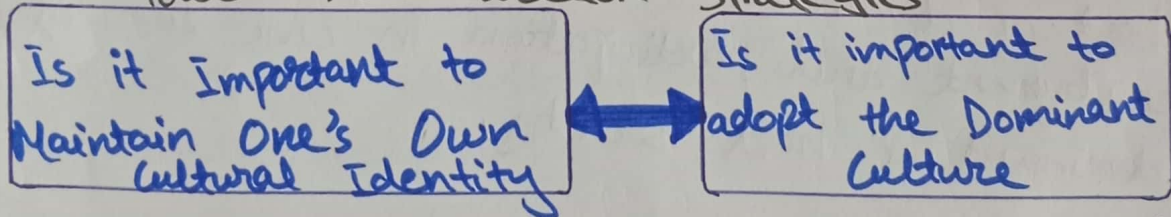


Q. Compare and Contrast Integration, Assimilation and Marginalization with examples.

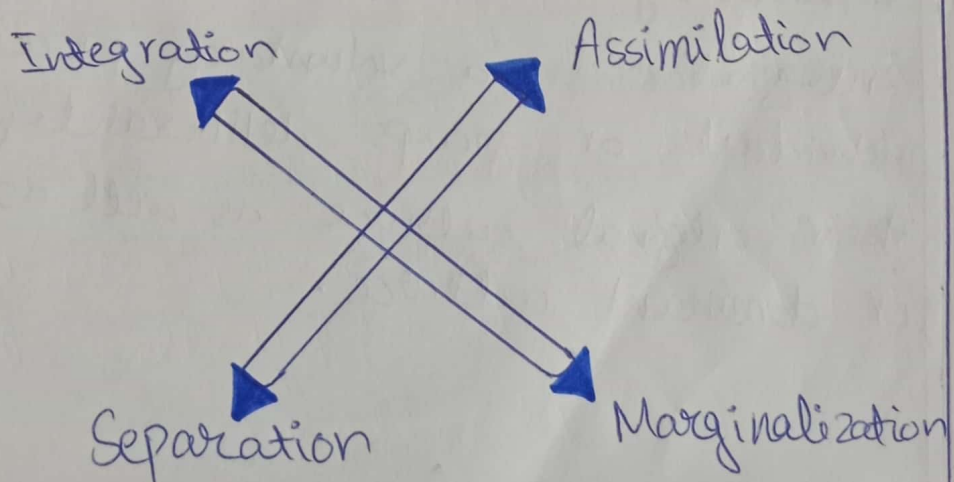
Explicating Integration, Assimilation And Marginalization In Anthropology

Integration, assimilation and marginalization refer to acculturation strategies defined by Berry's Model of Acculturation, which is an anthropological framework that explains how individuals or groups from one culture adopt host culture or dominant culture. These acculturation strategies are defined by two central ideas of Berry's model i.e. maintenance of one's own cultural identity and adoption of dominant culture.

Two Dimensions Of Matrix that define Four Acculturation Strategies



Acculturation strategies of Berry's Model



1. Integration

Integration is defined as:

“An acculturation strategy in which individuals or groups maintain their own cultural identity while simultaneously adopting dominant or host culture.”

Following are the characteristics of integration.

a- Retention of Cultural Identity:

In this acculturation strategy, individuals or groups maintain their original culture. It is the most flexible and adaptive acculturation strategy.

b- Active Participation In Dominant Or Host Culture:

Individuals or groups actively participate in host or dominant culture through education, employment and participation in civic life of dominant or host society.

c- Voluntary Process:

Integration is a voluntary process as individuals or groups deliberately navigate their original culture as well as their host or dominant culture.

Examples of Integration In Anthropology

i. Among Refugees in the U.S. :-

Among refugees from the Southeast Asia in the United States maintain their traditional clothing and healing practices while adapting to American culture simultaneously.

ii. Somali Immigrants In Canada :-

Somali immigrants in Canada maintain their traditional Islamic clothing and clan based social ties while adapting to Canadian culture through participation in Canadian civic life. They practice bilingualism speaking both Somali and English language.

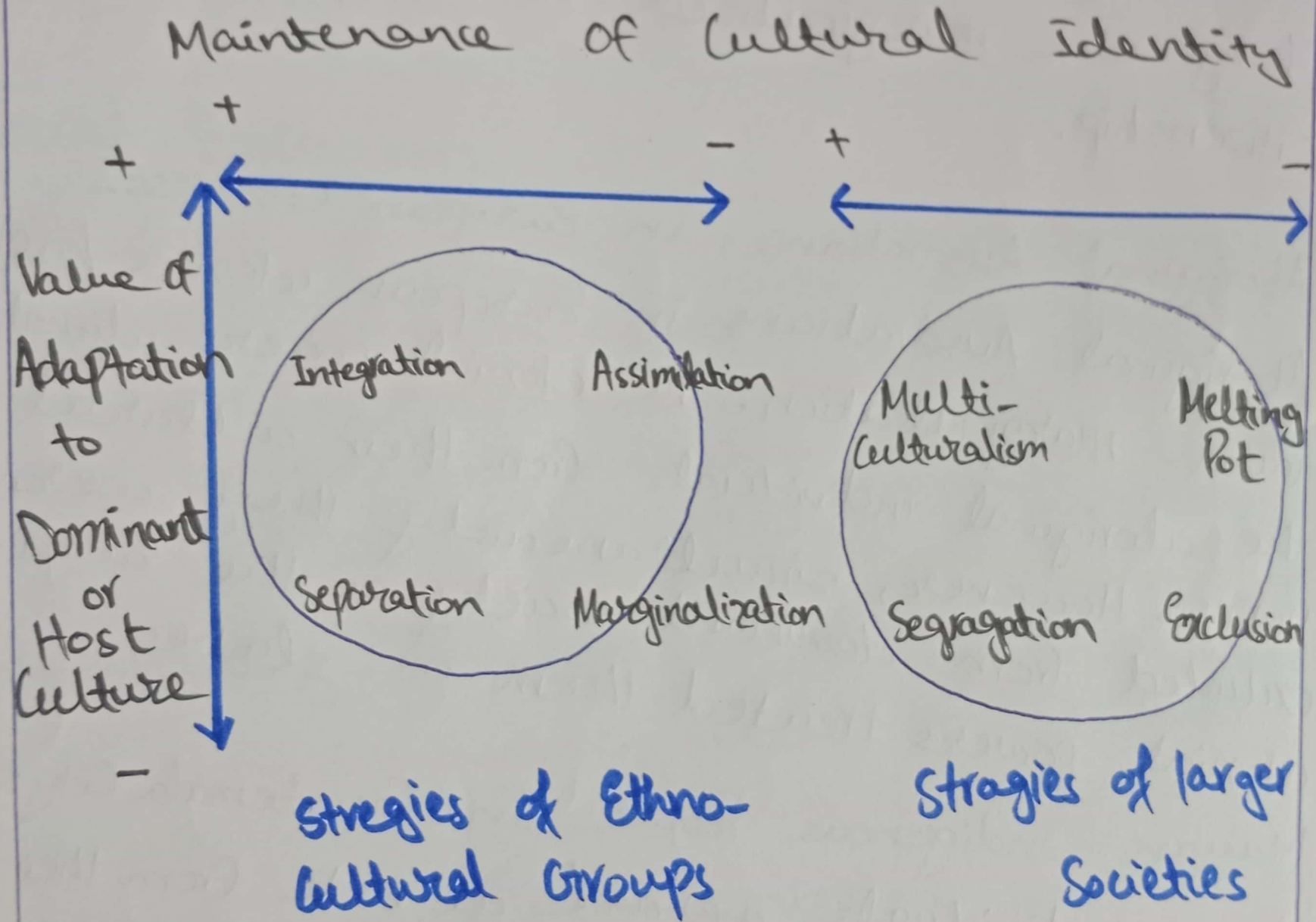
iii. Caribbean Immigrants in UK :-

Caribbean immigrants in UK maintain their strong affiliation to Afro-Caribbean music and religious practices like Pentecostalism and Rastafarianism while simultaneously adapting to British culture.

iv. Mexican-Americans in U.S. :-

Mexican Americans maintain their traditional Mexican food, festivals and Catholic religious practices while also participating in the mainstream American culture through education, employment and work.

Figure: Visualization of Acculturation Strategies



2. Assimilation

Assimilation is defined as:

“An acculturation strategy in which the individuals or groups adopt the host or dominant culture, while abandoning their own cultural identity.”

Following are the characteristics of assimilation:-

a- loss of Own Cultural Identity:

In this acculturation strategy, individuals or groups lose their own cultural identity because they try to come upto expectations of host society at the expense of their own cultural identity.

b- Adoption of Host or Dominant Culture:

Individuals or groups completely adopt the culture of host or dominant society to be accepted in a society that prioritizes cultural homogeneity.

c- Voluntary or Involuntary Process:

This process can be voluntary or involuntary. As individuals sometimes voluntarily lose their cultural identity and adopt host culture; or sometimes they are forced to assimilate into host or dominateⁿ society.

Examples of Assimilation

i- Korean Immigrants in the U.S. :-

Korean immigrants in the U.S. ~~maintain their~~ adopt American cultural norms and values while distancing from their Korean language and traditional practices.

ii- Soviet Russification Under Stalin:-

This is an example of forced assimilation. Ethnic minorities were forced in 1930s till 1980s to adopt Soviet culture and Russian norms while also abandoning their traditional values.

iii- North African Immigrants in France :-

These immigrants leave behind their Arabic language and traditional Islamic clothing, and adopt French language and French secular norms to be adjusted in workplaces and institutions of France.

iv- Japanese-Brazilians In Japan:-

Japanese-Brazilians, who migrate to Japan, shed aspects of their Brazilian roots and cultural identity while adopting Japanese language and cultural norms to fit into Japanese society that prioritize cultural homogeneity.

3. Marginalization

Marginalization is defined as:

“An acculturation strategy in which individuals or groups neither adopt the host (or dominant culture) nor they maintain their own cultural identity.”

Following ~~are~~ ^{are} the characteristics of this acculturation strategy:—

a. Loss of Own Cultural Identity:

Marginalization is characterized by the loss of ^{one's} own cultural identity. Individuals or groups are pushed to the periphery of society and alienated from their cultural roots.

b. Social Exclusion:

Individuals or groups are excluded from the social, economic ^{and political} opportunities of societies. They are not allowed to participate in formal employment, education and social services. They face severe discrimination.

c. Involuntary Process:

It is an involuntary process as individuals or groups are involuntarily isolated or marginalized from the dominant society. They are excluded from the host or dominant culture forcefully.

Examples of Marginalization

i- Navajo Nation In U.S. :-

The Navajo nation in the United States, particularly those displaced by Uranium mining, are alienated from their ~~the~~ traditional land based cultural practices. However, they are also marginalized in U.S. often lacking access to resources of development.

ii- Palestinian Refugees In Lebanon :-

Palestinian refugees in Lebanon are alienated from their traditional beliefs, values and cultural norms of their homeland. However, in Lebanon they are marginalized as refugees lacking rights of citizenship.

iii- Aboriginal Australians In European Colonies :-

Aboriginal Australians in European colonies had faced marginalization. The colonial powers alienated the aboriginal individuals from their cultural norms. However, simultaneously they were excluded from dominant society as the European colonial powers treated them as slaves.

iv- Mayan Indigenous People In Guatemala City :-

These individuals ~~were~~ alienated from their traditional village based cultural practices. However, in Guatemala city they also face

marginalization as low-wage laborers and suffer from economic discrimination.

Conclusion

Integration is the most adaptive acculturation strategy followed by all developed countries. As it emphasizes on cultural exchange. On the other hand, assimilation prioritizes cultural homogenization. And marginalization is the least adaptive acculturation strategy as it is centred around discrimination.