A Research on Predecessor and Outcome of Marginalization and Disaffection among Female Students of Higher Education in Nirmal District

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Abstract

Marginality is a practice that affects millions of people worldwide. People who are marginalized have little centralover their lives and the resources available to the s a result, they are hampered in investigating theiitya r contribution to society A viciouscircle is formed in which their lack of positive and supportive relationships prevents them from participating in local life, which leadsto further segregation. This has a significant impact on human progress as well as a whole. It is crucial to address the issue ofmarginalization since development aims to create a supportive environment for locals to lead healthy, successful, and creative life. Development is frequently represented as a process involving engagement.

Keyword: Marginalization, class, religion, caste, gender

Introduction

Treatment of a person, group, or ideas as significant or peripheral is known as marginalization. Books of history are replete withexamples of discrimination against the marginalized such as scheduled groups such as scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, the disabled,and women, who were specifically denied access to hygienic water, nourishing food, and a secure place to sleep. The term "marginalized groups" is typically applied to political, sous economic, and cultural contexts where disadvantagedindividuals fight for the right to access resources and full participation in social life. In other words, marginalized persons areneglected, and excluded, and have disadvantages in terms of politics, society, economics, or the law, making them vulnerable. In mostcases, marginalization is represented by the overt cultural tendencies of humans to exclude or marginalize those whom they deemundesirable or unfit for a certain role. The current mechanisms of protection and inclusion are far from the Individuals who aremarginalized their opinion and resources for survival are limited as a result.

Factors Responsible For Marginalisation

1. Discrimination and bias Social forces, like racism, sexism, and religious hatred can lead policymakers or community members to create structures thatkeep Certain groups from participating in full society.

2. Poverty Poverty is a key cause of marginalization. Poor individuals frequently lack the time and resources to advocate for their owninterests, either because they live in disadvantaged neighborhoods and lack access to required resources, or because they spend aninordinate amount of time and energy attempting to provide for themselves and their families.

3. Structural disadvantages Sometimes, society marginalizes people by denying them the space or accommodations they need to advocate for their needs andmakes their voices heard.

4. Exclusions Marginalization is a process that refutes outcomes and land opportunities to those living on the margin; whereas enhancing theoutcomes and opportunities for those who are at the center.

5. Globalization Globalization has amplified openness which has supported development at the cost of equity. It is observed that globalization hasimproved the gap between have and have-nots and this boosted marginalization.

6. Disasters Disasters are a worldwide phenomenon and a serious challenge to progress. Susceptibility is related to broader social issues such as health, poverty, conflict, gender issues, education, social exclusion, and marginalization.
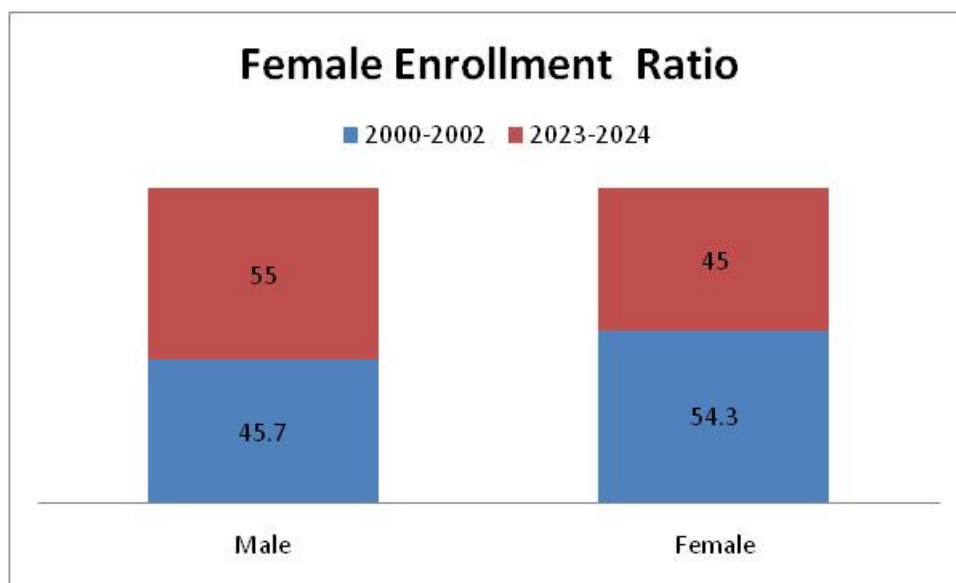

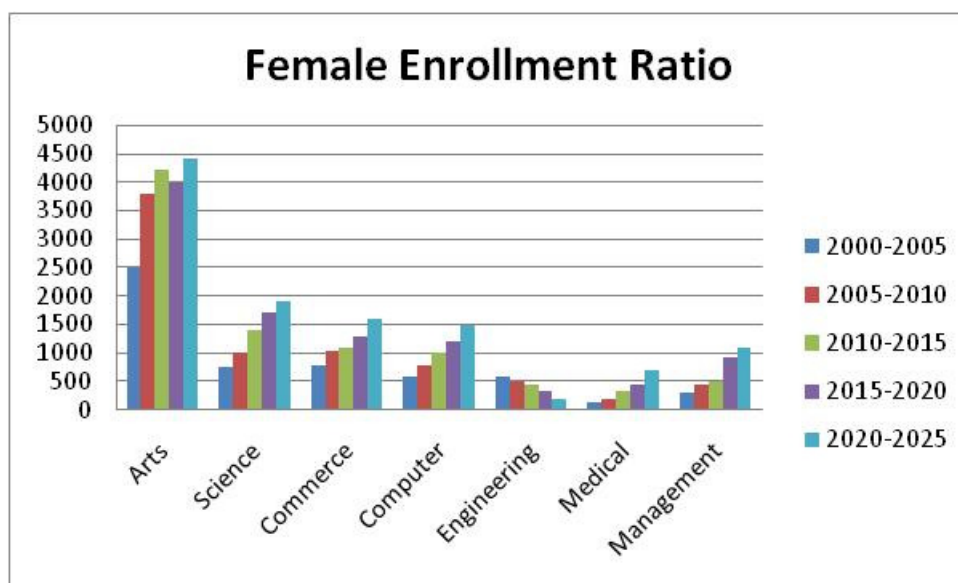Figure 1 – Female Enrolment Ration in year gap of Telangna

Figure 2 – Female Enrolment Ration in Telangna

The Marginalized Groups?

1. **Women Marginality** is one form of gender inequality under various economic situations and the effect of certain historical, cultural, legal,and religious variables. To put it another way, women may be barred from certain vocations and occupations, integrated into others, and marginalized in others. In every place and society, they are always marginalized in comparison to males. Women (or men) do not represent a homogeneous group with shared interests, talents, or behaviours. Women from lower social groups, poorer castes, illiteracy, and the poorest regions face greater marginalization than their better-off peers.

2. People with disabilities People with disabilities have had to fight decades of prejudiced preconceptions, negative stereotypes, and unreasonable fears. The stigmatization of disability has resulted in the social and economic marginalization of generations of disabled people, who, like many other persecuted minorities, have been impoverished for ages. In India, there are around 21.9 million handicapped people. The handicapped population accounts for around 2.13 percent of the overall population. There are disparities in the handicapped population among states and regions. When it comes to health and health services, the disabled encounter a variety of challenges. Women, children, and the elderly are especially vulnerable and require special attention among the disabled.

3. Stratification on the basis of class Movement from are class to another has no obstruction. Class is based on achievement. There is no Inheritance of parental status. Import of stratification due to class causes many problems such as it divides society into haves and have-nots, poor health could leadto crime, illiteracy, the benefit of limited to few, class struggle, and low GDP.

4. Scheduled class: The caste system is a severely hierarchical social organization founded on the concepts of purity and contamination. Brahmins areat the pinnacle of the hierarchy, while Shudras or Dalits are at the bottom. Dalits' marginalization affects all aspects of their lives, infringing on fundamental human rights such as civil, political, social, economic, and cultural rights. A large majority of the lower castes and Dalits continue to rely on others for a living. Dalits do not relate to a specific caste, but rather to a community that is oppressed, has a social handicap, and is helpless and destitute. Dalit literacy rates are quite low. Theyhave little purchasing power, poor housing conditions, and limited access to resources. Physical, psychological, emotional, and cultural abuse is used to justify structural discrimination against certain groups in the social structure and social system. In the villages, physical segregation of their communities is prevalent, forcing them to live in the most unsanitary and inhabitable circumstances. All of these issues have an impact on their health, access to healthcare, and overall quality of life. Malnutrition is prevalent among underprivileged people, leading in death, morbidity, and anemia. The socioeconomic position of disadvantaged populations influences their access to and consumption of healthcare. 6. Scheduled tribes Within Indian society, Scheduled Tribes, like Scheduled Castes, endure institutional discrimination. Unlike the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes are the result of ethnic marginalization. The Scheduled Tribes population in India is around 84.3 million and isconsidered socially and economically disadvantaged. Their population percentages and numbers, however, differ from state to state.They are mostly landless and have minimal control over resources like land, forest, and water. They make up a significant number of agricultural laborers, casual laborers, plantation labourers, industrial laborers, and so on. Asa result, they are impoverished, have low levels of education, poor health, and have limited access to healthcare services. They are from the lowest sections of society and have serious health issues.

5. Religion: Religion is not considered a private matter that can be eclipsed in the public arena. As we all know India has several religious people and it is a secular country, religion has an occurrence in the country's political and social life. There is a religious group that isin majority and others who are marginalized.

Suggestions to Reduce Marginalisation

It is one of the main objectives of education to bring the marginalized group into the mainstream, and equalize the opportunity enabling the marginalized backward, and privileged. The government came with many programs and projects for the betterment of marginalized groups. These are:

1. District Primary Education Programme
2. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
3. Shiksha Karni project

4. Bihar Education Project

5. Lok Tumbish

6. Education Guarantee Scheme

7. Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidhyakya

8. Non-formal Educational Programme

Other than these more steps can be taken for the welfare of marginalized sections. Some of them are marginalized below:-

1. Pre-matric scholarships for all children regardless of incomes

2. Recruitment of teachers from scheduled castes.

3. Open schools in tribal areas with the help of a tribal welfare scheme

4. Provision of hostels for sc and sts.

5. Provide all types of equipment for differently abled students

6. Constant micro-planning and verification to ensure enrollment, retention, and successful completion of Courses7. Open more girls' educational institutes

7. Provide books and stationery to poor students

8. Teacher training for tribal youth with assured employment

9. Incentives schemes, and scholarships for higher education with an emphasis on professional course technical, professional, andParaprofessional courses.

Conclusion

Development is always broadly conceived in terms of mass anticipation Marginalization deprives a large majority of people across the globe from participating in the development. It is a complex problem, and many factors cause marginalization. We can see marginalization based on gender, Religion, Caste, class, disability, etc. In our surroundings, we daily come across one or the other incidence of discrimination it can be on any basis. This is a complex and serious problem that needs to be addressed not only at the policy level but also at the individual level. Society as a whole has to work to deal with the problem of marginalization. In addition, affirmative action's and promotional trials are often obligatory to abolish existing disparities and inequalities in education.

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