

## THE EXISTENTIAL PROBLEMS OF MARGINALIZED WOMEN

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The article deals with the research on women marginality related with their socio-economical situation (as unemployed) and situation of family (mostly living in incomplete families, as divorcee with children). Marginals are people who are excluded by their community (or themselves are in some distance); they are unable to adapt to the new social situation after some social and economic changes of society. The research reveals that marginality is related with poverty and some features of women's social world, their feelings.

In the research some approaches are outlined: positive interpretation, using a phenomenological approach, the concepts of subjectivity and alienation. The life history method is used to reveal women's meanings about their life course.

Some of them are as helpless victims of privatisation process (in village). The situation of women depends, what knowledge and strategies have they developed to cope with their troubles. Women are in various situations of risk – unemployment, uncertainty, solitude. In consciousness of some women is seated such feeling as learned helplessness. The communication of women is not intensive, their life is like to isolation. The life histories reveal their struggle for social persistence; it is argued that women's poverty is connected with their responsibility for other members of family.

It is important to underline, that the process of marginalization experienced by the village women, is understood as connected with self-evaluation and with negative feelings, like regret, disappointment, depression; their life is filled with meanings of anxiety, worries about children, shame. In the women's stories, shame and dissatisfaction are also related with physical pain and psychological suffering. Shame is related with women responsibility and linked to ideas of reputation, honour, dignity, with self-esteem – it is the shame before the other members of community, as the person compares her situation with some standards of living.

Such women feel shame over their appearance or dress, bad living conditions, the poverty of children.

The research showed that the feeling of women marginalization is connected with the disharmony in marriage - husband's hard drinking, violence in the family. The traumatic memory of women consists fear; in some case we can represent fear and anger as phases of mobilisation of women personality.

Improvement of women situation (obtaining of social status, the spread of occupational activities) in society is related with the constructing new forms of membership in village communities and with the developing survival strategies. Now the communities offer narrow network of relations and forms of social inclusion.