats are reserved in the public sector units, union and state civil services, union and state government department and in the public and private educational institutions.

Social entrepreneurship key to uplift of marginalised sections. K.K. SHAILAJA Kerala then health minister 2021 the three day international conference on gender equality ICGE got under way at Kozhikode's gender park, which emphasising the need to promote social entrepreneurship for the uplift of marginalised sections and ensure gender equality by empowering women and transgender persons. It is the SOUTH ASIA'S first gender park, which is the major component of the sustainable development goal's set by the United Nations. It is to help and promote women and transgender persons enjoy equal status in all spheres.

Women are central to the success of poverty alleviation efforts. This realisation brings women at the center stage of the development effects. They are actively involved in all fields in our society. The best example of such was kudumbasree. This word is derived from Malayalam means prosperity of the family which no woman enjoys a good number of poor women folks in rural and urban Kerala it shows the economic empowerment of the society.

Conclusion

The achievement of women, Dalit, transgenders, and tribal individuals in India post-independence has been limited. Despite efforts by the government and various organizations to improve the social and economic status of these marginalized groups, discrimination and inequality remain prevalent.

In recent years, there have been some notable achievements for women, such as increased representation in politics and the workforce. However, women still face significant barriers in terms of access to education and healthcare, and are disproportionately affected by poverty and violence.

Dalit and tribal individuals continue to face discrimination and marginalization, with limited access to education, employment, and political representation. Transgender individuals have made some progress in terms of legal recognition and societal acceptance, but they still face high levels of discrimination and violence.

Overall, while some progress has been made, much work remains to be done to ensure that these marginalized groups are able to fully participate in and benefit from Indian society. In general, Kerala is considered to be a relatively progressive state in India in terms of social indicators such as education, health, and women's empowerment. However, there are still significant disparities and challenges faced by marginalized groups, including Dalit, transgender, and tribal individuals.

In recent years, there have been efforts to address these issues through government policies, grassroots organizing, and civil society initiatives. For example, the Kerala State Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been working to promote the rights and welfare of these groups. There are also various NGOs and grassroots organizations working to empower and advocate for women, Dalit, transgender, and tribal individuals in Kerala.

In terms of specific achievements, it is worth noting that Kerala has the highest literacy rate in India, which has helped to improve the education and employment opportunities for these marginalized groups. Additionally, Kerala has also been a leader in implementing progressive policies related to transgender rights, such as issuing official identification documents with a "third gender" category and reserving government jobs for trans individuals. Overall, while there have been some positive developments for marginalized groups in Kerala, there is still a long way to go to achieve true equality and justice for all individuals in the state.