

# **ROLE AND IMPACT OF TECHNOLOGY ON MARGINALISED GROUP OF THE SOCIETY**

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## **Abstract**

Whenever we thought about development whether it is social aspect and economic aspect. The first thing comes in our mind i.e. Technology. Because in today's rapidly growing world, technology has fundamental part of our daily routine. Though technology we can get new ideas, new market for business, education, employment, agriculture, and so on. Technology play a significant role for development in each and every section of society specially those who are under privileged or marginalised groups. Because technology bring revolution in the life of the people like the way we live, to work, social and in economic life. People who have been ill-treated and disadvantages by the differential in groups and relegated to powerless position in a society. For ex. women's, people with disabilities, scheduled caste, schedule tribes and people of a lower socio economic status indigenous people. Technology has play a vital role in empowering and strengthening the marginalised group in various aspects. Technology have significant impact of marginalised group of society because it gives more opportunities to these groups of society by creating a new employment opportunity, new sources of income generation, get to know different education learning platform, different healthcare centers. The paper explores the positive and negative impact of technology and merchandise group somewhere technology has make the life easier than that is to connect with family, friends and colleagues in daily routine life wherever they locate. Through the technology, it is possible for the marginalized group to search employment opportunities is and get any information in any topic in virtual. Marginalized group of people can get to know the in skill enhancement of education courses and get training. Technology can help in health field like doctor diagnose the patient in virtual level. But technology should be used carefully needed to address issues like language, various digital literacy, lack of knowledge to access the technology especially living in remote areas or who belong g to low social economic status.

“We should focus on ensuring that technology is design and build around the needs of and in participation with individuals and communities.” (Nani Tansen Reventlow)

Technology can bring various digital literacy programs to develop the technologies skills of marginalized group, promoting the social economic development, financial inclusion, awareness for the socio-economic development of this marginalised group on the society. Technology provide different platforms to marginalised groups of people to sell or purchased product services. Even it helps to bring social life to express our ideas, thoughts, share experience and feeling to rest of the publicly. With the positive impact, there is negative side of technology have which is faced by every section of society specially marginalised group. Online harassment and abuse disproportionately affect women, cyber harassment, privacy and security risk and digital divide even under-privileged section the marginalised group cannot have proper technology access to connectivity and to participate in economic life.

Keywords: - marginalized group, technology, development.

## **Introduction**

Who is marginalised? Marginalised is the person who discriminated by the publicly depressed and deprived by the society. In India, the marginalize group of peoples like women's, children, schedule caste, schedule tribe's, persons with disabilities, migrants and elderly aged people regarded as marginalised or vulnerable groups of the society. These groups are socially, economically, politically and legally discriminated in the society. The marginalised group of people may feel unclear and are not properly define. Marginalise group of people who have been pushed by the society in the margins due to the endless circumstances. The marginalised group of people connect to unequal access to power and an experience of exclusive in society. According to the UN, an estimation 891 million people in the world experience discrimination on the basis of their ethnic linguistic or religious identities. Marginal is group face not only the psychological issues even they are discriminated socially, politically and economically. Marginalisation concept has a similar synonym in social exclusion The UN define social exclusion as a state in which individuals are unable to participated fully in economic, social, political and cultural events of society. There are many types of marginalised groups but the basic three marginalisation are social marginalization, economic marginalisation and political marginalization. In history, will look there the marginalised groups of fully ignored and denied in the participation in mainstream in culture, political, social and economic activities. They are discriminated by the society. Women's and socially discriminated groups art deeply mistreated in schools and healthcare services. Even they cannot get proper incomes and cannot get nutritional food. India marginalised group include those deemed lower on the social hierarchy such as the list and tribals as well as landless labours and migrants. In India the schedule caste and

schedule tribes are two main marginalised groups that that group 16.6% and 8.6% of the total population according to the registrar journal and census commissioner 2011.

## **MARGINALISED GROUPS OF SOCIETY**

a) Women - Women's are first and foremost which comes under marginalised group. Due to the influence of specific historical culture, legal, religious, economic and social factors. In other words, women are ill-treated or discriminated from many jobs and occupations. They are marginalised in comparison to men, in every country and regional.

b) People with disabilities - People with disabilities are come under the marginal is group because as the treated at discriminated and they are push to this group. This can happen because of their physical and communicable barriers. They are depressed minorities which has disabilities in a serve state of the improvement in centuries. The proportion of the disabilities population. In India about 21.9 million. Even they face various types of endurance while seeking access to education and health care services.

c) Schedule caste - The caste system is hierarchy system based on early purity and population. Schedule caste are mainly official recognize as a marginal group in India in the constitution. The Schedule Caste marginalisation influence all spheres of their life violating basic human right such as an avail, political, social, economic and cultural rights. Marginalisation one of the basic serious problem in the India and world too. There are more than 260 million peoples are belonging to Schedule caste in the world. They are discriminated even in the public and private services and employment.

d) Schedule tribes – The Schedule Tribes are also come under the marginalised group and they also face the discriminated in Indian society like schedule caste. In India the population of schedule tribe is around 84.3 million which is considered to be the economical and socially depressed. The percentage of schedule tribes population is vary from state to state. Basically they are landless labours, casual labours, agriculture labours etc. Because they are poor illiterate, less excess of health care services and education. They are biology to the poorest is group of the society.

e) Elderly or age to people - Elderly or age people are dependent population. Aging is an unavoidable and unstoppable process in life. They are not only face problem of illness but also economic dependency upon their children, young members of the family. According to 2011 censuses, percentage of elderly and aged population in nearly 138 million. They are deprived from the nutrition food and basic needs of the life like clothing, shelter

and so on.

f) Children - Children also dependent population. Children mortality and morbidity among children are caused and compounded by poverty, their sex and caste position in society. All these children's lack access of healthcare services, education. They cannot get the proper nutrition food. In India, a girl child face discrimination and differentiated from the society and family. According to the 2011 census the population of children 472 million. Out of these, 10.1 million are working as marginal worker. In addition, more than 42.7 million children in India are out of school. Many children are attracting by the trafficking of children which is very serious problem in India.

## **CHALLENGES OF MARGINALISED GROUP**

Marginalised group face innumerable problems to development. These problems are the basic hindrance to develop the economic and social life like limited access to quality education healthcare, employment opportunities, and basics services and so on.

- a) Lack of education access - Foremost problem is to access education. Marginalised groups are discriminating in education system, there is an inadequate schooling specially in the higher studies. They have very limited choices in career options. In India there are highly dropout in higher studies.
- b) Lack of employment opportunities – Marginalised group of people are discriminated in the job market. They have very limited availability of employment specially belongs to marginalized group because of they have lack of quality education, geographical, lack of skill, and due to limited access to technology. If somehow they get job, there is no assurance about the job.
- c) Poor health care services – Marginalised group face many social and economic barriers this can mean they have health problems but they lack access of healthcare facilities.
- d) Lack of access to basic needs- Marginalised group cannot get basic needs like clean water, sanitation facilities, nutritional food, proper housing to live a proper and clean life.
- e) Gender-based violence- Marginalised group specially face women's and children which face domestic violence, sexual harassment discriminated in society as well as in workplace.

## **Role of Technology**

Since early age, human culture, technology and society have been close the connection. From stone age to internet technology grows faster than faster. Technology have allowed the humans to shape the physical world and use their knowledge to fulfill their needs and wants. Technology have always been important part of society and specially in today's life of the 21st century. A main principal is the interaction of technology and human. The human's is that which shape up the society by the use of proper technology. The main aim of technology to satisfy a human wants. Technology can help the human to solve their problems. The technology has been around us since the early age of human. The first technology invented by man is through to be the stone tools today about 2 million year ago these stone tools were used for hammering and other purposes. In modern times, the technology is defined as device which was invented such as computers, mobiles, cars or electric devices which comforts over life which is used to work do your work is here and faster. Technology is the application of systematic knowledge towards the development of a device, machine or making or doing thing. Technology are developed and adopted slowly. The technology is revised over a time according to the purpose and needs of human wants and to solve their problems. For ex: - Cars, provide a means of transportation, cellular phones, provide easy communication. The aim of technology is to meet a human need and solve the human problem. Technology does not origin from nature but it is originating by the people to use their knowledge and the environments.

Technology in the literally sense should be in broad sense. In a recent year, technology has changed in every aspects and very fast. Technology play a crucial role in developing the modern world. For the development of technology improvement becomes more advance. Our life becomes simple easier and more interconnected to the development or advancement of technology. Technology has brought many better improvements to become human's life easier. Technology has led to increase productivity, social equality, economic opportunities to the marginal group.

Technology helpful to fulfill the gap between marginalised groups and growth. Technology play a vital role in inclusive of marginalised group because now a day technology is the backbone of these community or groups to develop and growth. Technology play role in shaping the society. The paper explores the relationship between the technology and marginalised group specially in both the aspects whether it is a good or a bad. Technology act as a crystal for innovation and development. We can say that the technology has effort in each and every aspect but somehow that technology has a somehow drawbacks also.

## **Positive impacts of technology on Marginalised Group**

### **1. Access to communication**

One of remarkable positive impact of technology is the access information and enhancement of communication. Modern technology has made it easier to communicate with people around the world. Using internet, social media platforms, instant messaging apps have cut down the geographical barriers and connect globally.

### **2. Economic Empowerment**

With the growth of technology, it creates new jobs and economic development. The technology is very helpful for marginalised group for economic empowerment through they get know machine learning, increased productivity and get efficient knowledge for different sectors. Through E-commerce and digital marketing have given them new business ideas, new market and reach a global audience.

### **3. Medical Advancements**

Technology improvement have a sincere impact on healthcare or medical facilities. Through technology advancement like electronic health records, advancement diagnostic tools, has proved the development in the quality of care and patient's outcomes. Through different health care mobile apps it is easy for doctor to monitor the patients and take care of them.

### **4. Access to information**

Using internet, the marginalised group of people access to information, educate themselves, improve skills. This has not only make them educate but also empower to take own decision. Collect any information like, education, skill courses, career, finances to improve themselves.

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## **Negative impacts of technology on Marginalised Group**

### **1. Digital Divide**

Due to access to technology because of economic issues and geographic limitations. To extended marginalised group isolate from education, employment opportunities and health care services.

### **2. Algorithmic Bias**

Due to lack knowledge of algorithmic the marginalised group are unable to take decision like hiring, loan happened and legal aspects and financial services.

### **3. Online Harassment**

Marginalised groups are also face online harassment due to lack of knowledge to operate the technology. They are easier target of online harassment. Online harassment creates psychological issues, stress, anxiety, and a lack of self-confidence.

### **4. Isolation and Mental Health issues**

Due to fast growth of technology and digital communication like social media platform create social isolation and mental health stress. With of technology people connect virtual to each other and disconnect from real world. Which depression, anxiety and other mental health issues.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

Prasastiningtyas Widyapuri, Kurniawan Aptu Andy, Ruswand Andi, Gymnastiar Iman Ahmad, Amin Fitriani Amin (2024) Digital literacy initiatives are crucial in empowering marginalized communities by integrating technology into their daily lives. In this paper they examine the effectiveness of various digital literacy programs aimed at enhancing the technological skills of marginalized groups, thereby promoting socio-economic development and inclusion. Utilizing a mixed-methods approach, this research combines quantitative surveys and qualitative interviews to assess the impact of digital literacy initiatives on participants' skills, confidence, and socio-economic status. By focusing on the transformative potential of technology integration, this study underscores the importance of digital literacy as a foundational element for achieving broader socioeconomic goals.

Onyije Liverpool E. & Francis Briggs this researcher focused on the new pattern for research and innovation policies seems to be emerging, characterized by its direct relation with passing social needs with reference to marginalization. The conjecture is discussed in connection with academic production and policy initiatives in the area of ICT. Such pattern is discussed as a possible answer to the problem of Marginalization.

Eickers Gen, Rath Matthias (2021), studied the marginalized communities are confronted with issues resulting from their marginalization, such as exclusion, invisibility, misrepresentation, and hate

speech, not only offline but – due to digital change – increasingly online. Our research project DigitalDialog21 aims at evaluating the effects of digital change on society and how digital change, and the risks and possibilities that come with it, is perceived by the population. Digital change is understood as a factor of social change in this project. By investigating digital change and its effects on society, we are able to draw more general inferences on how societies change socially and what needs to be done in education to establish digital trust.

Paricha A. K. (2018), the paper studied marginalization is a slippery and multi-layered concept. Whole societies can be marginalized at the global level while classes and communities can be marginalized from the dominant social order. Similarly, ethnic groups, families or individuals can be marginalized within localities. To a certain extent, marginalization is a shifting phenomenon, linked to social status. Marginalization lies at the core of all social, political and economic conflicts wherein vulnerable groups undergo victimization. Women, people with disabilities, Dalits, Aged people, children, minorities, poor, sexual minorities, etc. are most vulnerable marginalized groups in almost every society. The concept of marginality was first introduced by Robert Park (1928). Marginalization is a symbol that refers to processes by which individuals or groups are kept at or pushed beyond the edges of society. The term outsiders may be used to refer to those individuals or groups who are marginalized. In other words, marginalized people might be socially, economically, politically and legally ignored, excluded or neglected and therefore vulnerable to livelihood change.

## **Research Methodology**

The present research paper is based on secondary data. The methodology use in the present paper is a comprehensive literature review, articles, policy papers, analysis existing research paper on technology and their impact on marginalised group. The paper identifies the problems and find out the gaps in the technology development and marginalised group. The them identified the impact of digital literacy to improve in social equality, economic empowerment, barriers to technology access.



## **Scheme and E-Platform for the development of the Marginalised Group**

Digital platform is the key initiative with his taken by the Indian Government. Under this e-platform like UPI, digital payments, Digi locker for documents storage, and so on. Digital India platform was launched by the prime minister of India Narendra Modi on 1st July, 2015. An e-platform are online environment which is will helpful for the learners or beginners for different purposes like business education marketing other activities. The e-platform is an online environment where little business man can also get new markets, new customers and develop their entrepreneur potential. The Government of India has launched many schemes to improve the digital literacy into the marginalised group and make them technology friendly.

Union Social Justice and Empowerment Minister Virendra Kumar launched a digital platform to access for artisans from the marginalised groups including SCs, STs, safai karmacharis. This prominent digital platform aimed at the development of marginalised groups in India is called “**TUILP**” which connects skilled artisans from marginalised groups in India. Through this they can sell their products directly online and access new customer worldwide. Government launched under National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC).

### **1. E- learning Platform**

It is e- learning platform are virtual learning programs that are used to facilitated teaching learning courses, announcement programs for the marginal group.

### **2. E-Commerce Platform**

E-Commerce platform are those platforms which is used to buy and sell of goods and services online for ex: - Amazon Flipkart me show.

### **3. E- invoicing platform**

It is used for the business as we come electronically create process deliver and generate and voice.

### **4. Aadhaar platform**

Aadhaar platform which is inherent feature of uniqueness financial address in e KYC. Through this the Government of India can directly reached residence of people of the country and give them financial support and other benefits like subsidies, etc.

### **5. Unified Payments Interface(UPI) –**

UPI is a system in India with allow users to transfer money through mobile app it was developed by the National Payment Corporation of India has launched in 2016. UPI provide banking services like 24/7 easy access to multiple banks through single app, low transaction cost.

## **6. Skill India Digital Hub**

The Skill India Digital Hub (SIDH) is a digital platform that offers skill development programmes, job opportunities, entrepreneurship qualities, support lifelong learning. Basically, it helps to improve the skill and employability talents.

## **7. Digital Infrastructure for Knowledge Sharing**

It is a digital portal and mobile app. It has been created by Ministry of Education. It is store house were large number of e-book and e-content specially for marginalised group which live in a rural and under privileged places.

## **8. Digitally accessible information system (DAISY)**

It is multimedia standard for digital talking books and other e-content specially who are blind or have print disabilities. In this, the users can highlight text, adjust the size can read, the text using a Braille display, navigate by chapter section & subsections.

## **9. PM Vidya**

## **10. SATHEE Portal**

The Ministry of Education has launched the SATHEE with the collaboration with IIT Kanpur. Portal provide free education to every student who participated in competitive exams such as NEET, JEE and various other competitive exams.

## **11. Samagra Shiksha**

This scheme is started for the school education covering the entire schooling up to 12th class. The scheme work in accordance with Sustainable Development Goals for (SDG 4). The main aim of the scheme to ensure that all the children have access quality education with friendly classroom environment and make them active of participation in the learning process.

## **12. Women Entrepreneurship Platform (WEP)**

Women Entrepreneurship platform is the primary online platform to design the support women so belong from marginalised group in India., which was launched by NITI Aayog. WEP positively help to the women to reach and support women entrepreneurship. Is also provide information about various government schemes funding agencies skill advancement programs.

The government of India, have launched many scheme to improve digital literacy and access for marginalised groups. The main aim to make them technology friendly.

## **1. Pradhanmantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan**

The scheme give training to the rural areas people to digital literate and people get to know

the use of digital devices. The main target in the scheme is women's, girls and other people of marginalised groups.

## **2. Digital scaling program**

This program provides skill course to the student to upliftment of technology knowledge.

## **3. National Digital Literacy Mission**

National Digital Literacy Mission aims to empowered person's digital literate per house hold in India. This scheme provides digital literacy especially rural areas and marginalised group of people.

## **4. SMILE (support for marginalised individuals for livelihood and entrepreneurship scheme)**

The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has formulated an Umbrella Scheme/Central Sector Scheme "Support or Marginalised Individuals for Livelihood and Enterprise (SMILE)" has launched this scheme on February, 2022. This scheme covers various welfare measures for both transgender and persons who are engaged in the act of begging with focus on rehabilitation, skill development, economic linkages, medical facilities, etc.

The Digital potential of marginalised groups refers to the opportunity for people of this group which are excluded from the society and digital technologies to access education, employment opportunities, different platform for self-expression. Empowering them to overcome such barriers and they can be part of society and particularly through online platform and the different tools than can use. India's digital future holds promise for marginalised group. The credit facilities through digital platform empower to invest in their business. This kind of investment benefits not only citizens but also the fuel to the to the India economy as well, which progress, prosperity ad bright future. According to the sources, two third or 65% of India's population lives in rural area from this 47% depend on agriculture. The India's democracy significance that India's rural economy hold farmers, artisans, craftsmen, small vendors and other marginalise group. These groups run the local economy and preserve traditional art and craft. To protect the India's government has implemented several innovative programs aimed to bringing up these marginalised group through digital empowerment. Digital empowerment is very important for marginalised group that they fully participate in the modern economy and take benefit of technology programs. Currently artisan, farmer's, small businessman play important role in economic framework but facing significant challenge in digital services. To bring them into the digital mainstream they need to be equipped or knowledge to access information about markets, finance, new customers and expand them

entrepreneur ventures. The Indian government has been taking incremental steps to bring up marginalised group through digital empowerment and launch series of scheme.

**a) Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana**

Under this scheme, farmers get insurance coverage of crop losses due to natural calamities protecting their life for unforeseen risk.

**b) Kisan Credit Card**

This scheme offers credit facilities for farmers, so they can invest in agriculture inputs and improve their productivity.

**c) PM- Vishwakarma Yojana**

The Yojana aim to empower and uplift the artisans and craftsmen were giving them online platform to access collateral free credit access upskilling, through modern technology to enhance their productivity and income.

**d) Farmers Producer Organisation**

This Organisation facilitate access to credit and provide supply chain and improve market access for farmer this will give training digital payment, financial transaction and promote financial empowerment to the farmer community to participated in the digital economy because most of the marginalised group of farmers are tech-shy and unfamiliar to technology.

## **Conclusion**

Technology or digital empowerment and entails more than just gaining access to technology, it also grown a culture of innovation and entrepreneurship within marginal community. By giving this knowledge the people of marginalise group will skill and get needed knowledge efficiently from the technology and start they are new business, startups and add something new products connect with global world market. This will improve the socio-economic conditions of the marginalised group. This will not only up rise the standard of living but also a bringing the overall economic growth and development of the country. Technology can inspire the undermine the marginalised group and empower through digital tools.

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