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Marginalized Groups

The common understanding for marginalization is when a group is being outsourced. In specific terms, groups which are forced to live aside the society are called marginalized. The process of human beings to form groups with common characteristics will finally define their status and their behaviour. In all societies different groups as HIV, gays, emigrants, victims of racism, ageing, can be defined as such. Basically are three levels of marginalization: the individual, the community, and the global dimension.

In Cyprus we can identify the following groups:

Illegal immigrants

1. The geographical position of Cyprus the accession to EU and the entrance into the Eurozone gave Cyprus the status of a wealth country with a prosperous economy this has let to increased the numbers of illegal immigrants and asylum seekers.

2. The states outside the EU borders are not covered by EU regulations and therefore Cyprus is confronted with a well "organized and uncontrolled influx of asylum seekers via Turkey to the occupied areas of Cyprus. From the Turkish occupied areas, the illegal immigrants cross over to the Cyprus government controlled areas, in the south, through the Green Line, where they can apply for asylum, according to EU regulations. Illegal immigrants manage to cross over through the so called Green Line, which is an imaginary line, dividing the Turkish occupied areas with the government controlled areas. They manage to do so with the help of the organized networks both in Turkey, as well as in Cyprus (the occupied areas and the government controlled areas). According to EUROSTAT, Cyprus ranks first in the EU regarding asylum applications in comparison to its population". (compare <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2009/eur/136026.htm>)

People with Aids

The first time HIV has been diagnostised in Cyprus was in 1986. The government regularly tests pregnant women, drug users, National Guard troops and blood donors. In a 2001 report to the United Nations, the government broadly mentioned various efforts it has undertaken to fight the disease. (see <http://www.thefreelibrary.com/Discrimination+is+biggest+killer+in+AIDS+battl e.-a0189938795>)

Lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender

A 2006 survey showed that 75% of Cypriots disapprove of homosexuality, and many still think that it can be 'cured', A 2006 EU poll revealed that only 14% of Cypriots would be in favour for same-sex marriage, 10% for authorizing for adoption.

In January of 2010 a citizen of Cyprus made a complaint to the ombudsman service that his Human Rights has been violated because the government does not legally recognize same-sex marriages. See this website <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2009/eur/136026.htm>

ACTIVITIES OF ALIENS AND IMMIGRATION UNIT

ACTIVITIES	2007	2008	2009	% change
1. Deportations	2892	3231	3673	14%
2. Control of aliens	43499	47239	54046	14%
3. Subject to an obligation to leave	395	435	1016	134%
4. Refused landing	1141	917	677	-26%
5. Illegal Immigrants	7770	7051	8037	14%
5.1 Apprehended	666	982	385	-61%
5.2 Overstayed	2027	1853	4246	129%
5.3 Asylum seekers	3560	2578	1505	-42%
5.4 Voluntarily departure	1517	1638	1901	16%
6. Employers who illegally employ immigrants	734	745	1208	62%
7. Immigrants employed without work permit	1126	1094	1617	48%
8. Overstayed	2027	1853	4246	129%
9. Registration of aliens	72180	43093	44394	3%
10. Asylum seekers	5163	3995	2795	-30%
10.1 From legal point of entry	1606	1450	1290	-11%
10.2 From occupied area	3557	2545	1505	-41%

Note: 5.2 is the same as 8

Trans - Border Crossings: Cypriot Women's 'Liberation' and the Margins

A research paper was published by M. Hadjipavlou (Dept of Social and Political Science, University of Cyprus), on women domestic workers in households of professional women in both communities, based on a qualitative research in

2007 - 2008. Despite the fact that professional women are economically independent and have taken on the role of second bread - winner in the household, the gender - based division of domestic labour and the value system that sustains the patriarchal structures have still remained intact. Cypriot women's 'liberation' is enabled through the migrant women's engagement in their households. The migrant women interviewed experienced exploitation, abuses, contracts violations, fear of expulsion, overwork, and violence, but they also developed agency, social networking and assertiveness. A joint struggle is proposed, based on gender consciousness, female solidarity and inter - dependence so that real liberation and social change.

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