



Characteristics of Marginal Groups

Sri Erni Herawati¹, Fani Febriani¹

¹Sociological Education, Faculty of Social Sciences, Makassar State University, Indonesia

*Corresponding Author: Sri Erni Herawati

Article Info

Article History:

Received March 3, 2022

Revised March 28, 2022

Accepted: April 15, 2022

Keywords:

Marginal Groups, Social
Economy, Communities.

Abstract

This article discusses marginal groups that are identical with marginalized small communities. Characteristics of marginalized groups that do not have a clear / permanent livelihood. And their lives depend on the existing situation and conditions. Or have a steady livelihood but the income they get is below the standard of living needs. This can be seen from several perspectives, namely in terms of health, social economy and others.

Introduction

Marginal groups are also synonymous with small communities or marginalized groups. So the marginalized are the lower-class people who are marginalized from community life (Gibson & Martin, 2019). Examples of the marginalized include beggars, scavengers, laborers, farmers, and people with mediocre or even deprived incomes. They are an inseparable part of our country (Sondari & Sofiani Zaimar, 2019). In general, those belonging to marginalized communities are the poor, the homeless, scavengers, low-paid workers, street children, people with disabilities, infected with HIV and AIDS, traditional communities, victims of human trafficking, victims of domestic violence, youth who experience conflict with the law, farm laborers, sex workers, and others. They are marginalized due to economic, social, cultural and political pressures, including impartial government policies and programs (Boyce et al., 2020).

Marginal Group Concept

Marginal groups are also synonymous with small communities or marginalized groups (Mohammadi, 2019). So the marginalized are the lower class people who are marginalized from community life. examples of marginalized people include beggars, scavengers, laborers, farmers, and people with mediocre or even deprived incomes (Malak et al., 2022). They are an inseparable part of our country.

Marginal communities are people living in urban areas who have irregular incomes or have economic limitations. To find out more about marginalized communities, we can look at the concept of social stratification. Stratification or social strata is a multi-layered social structure in society (Vittal et al., 2020). Social strata indicate that society has strata, from the lowest to the highest (Grigoryev & Pavlyushina, 2019). Functionally, the birth of this social stratum is due to the community's need for the production system produced by the community in each stratum, where the production system functionally supports each strata (Martin & Côté, 2019).

Characteristics of Marginal Groups

A society or group and even individuals can be marginalized by other groups from various aspects of life (Gilman et al., 2018). To find out more clearly how marginalized people are, the following are the general characteristics of marginalized groups (Hales & Williams, 2018). Do not have a clear / permanent livelihood (Mallick, 2019). And their lives depend on the existing situation and conditions. Or have a steady livelihood but the income they get is below the standard of living (Enriquez & Goldstein, 2020). The pattern of life is more emotional, sensitive and sensitive to problems relating to basic daily needs. Most of them do not have a clear place of residence alias homeless (Kozak, 2022). So you have to live on the move. The level of understanding of knowledge, attitudes, and the importance of education is relatively low. Weak patterns of social interaction.

The characteristics of marginal groups are classified into several fields in society based on the subject, as follows:

Sociologically

Marginal groups include child laborers, a person/group/community who is treated unfairly or discriminatory because of gender issues, a person or group of people who experience social marginalization, and a community or community group whose human rights are violated. Thus, individuals or groups of people who receive injustice/marginage because of the problems mentioned above, are included in the marginal category. Including: Child labour, gender inequality, social exclusion, human rights abuses.

In Infrastructure

According to (Fanning et al., 2021) Individuals or groups of people from whatever culture they come from, when their presence in life is geographically difficult to access to clean water, transportation distances are not affordable, or access to banks and communication is difficult, then this community group can be said to be marginal (Bissell & Gorman-Murray, 2019). Most of these community groups are usually isolated from the general population. Such as access to clean water, distance to transportation facilities, banks, communications and other energy supplies (Gardiner et al., 2018).

Health

Community groups with low life expectancy, high infant mortality rates, people experiencing malnutrition and malnutrition, all of these can be categorized as marginal groups (Bejaković et al., 2021). Such as life expectancy, infant mortality, malnutrition and malnutrition in the general population.

Educationally

It means a community group in which the level of illiteracy is high, many of which do not go to school, so this kind of community group can be defined in terms of marginal groups. Such as: illiteracy rate, gross ratio of school registrants, and others.

Politically

Individuals or groups of people who are hampered or are not given space to participate in elections, then they are classified as marginal (politically) (Pantelic et al., 2019). Likewise, groups of people who cannot get comfort and are always threatened both in terms of security and from violence are also included in the marginal category (Shirk et al., 2018). In this context of course the fulfillment and handling is different. Such as: election participation, corruption index, security status, crime or violence (Tworzydło et al., 2021).

Economically

A group of people or individuals whose income per capita is low so that they are categorized as poor, then they are included in the marginal group(Roy et al., 2019). The lower limit of per capita income in this case varies between those usually set by the government and international institutions(Desmet & Wacziarg, 2020). Likewise, community groups who are unemployed and do not have jobs are also included in the marginal category(Fraser, 2020). Such as, low per capita domestic income, high unemployment rate, and others.

Ecologically

Community groups whose natural resources are damaged, exploited so that they can no longer use them for life can also be categorized as marginal(Hoogendam & Boelens, 2019). Like environmental pollution, the condition of natural resources is destroyed so that it cannot continue(Abbass et al., 2022).

By Development Index

A group of people whose development index is low, which includes low economic growth, economic equity is also unequal and uneven, low life expectancy, low literacy rate, lack of gender equality in the public sphere, then this kind of community group is also included in the classification of marginal groups(Hickel, 2020). Also included in the marginal group are the poor, which is indicated by the low per capita income. For example, the human development index, the gender-related development index, and the human poverty index(Sharma & Adhikari, 2020).

Characteristics of marginal groups in general

Do not have a clear / permanent livelihood. And their lives depend on the existing situation and conditions(Mallick, 2019). Or have a steady livelihood but the income they get is below the standard of living(Sene-Harper et al., 2019). The pattern of life is more emotional, sensitive and sensitive to problems relating to basic daily needs. Most of them do not have a clear place of residence alias homeless. So you have to live on the move. The level of understanding of knowledge, attitudes, and the importance of education is relatively low. Weak patterns of social interaction

Conclusion

So, it can be concluded that a group is two or more individuals, who interact and depend on one another, who together want to achieve certain goals. Groups can be formal or informal. Formal groups have strict rules and are deliberately created by their members to regulate their relationship in achieving goals. Meanwhile, informal groups do not have a clear structure and are formed because of repeated meetings for the same interests. In formal groups, the behavior that a person must demonstrate is determined and directed for organizational goals and must be in accordance with legitimized values. Conversely, informal groups are alliances that are not structured or organizationally defined so that interactions are formed naturally in response to the need for social contact.

References

Abbass, K., Song, H., Mushtaq, Z., & Khan, F. (2022). Does technology innovation matter for environmental pollution? Testing the pollution halo/haven hypothesis for Asian countries. *Environmental Science and Pollution Research*. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11356-022-21929-w>

- Bejaković, P., Škare, M., & Pržiklas Družeta, R. (2021). Social exclusion and health inequalities in the time of covid-19. *Technological and Economic Development of Economy*, 27(6), 1563–1581. <https://doi.org/10.3846/tede.2021.16001>
- Bissell, D., & Gorman-Murray, A. (2019). Disoriented geographies: Undoing relations, encountering limits. *Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers*, 44(4), 707–720. <https://doi.org/10.1111/tran.12307>
- Boyce, S., Bazargan, M., Caldwell, C. H., Zimmerman, M. A., & Assari, S. (2020). Parental educational attainment and social environment of urban public schools in the u.S.: Blacks' diminished returns. *Children*, 7(5). <https://doi.org/10.3390/children7050044>
- Desmet, K., & Wacziarg, R. (2020). *Understanding Spatial Variation in COVID-19 across the United States*. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jue.2021.103332>
- Enriquez, D., & Goldstein, A. (2020). COVID-19's Socioeconomic Impact on Low-Income Benefit Recipients: Early Evidence from Tracking Surveys. *Socius*, 6. <https://doi.org/10.1177/2378023120970794>
- Fanning, B., Kloc-Nowak, W., & Lesińska, M. (2021). Polish migrant settlement without political integration in the United Kingdom and Ireland: a comparative analysis in the context of Brexit and thin European citizenship. *International Migration*, 59(1), 263–280. <https://doi.org/10.1111/imig.12758>
- Fraser, T. (2020). Japan's resilient, renewable cities: how socioeconomics and local policy drive Japan's renewable energy transition. *Environmental Politics*, 29(3), 500–523. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09644016.2019.1589037>
- Gardiner, C., Geldenhuys, G., & Gott, M. (2018). Interventions to reduce social isolation and loneliness among older people: an integrative review. In *Health and Social Care in the Community* (Vol. 26, Issue 2, pp. 147–157). Blackwell Publishing Ltd. <https://doi.org/10.1111/hsc.12367>
- Gibson, A. N., & Martin, J. D. (2019). Re-situating information poverty: Information marginalization and parents of individuals with disabilities. *Journal of the Association for Information Science and Technology*, 70(5), 476–487. <https://doi.org/10.1002/asi.24128>
- Gilman, M. E., Green, R., Gilman, M., Citron, D., Hans, G., Lauren Hoffman, A., Hu, M., Igo, S., Madden, M., Massey, A., Raab, C., Selbst, A., & Stark, L. (2018). The Surveillance Gap: The Harms of Extreme Privacy and Data Marginalization. In *N.Y.U. Review of Law and Social Change* (Vol. 253). https://scholarworks.law.ubalt.edu/all_fac
- Grigoryev, L., & Pavlyushina, V. (2019). Relative social inequality in the world: Rigidity against the economic growth, 1992-2016. In *Russian Journal of Economics* (Vol. 5, Issue 1, pp. 46–66). Non-profit partnership “Voprosy Ekonomiki.” <https://doi.org/10.32609/j.ruje.5.35485>

- Hales, A. H., & Williams, K. D. (2018). Marginalized Individuals and Extremism: The Role of Ostracism in Openness to Extreme Groups. *Journal of Social Issues*, 74(1), 75–92. <https://doi.org/10.1111/josi.12257>
- Hickel, J. (2020). The sustainable development index: Measuring the ecological efficiency of human development in the anthropocene. *Ecological Economics*, 167. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2019.05.011>
- Hoogendam, P., & Boelens, R. (2019). Dams and damages. Conflicting epistemological frameworks and interests concerning “compensation” for the Misicuni project’s socio-environmental impacts in Cochabamba, Bolivia. *Water (Switzerland)*, 11(3). <https://doi.org/10.3390/w11030408>
- Kozak, M. (2022). Academic writing, and how to write in a clear and comprehensible way. *Scientia Agricola*, 79(1), 1–6. <https://doi.org/10.1590/1678-992x-2020-0286>
- Malak, A., Prema, S. F., Sajib, A. M., & Hossain, N. J. (2022). Livelihood of Independent Waste Pickers (Tokai) at Dhaka City in Bangladesh: Does it Incidental Choice of them? *Indonesian Journal of Geography*, 54(1), 92–104. <https://doi.org/10.22146/IJG.65461>
- Mallick, B. (2019a). The Nexus between Socio-Ecological System, Livelihood Resilience, and Migration Decisions: Empirical Evidence from Bangladesh. *Sustainability*, 11(12), 3332. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su11123332>
- Martin, S. R., & Côté, S. (2019). Social class transitioners: Their cultural abilities and organizational importance. *Academy of Management Review*, 44(3), 618–642. <https://doi.org/10.5465/amr.2017.0065>
- Mohammadi, S. (2019). Social inclusion of newly arrived female asylum seekers and refugees through a community sport initiative: the case of Bike Bridge. *Sport in Society*, 22(6), 1082–1099. <https://doi.org/10.1080/17430437.2019.1565391>
- Pantelic, M., Steinert, J. I., Park, J., Mellors, S., & Murau, F. (2019). “Management of a spoiled identity”: Systematic review of interventions to address self-stigma among people living with and affected by HIV. *BMJ Global Health*, 4(2). <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmjgh-2018-001285>
- Roy, A. L., Raver, C. C., Masucci, M. D., & DeJoseph, M. (2019). “If they focus on giving us a chance in life we can actually do something in this world”: Poverty, inequality, and youths’ critical consciousness. *Developmental Psychology*, 55(3), 550–561. <https://doi.org/10.1037/dev0000586>
- Sene-Harper, A., Matarrita-Cascante, D., & Larson, L. R. (2019). Leveraging local livelihood strategies to support conservation and development in West Africa. *Environmental Development*, 29, 16–28. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envdev.2018.11.002>
- Sharma, B., & Adhikari, A. P. (2020). *Covid-19 Pandemic and Nepal: Issues and Perspectives*. https://digitalrepository.unm.edu/nsc_research

- Shirk, S., Pei, M., Hala, M., Fitzgerald, J., Schell, O., Brady, A.-M., Kalathil, S., Emmerson, D., Abramowitz, M., Chege, M., Ceka, B., Mello, E., Spektor On Brazil, M., Galston, W., & Mounk, Y. (2018). *China in Xi's "New Era" The Freedom House Survey for 2017 Kenya's Electoral Misfire Macedonia: A New Beginning?* (Vol. 29). www.ned.org/
- Sondari, E., & Sofiani Zaimar, Y. (2019). ROLE OF PKBM AS A WORLD PARTNER IN IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF HUMAN RESOURCES IN MARGINAL COMMUNITIES IN THE MILLENIUM ERA. In *Faktor Jurnal Ilmiah Kependidikan* (Vol. 6, Issue 2). <http://dx.doi.org/10.30998/fjik.v6i2.3834>
- Tworzydło, D., Gawroński, S., & Szuba, P. (2021). Importance and role of CSR and stakeholder engagement strategy in polish companies in the context of activities of experts handling public relations. *Corporate Social Responsibility and Environmental Management*, 28(1), 64–70. <https://doi.org/10.1002/csr.2032>
- Vittal, H., Karmakar, S., Ghosh, S., & Murtugudde, R. (2020). A comprehensive India-wide social vulnerability analysis: Highlighting its influence on hydro-climatic risk. *Environmental Research Letters*, 15(1). <https://doi.org/10.1088/1748-9326/ab6499>