

## **A Field-based Analysis of Bala's Depiction of Double Marginalization of Namasudra Refugees**

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### **Abstract**

Jatin Bala is a well-known Dalit author who has written a number of short stories. His short works are excellent examples of documentary realism relating to double marginalization of the Namasudra refugees. Marginalization is a social process in which a person or a group is pushed to the margins of society by depriving them of agency. The marginalized are denied access to a wide range of rights, opportunities, and resources. Class, caste, race, ethnicity, gender, skin colour, and religion can all be used to marginalise people. It can also be a case of double oppression, in which a person or a group is ostracized for more than one reason. Jatin Bala's short stories paint a vivid picture of Namasudra families' common histories of violence and anguish as a result of Bangladesh's partition and following riots. This article is a case study of their varied experiences of double marginalization as a result of their caste and refugee status. This article utilizing the data of survey attempts to validate the double marginalization of the Namasudras as presented in the short stories of Jatin Bala.

**Key Words-:** Marginalization, Refugee. Namasudras, Hierarchical Society, Diaspora

### **1. Introduction**

The marginalization of society depends on various factors such as class, caste, race, gender, religion, and more. According to Mukherjee (2020), double marginalization is a situation in which a group or a person is marginalized on the basis of one or more such factors. Marginalization becomes the center of diasporic communities in the world where identities increase is defined by the reference of dominant powers. Marginalization has occurred in East Bengal which leads to the traumatic and dreadful condition of migrants. The worst victim of marginalization was Namasudras. The context of the study provides information about the double marginalization of Namasudra Refugees with the reference of short stories of Jatin Bala. The present study highlights the cause, challenges, and result of the occurred double marginalization. Drawbacks of hierarchical society have been briefly illustrated in the context of the paper. Survey-based questionnaires have been conducted to derive the authentic and unbiased conclusion of the study.

## **2. Significance/ Purpose of the Study**

The purpose of the study is to highlight the drawbacks of heretical Indian society that worked on giving preference to higher communities, classes, or caste. The significance of the study is to drive attention towards the social discrimination held in East Bengal (Sinharay 2020). The major reason behind the influx of Hindus from Bangladesh after the liberation of Bangladesh is highlighted in the study. The prime function of the study is to describe all the factors that cause double marginalization. Suffering and struggle of Namasudra refugees with the reference of Jatin Bala's short stories have been described through the context of the study.

## **3. Objective of the study**

- The objective of the study are as follow:
- To identify the factors that caused the double marginalization of Namasudra refugees after the war of 1971.
- To describe the cause of mass exodus for the Namasudras refugees.
- To highlight the history of diasporic communities with the reference of Jatin Bala's short stories.
- To evaluate the double jeopardy of the Namasudra refugees with the context of Jatin Bala's stories.

## **4. Hypothesis of the Study**

A statement that introduces a research question and proposes a desired result of the study is termed the hypothesis of the study. The hypothesis of the study that would be checked for its validity are as follows:

H1: Double marginalization has affected the socio-economic development of Namasudra refugees.

H0: Double marginalization has not affected the socio-economic development of Namasudra refugees.

## **5. Methodology (Population/Sample)**

As per Lai (2018) a group of people, objects, or items that help in drawing the true conclusion of the study is termed as population. The specific group of people, items, or things that involve providing information about the topic of the study is termed as a sample. The sample is a part of the population and thus the size of the population is always larger than the size of the sample. The sample for the study has been taken as a group of diasporic communities from a population of Namasudra refugees (Metzger et al. 2018). The sample is considered as a group that represents the nature of the population and it is important to measure the findings of the study.

## 6. Sampling Design

The name or other identification of a specific process through which the entities of the sample have been selected from the population is termed as sampling design or sampling techniques. Sampling design is categorized into two different parts such as probability sampling and non-probability sampling (Taherdoost 2017). Sampling techniques that allow researchers of the study to select a set of members or samples from the entire population randomly is termed probability sampling. Simple random samplings are of four types that are: simple random sampling, cluster sampling, systematic sampling, and stratified random sampling. A simple random sampling design has been selected by the researcher of the study to select samples from the population. As per Ngozwana (2018) the probability of being selected is equal for each individual of the population and that helps in reducing the risk of bias.

## 7. Data collection Techniques

Data is the information collected in the form of text or figures to enhance the quality of the study. Primary data types and secondary data types are two distinct parts of data types. Primary data are the data that are collected directly by the researcher of the study by different methods such as surveys, personal interviews, experiments, and more. According to White (2019), primary data are collected in the study through the method of survey. A research method used for collecting data from a predefined group of respondents to collect information and insights into different topics of interest is known as a survey. Survey methods include a set of questionnaires related to the subject of study to gain information. Data collected through the survey methods are analyzed through the process of quantitative data analysis (Ebert et al. 2018 technique). Quantitative data analysis technique has been selected as the collected data is primary data types and that contains a statistical value.

## 8. Results of the Data Tables

1. Do you agree that the social and economic status of Namasudras refugees has been affected through the double marginalization?

<b>Opinion of the respondents</b>	<b>Number of respondents</b>
Disagree	7
Strongly Disagree	10
Neutral	1
Agree	14
Strongly Agree	18

**Table 1. Opinion of respondents**

(Source: Created by author)

2. Do you agree that double marginalization of Namasudras refugees is showing the downside of Indian society or communities that are structured in a hierarchy system?

<b>Opinion of the respondents</b>	<b>Number of respondents</b>
Disagree	8
Strongly Disagree	10
Neutral	2
Agree	14
Strongly Agree	16

**Table 2. Opinion of respondents**

(Source: Created by author)

3. Do you agree that successive markups of independent firms in a distribution channel is the main cause of distortion by double marginalisation?

<b>Opinion of the respondents</b>	<b>Number of respondents</b>
Disagree	9
Strongly Disagree	10
Neutral	1
Agree	13
Strongly Agree	17

**Table 3. Opinion of respondents**

(Source: Created by author)

4. Do you agree that monopolistic power, customers paying a higher retail price, and vertically integrated supply chain is the phenomenon referring to double marginalization?

<b>Opinion of the respondents</b>	<b>Number of respondents</b>
Disagree	8
Strongly Disagree	9
Neutral	2

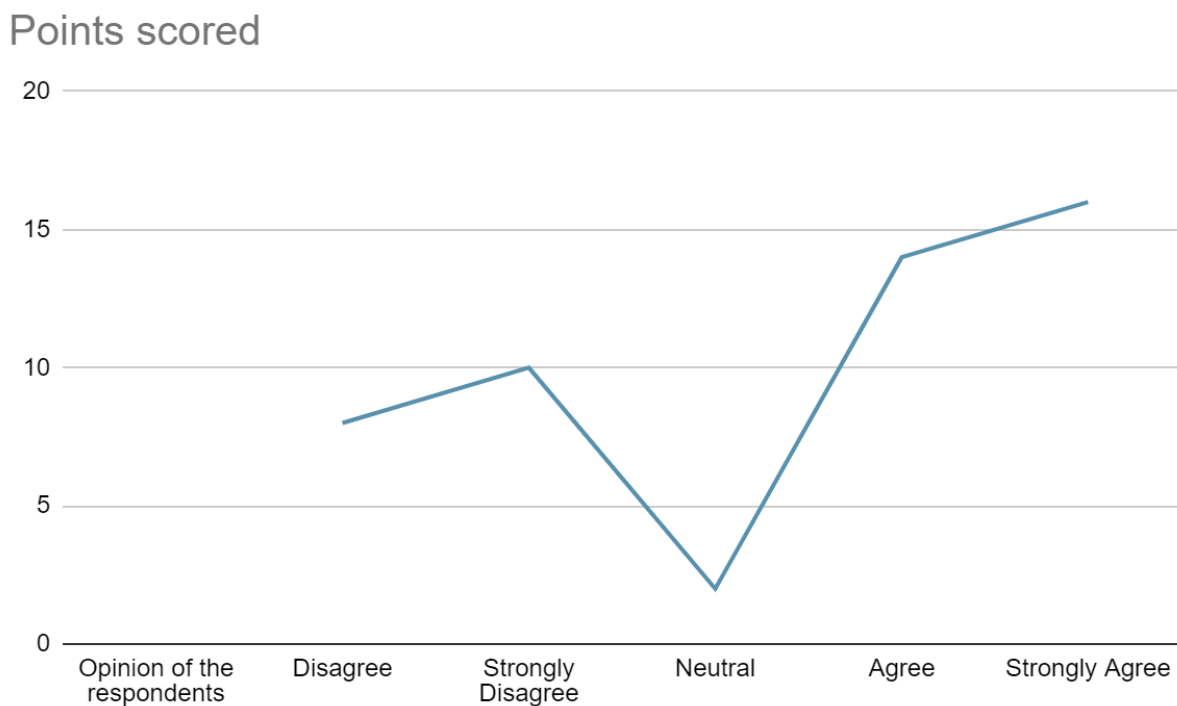
Agree	15
Strongly Agree	16

**Table 4. Opinion of respondents**

(Source: Created by author)

**9. Graphical Representation**

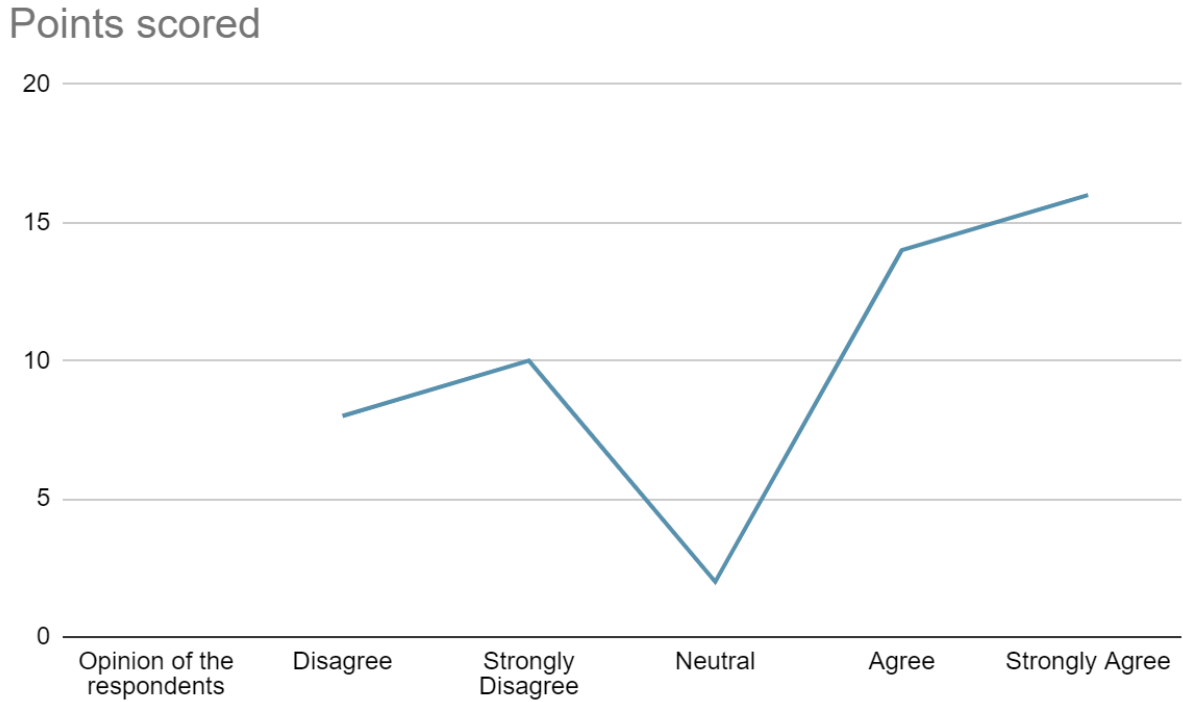
1. Do you agree that the social and economic status of Namasudras refugees has been affected through the double marginalisation?



**Figure 1. Graphical representation of opinion of respondents**

(Source: Created by Author)

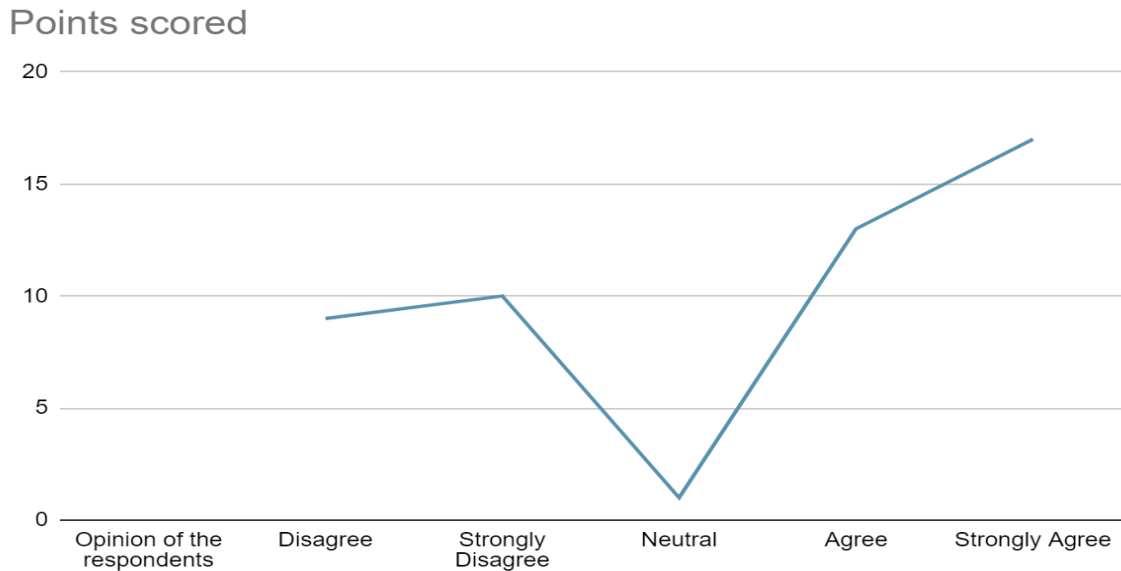
2. Do you agree that double marginalisation of Namasudras refugees is showing the downside of Indian society or communities that are structured in a hierarchy system?



**Figure 2. Graphical representation of opinion of respondents**

**(Source: Created by Author)**

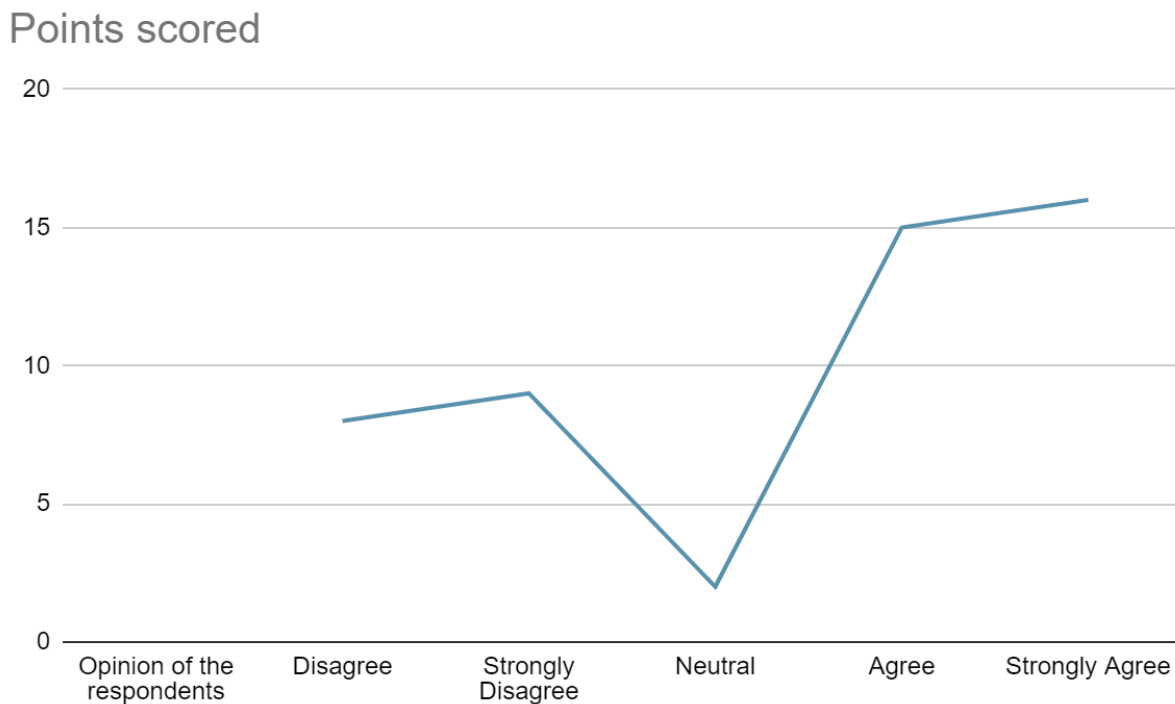
3. Do you agree that successive markups of independent firms in a distribution channel is the main cause of distortion by double marginalization?



**Figure 3. Graphical representation of opinion of respondents**

**(Source: Created by Author)**

4. Do you agree that monopolistic power, customers paying a higher retail price, and vertically integrated supply chain is the phenomenon referring to double marginalization?



**Figure 4. Graphical representation of opinion of respondents**

**(Source: Created by Author)**

### 10. Analysis of the Data

A total of 50 respondents are selected as the sample of the study that participates in questionnaires to provide their opinions. Table 1 shows that the majority of the respondents strongly agreed with the statement of survey questionnaires. 14 respondents agreed with the statement of survey questionnaires. 18 respondents strongly agreed that the social and economic status of Namasudras refugees has been affected through double marginalization (Banerjee 2017). Although 7 respondents disagreed with the statement of the questionnaires, 10 strongly disagreed with the statement of the questionnaires. 1 out of 50 respondents failed to provide any opinion for the survey as shown in table 1. Table 2 shows that 8 respondents out of 50 disagreed with the statement of the questionnaire. 10 respondents strongly disagreed and as per their view, successive markups of independent firms in a distribution channel are not the prime cause of distortion by double marginalization. 14 agreed with the statement of the questionnaires and 18 strongly agreed as shown in table 2. Out of 50 respondents, 2 failed to provide an answer or opinion for the survey questionnaires.

Table 3 shows that the Majority of the respondents strongly agreed with the statement of survey questionnaires. 13 respondents agreed with the statement of survey questionnaires. 17 respondents strongly agreed that successive markups of independent firms in a distribution channel are the main cause of distortion by double marginalization (Mukherjee 2018). Although 9 respondents disagreed

with the statement of the questionnaires, 10 strongly disagreed with the statement of the questionnaires. 1 out of 50 respondents failed to provide any opinion for the survey as shown in table 3. Table 4 shows that 8 respondents out of 50 disagreed with the statement of the questionnaire. 9 respondents strongly disagreed and as per their view monopolistic power, customers paying a higher retail price, and vertically integrated supply chain is the phenomenon referring to double marginalization (Kumar 2017). 15 agreed with the statement of the questionnaires and 16 strongly agreed as shown in table 4. Out of 50 respondents, 2 failed to provide an answer or opinion for the survey questionnaires due to lack of knowledge or interest.

## **11. Findings of the Study and Results**

Result obtained from the study is that the social and economic status of Namasudras refugees has been affected through double marginalization. The double marginalization of Namasudras refugees is showing the downside of Indian society or communities that are structured in a hierarchy system. The findings of the study could be noted as the role of a cultural society in discriminating lower caste people against caste. The main cause of distortion by double marginalization is successive markups of independent firms in a distribution channel. The effects of the double marginalization of Namasudra refugees could be observed through the phenomenon of downstream and upstream monopolistic power.

## **12. Discussion**

Information was collected from the data gained through the questionnaires methods of data collection. The obtained result of the study shows the validity of H1 to be true that the socio-economic conditions of Namasudra refugees are affected by the double marginalization. Short stories of Jatin Bala are taken as the reference of the study to achieve an authentic conclusion of the study. The validity and reliability of the paper are maintained through the selection of appropriate methodology.

## **13. Conclusion**

The study concluded that Namasudra refugees are discriminated against caste from the cultural structure of Indian society and double marginalization. Immigrants come in front for their resources and rights in diasporic communities for the original inhabitants. The Conclusion summary of the study shows the short stories of Jatin Bala provides detailed information about the historical phenomenon of double marginalization. The study is effective for the researchers and scholars of a further study based on the structure of Indian communities. All ethical considerations are maintained throughout the process of conducting the study.

## **14. Recommendations/ Suggestions**

- Recommendation for the development of the study and fulfilling the present knowledge gap are as follow:



- The study is effective for providing guidelines for further study based on Namasudra refugees or drawbacks of a hierarchical society.
- Comparative analysis for the marginalization in East Bengal and marginalization in other places could help in improving the quality of the study.
- The present knowledge gap of the study could be fulfilled with the description of diaspora communities.

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