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Research Article

DEFINING MARGINALIZATION IN CONTEMPORARY SOCIAL CONTEXTS

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ABSTRACT

The work focuses on how marginalization manifests itself in various contexts, including the workplace, education, health and housing, and how it affects various groups of the population, including minorities, women, youth and people with disabilities. The author emphasizes the importance of an intersectoral approach to the problem of marginalization, calling for the integration of the efforts of Government, the private sector, non-governmental organizations and marginalized groups themselves in finding sustainable solutions to overcome exclusion and promote social inclusion and equality. In addition to theoretical analysis, the article contains practical recommendations for the development and implementation of policies and programs aimed at reducing marginalization and its negative consequences. The author emphasizes the need to take into account the diversity of experiences and perspectives of marginalized groups in order to create a more just and inclusive society.

KEYWORDS

Marginalization, social context, exclusion, inequality, social exclusion, marginal groups, discrimination, marginalized communities, social integration, barriers to access, gender inequality.

INTRODUCTION

Marginalization is the process by which certain groups of people find themselves on the periphery of society, which leads to their social, economic and cultural exclusion. In the modern

world, marginalization takes on new forms and manifestations, becoming more complex and multifaceted. This phenomenon can be caused by a variety of factors, including race, gender, age, sexual orientation, religious beliefs, socioeconomic status, and many others. Marginalization can manifest itself in various aspects of human life and society. The most obvious manifestations include limited access to education, health care, employment and social security. Marginalized groups often face discrimination and bias, which further exacerbates their social exclusion. In the modern social context, economic factors play a significant role in marginalization[1]. Inequality in the distribution of income and wealth leads to increased social division. This creates conditions in which certain groups of the population find themselves in a vulnerable position, without sufficient resources to fully participate in public life.

Cultural differences can also contribute to marginalization. The norms, values and traditions that dominate society can lead to exclusion or restriction of access of cultural minorities to public goods and services. Such exclusion not only increases social inequality, but also contributes to the preservation of cultural diversity. Political marginalization occurs when certain groups are deprived of the opportunity to participate in decisions that affect their lives. This may be the result of limited access to political representation, discriminatory laws or policies that do not take into account the interests of marginalized groups. In the era of digitalization, technological division

is becoming one of the forms of marginalization. Unequal access to information technology and the Internet exacerbates social exclusion, limiting opportunities for education, self-realization and participation in public life.

Marginalization is a complex social phenomenon that has a profound impact on the lives of individuals and society as a whole. In the modern social context, marginalization is becoming an increasingly urgent problem that requires attention and understanding from society and its institutions. This process manifests itself in various spheres of life, including economics, politics, culture and education. Marginalization means the exclusion or peripheral position of certain groups or individuals in society[2]. This can happen for various reasons, such as racial, ethnic, gender discrimination, social inequality, low level of education, economic deprivation and others. In the modern world, marginalization is often associated with phenomena such as poverty, unemployment, social exclusion, and lack of access to basic resources and services. This creates a cycle of marginalization in which people find themselves locked into a social niche, deprived of opportunities for social mobility and participation in society.

Manifestations of marginalization in modern society

Poverty and economic inequality are among the main causes of marginalization in modern society. Low-income or unemployed people are often denied access to basic services such as health, education and housing. This is a form of

marginalization associated with the lack of a social network or social support. Loneliness, isolation and stigmatization can lead to social marginalization, especially in people with mental or physical disabilities[3]. Some groups or communities may be politically marginalized, deprived of access to political processes and decision-making, which limits their ability to influence their future.

This happens when certain cultural groups or their representations are excluded from public dialogue or ignored in cultural processes. This can lead to the persistence of stereotypes and misunderstandings between different cultural communities. Marginalization has serious consequences for individuals and society as a whole. It contributes to increasing inequality, social instability and conflict. People who have been marginalized often face psychological problems, alienation and feelings of helplessness. On a societal scale, marginalization hinders development and prosperity. It creates barriers to innovation, depresses the potential of human capital and deepens social and economic inequalities.

Overcoming marginalization requires an integrated approach at all levels of society. This includes improving access to education and health care, creating equal opportunities in the labor market, combating discrimination and stigmatization, as well as strengthening social ties and participation in political processes. Creating an inclusive society where everyone has equal rights and opportunities is a key aspect o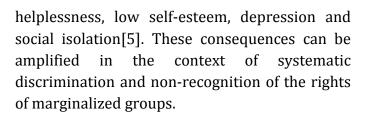f the fight against marginalization. This requires joint efforts on the part of the Government, civil society, business and the international community. Marginalization is a process or condition in which a certain group of people or individuals find themselves on the periphery of public life, deprived of access to key resources and opportunities, and feel excluded and underestimated[4]. This term not only describes economic or social isolation, but also includes aspects of political, cultural and psychological alienation. In modern society, marginalization is becoming an increasingly complex and diverse phenomenon, encompassing various aspects of human life.

There are many factors that can lead to marginalization in modern society. These can be economic inequalities, racial or ethnic discrimination, gender stereotypes, limited access to education and health care, disability, refugee or migrant status, as well as other socio-cultural factors. In this regard, the fair provision of the rights of all citizens becomes a necessity to ensure equality and justice in society.

One of the key aspects of marginalization is social and economic exclusion. People who find themselves on the social periphery are often deprived of access to resources that are necessary for full participation in society. They may face unemployment, lack of housing, and limited access to healthcare and education. This creates a vicious circle in which marginalized groups remain on the sidelines of society due to a lack of opportunities and resources to overcome their situation. Moreover, marginalization can lead to psychological consequences such as feelings of

helplessness, low self-esteem, depression and social isolation[5]. These consequences can be amplified in the context of systematic discrimination and non-recognition of the rights of marginalized groups.

It is important to note that marginalization is not a static phenomenon and can manifest itself in various forms and degrees. It can be temporary or long-term, local or systemic, individual or collective. Understanding this dynamic is important for developing effective strategies to combat marginalization and create a more just and inclusive society. Overcoming marginalization requires a comprehensive approach that includes changes in politics, economics, education, culture and public consciousness. This includes creating more equal conditions for all members of society, eliminating systematic discrimination, ensuring access to education and health care, and supporting vulnerable groups through social programs and inclusion policies.

In the modern world, although social change and progress continue to transform society, marginalization remains an urgent problem. This term, which in its essence means the exclusion or isolation of certain groups or individuals from the social basis, finds new manifestations and interpretations in the modern social context. Marginalization refers to a process or condition where a group or individuals find themselves outside mainstream society, deprived of access to resources, opportunities and rights that are considered the standard for the majority[6]. This can happen for various reasons, such as race or ethnicity, gender, social status, disability, or economic status.

In modern society, marginalization manifests itself in various spheres of life, including economics, politics, education, health and culture. Economically, marginalization can manifest itself through unequal access to work, low wages, lack of financial resources or access to financial services. In the political aspect, this may be the unavailability of political participation, restrictions on the right to vote or representation. In the educational field, marginalization can lead to unequal access to education, discrimination based on race or ethnicity, and a lack of cultural representation in educational materials. In health care, marginalization can lead to limited access to health services, poor quality of health care, or discrimination in the provision of health care[7]. In the cultural sphere, marginalization can manifest itself through stereotypes, bias and unequal representation in the media or in the entertainment industry.

In modern society, marginalization can be interpreted as the result of inequality, injustice and systematic discrimination. Many sociologists and researchers emphasize the importance of awareness and understanding of this problem in order to combat it. They also point out that marginalization is not always a static state, and that measures can be taken to eliminate or mitigate its impact. The fight against marginalization requires systemic changes in various spheres of society. This may include the adoption of anti-discrimination laws and policies, raising public awareness and education about the

problems of marginalization, promoting more equal opportunities and access to resources, and strengthening the voice of marginalized groups in decision-making processes.

In modern society, the issues of marginalization are becoming more relevant and discussed. Marginalization is a process or condition when certain groups or individuals find themselves on the periphery of public life, deprived of the opportunity to actively participate in it and access to resources that ensure well–being and development. Social marginalization can manifest itself at various levels: from individual and group to institutional and structural. This process is closely related to factors such as race or ethnicity, gender, age, disability, social status, economic status, and many others. One of the key aspects of marginalization is limited access to resources and opportunities. Inequalities in education, employment, health, housing, political participation and other areas of life can lead to the marginalization of certain groups. For example, people with disabilities may face difficulties in obtaining quality education or employment due to the lack of adapted conditions[8]. In addition, social marginalization is often associated with discrimination and stereotypes. Bias and negative perceptions of certain groups can lead to their exclusion from the social sphere, creating barriers to full participation in society.

In the modern social context, it is especially important to pay attention to marginalization in the digital space. Digital inequality can lead to certain groups being denied access to information, education, services and opportunities that are provided online. This can exacerbate existing problems of marginalization and increase social inequality. The fight against marginalization requires a comprehensive approach at the level of society, the State and individuals. It is necessary to develop and implement policies aimed at reducing social inequality and creating a more inclusive society. This includes improving access to education and healthcare, creating equal employment opportunities, combating discrimination and stereotypes, and developing and implementing technologies that take into account the needs of all members of society. In addition, it is important to be aware of your role in combating marginalization at the individual level.

CONCLUSION

Marginalization remains a serious problem in modern society that requires attention and action. Understanding its causes and manifestations, as well as taking measures to combat it, is essential to create a more just and inclusive society where everyone has equal opportunities and rights. In conclusion, marginalization remains a serious problem in modern society, requiring attention and action from Governments, public organizations and every member of society. Working to overcome marginalization is an important step towards creating a more just and inclusive world for all its members. In conclusion, marginalization remains a serious problem in modern society, requiring attention and action from all its members. Developing and implementing effective strategies

to combat this phenomenon is a key step towards creating a more just and inclusive world.

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