

TITLE: POVERTY INEQUALITY AND MARGINAL COMMUNITITES

This article will deal with the Social Exclusion of the Marginal communities, keeping in view the Inequality they are subject to, all this is demonstrated by examination of data from a No. of surveys. More than 60 years after the idea of Equality translated into India's Constitution, Social Exclusion remains a central Dimension of Poverty in our country. Social Exclusion(Marginalization) has been by and large , described as the Blatant Action or tendency of Human societies whereby certain sections in our community are Removed or Excluded from the prevalent systems of protection and integration, thus limiting their opportunities and means of survival. Marginalization lies at the core of all social, political and Economic conflict wherein Vulnerable Groups undergo Victimization. This concept which has entered Recently in our Vocabulary covers a wide Variety of Discriminations, Deprivations and Denials of Equal social opportunities to different groups or sections of the society. It covers far more than exclusion rooted in India's Historical Division on the lines of caste, religion and gender; it includes discrimination against minorities , dalits , Tribals , widows, sex-workers , migrants, nomadic tribes , etc. Much of the responsibility for not only persistence but also social extension of such inequalities and deprivations in our society may be traced largely to the inability or failure of the state in meeting its constitutional obligation. Poor people and Marginalized communities suffer a remarkably wide range of Social & economic problems much graver than just living in poverty. Social Exclusion is a social disadvantage & Relegation to the fringe of society, social phenomena by which minority or sub groups is systematically excluded. The inequalities along group lines are emerging and increasing with rapid economic growth. Women, people with disabilities, dalits, aged people, Children, Minorities, poor, sexual minorities etc are the most vulnerable groups included in these Marginalized groups. These People belonging to marginalized groups are subject to Inequality on account of their poverty and often different unreasonable grounds . Poor people suffer from discrimination and subordination , Thus marginalization is a complex as well as shifting phenomenon linked to social status. It is necessary for the state to recognise that for vast majority of the discriminated groups, state intervention is crucial and necessary. Thus, planned state intervention to ensure fair access and participation irrespective of their economical background is necessary for the development of the Marginal communities. To sum up making sure that everyone has a chance to develop their potential through education is an important challenge for all countries. Equal opportunity in education is a basic Human

right. Moreover, Fair and inclusive education is one of the most powerful levers available for making societies more equitable, innovative, and democratic. Overcoming the extreme and persistent disadvantages that Marginalized Groups experience is the vital element in the wider agenda for inclusive education. Extending opportunity to these groups requires more than the general expansion of education and the improvement of average learning achievement levels. It requires the policies that target the underlying causes of disadvantage in education and beyond.

The pertinent question, therefore, is where do the marginalized groups stand today? Though there has been some improvement in certain spheres and despite some positive changes, the standard of living for the marginalized communities has not been improved. Therefore, what minimum needs to be done? The reason of high incidences of poverty and deprivation among the marginalized social groups are to be found in their continuing lack of access to income earning capital assets, heavy dependence on wage employment, high unemployment, low education and other factors. Therefore there is a need to focus on policies to improve the ownership of income earning capital assets, employment, human resource and health situation and prevention of discrimination to ensure fair participation of the marginalized community in the public and private sectors.

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