

Analysis on Marginalization and Its Effect on the Economy in Reference to NEP 2020

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Abstract: Education is the basic requirement of every person, but many of them have been deprived because of sectional divisions prevailing in society. Marginalization is one of the main problems that exist till date. This paper will help us to understand marginalisation, groups divided on the name of marginalisation, provisions and schemes that are brought into existence for removal of such problems in society. New education policy covers various concepts to make upgradation in society along with complete analysis.

Keywords: Economy, NEP 2020, Education

1. Introduction

It appears that your query contains a possible typo. If you're talking about "marginalization," it is the process of pushing particular people or groups to the periphery of society, both socially and economically. This exclusion may be the result of a number of variables, including race, gender, socioeconomic status, ethnicity, disability, or other traits. Marginalisation frequently leads to restricted access to opportunities, resources, and decision-making procedures, which increases inequities and inequality.

Unquestionably, transformation is the way forward for education. The conventional paradigms of education are no longer enough in a time of quick technology development, societal change, and increasing global concerns. The transformative process entails adopting creative pedagogies that shift away from rote memorization and towards encouraging critical thinking, problem-solving, and creativity.

But many youngsters continue to be neglected by the school system, making it impossible for them to make a substantial contribution to the social, economic, political, or cultural life of their neighbourhood. The economy is shown by marginalization, which is the cause of everything. Marginalization is a practice that has an impact on millions of people worldwide. A group that is marginalized has only a limited amount of control over their lives and the resources set up for them. As a result, they are finding it difficult to assess how they contribute to society. It's essentially a vicious spiral that lacks a relationship of positivity and support. In turn, they are forbidden from taking part in local culture, causing them to become even more segregated.

It has a significant effect on society at large as well as human thought processes. Development has a role in enabling the environment for natives to live a healthy, productive, and creative existence, but it also has the long-term effect of making them worse off than the marginalization that segregated them.

2. Marginalised Groups

The notion of marginalized groups is usually used to analyze political, socioeconomic, and cultural areas where people struggle to get the right to use the resources and full involvement in social life.

Marginalization can be social or economic. Legal disregards basically lead to exclusion, ignorance, and undervaluation of people as per their worth. Marginalization is generally illustrated as the overt tendency of humans, where people are perceived as marginalized. Because of the exclusion of their useful functions. The people who are marginalized are remote from the existing system of integration. And protection. This confines the prospects and means of endurance. Thus, they are excluded from the privilege and power found at the center. It was also observed that, in Latin, marginality is so. Thoroughly demeaning for economic well-being, for human dignity, and for physical security. A marginalized group can always be identified by the members of the dominant society. And will face irrevocable discrimination.

On the basis of Caste, schedule, caste, driver, scheduled tribes, other backward classes, religion, minorities, women's income, and racism etc. Marginalization can be categorized.

3. Characteristics

- Discrimination and subordination
- Physical or cultural traits that set them apart.
- Sense of collective identity and common troubles
- Shared social rules: who belongs and who does not belong.
- Tendency to marry within the group.
- Victims of prejudice are ignored and are often treated as less than human beings by village elites and government officials.
- Living in remote areas or are separated by means of geographical separation from the center of delivery.
- Their areas are started from centers of delivery, so the cost of contact is very high.

- They have extreme poverty, and most of them are illiterate, due to which they cannot take advantage of government welfare schemes.
- They're often not made to know what the basic benefits are that the government has provided for them.

Types of Marginalized Groups

There are various types of marginalized groups that lack upliftment in society, such as:-

Socially marginalized groups: Social marginalization is a process of social destruction or split in which individuals as well as groups alike become isolated from various types of social relations and functions. Those who are born into marginal groups such as low caste in India or ethnic groups suffer discrimination. This marginality is usually for life

Economically marginalised groups Economic marginalization means individuals insignificant to the economy. Some individuals for groups can be marginalised from the rest of the economy on the basis of their sources and Amount of income.

Politically marginalised groups Political marginalization does not permit the group to take part democratically in decision making and hence they lose their right to every social, political, and economic benefit.

Factors responsible for marginalized groups

Exclusion Marginalization is the process that refuses outcomes and opportunities to doors living on margin while enhancing the outcome and opportunities for those at the center.

Globalization has amplified openness, which has supported development at the cost of equity. Observed that globalization has improved the gap between haves and not, thus boosted marginalization.

Displacement The development program executed by the government and the increasing construction of develop projects always displays a massive number of poor. Tribal and weaker sections. There's result in marginalisation of already marginalised people.

Disasters or worldwide phenomena and serious challenges to progress. Social issues such as health, poverty, conflict, gender issues, education. Social exclusion and marginalization

Most Common Marginaised Groups

Women Under the influence of specific culture, historical, regional, legal factors and under different sub financial conditions, the marginalization of women can be seen from. Segregation from certain professions and occupations. It does not represent any particular caste, but it is women on the whole who are marginalised as compared to men.

Stratification on the basis of class under open system of class, vertical mobility is completely free. Movement from one class to another has no. Obstruction. Class is based on

achievement. It is determined by wealth, talent, money, power, education in Intelligence Income Etc..of an individual.

People with disabilities have had to fight against centuries of prejudice, assumptions, hurtful stereotypes, and unreasonable fears. The stigmatization of disability resulted in economic and social marginalization.

Religion: India, while declaring itself to be a secular country religion has an occurrence in countries political and public life. Religion is not considered as a private matter that can be. Eclipse. In the public arena.

Caste group: The caste system is tricked Iyarkai Social system based on the underlying philosophy of purity and pollution. The marginalization of Dalits influence all the Spears of their life. Violating basic human rights such as social, civil, political, economic, cultural rights.

Tribes: In India, the. Population of scheduled tribe is around 84.3 million and is considered to be economically and socially deprived group. They are mainly landless with little control over the resources such as land, forest, water.

An ethnic minority is a group of people that has different cultural or natural traditions from greater part of the population. The term ethnic minority refers to marginalized people of the same race. Nationality Sheer distinctive culture.

4. Provisions and Schemes

There are various commissions and committees. Formed. That made recommendations and wider consultations. On the basis of these recommendations, new policy of education was formed in 1986 and the Programme of Action was developed in 1992 which Spelled out short term, mid-term and long term measures to achieve targets as. Spelt out in national policy of education.

Add the primary and elementary level sum of such programs were District primary education programme, Server Shiksha Abhiya, Shikshakarmi Yojana., Bihar Education Project. EC, which had their own advantages and specific objectives. 5 year plans of the country have taken care of various achievements to set up, further target and allocate resources for the same sum of these important measures taken under these programs are as follows.

- Midday meal scheme.
- Educational Guarantee Scheme.
- Alternative and innovative education
- Anganwadi and Balewadi
- School and teacher grants for all the teachers.
- Incentive and remedial coaching schemes
- in-service teacher training orientation programs and workshops will be constituted
- Grant in aid.
- Vocational education and training for skill development.

These were some of the programs, but not the least. There are various education systems that are also working on it.

Eklavya Model Residential School The objective of the Eklavya model residential school is to provide quality middle and higher level education to the scheduled tribe students in the remote areas, not only to enable them to avail and reservations in higher and professional education courses and as jobs in government and private sectors, but also to have. Access to best opportunities in education at par Hostel facilities, educational loans, reservations, and scholarships

Financial assistance to NGO providing vocational training with 90% expenditure in reimbursement by the government *Schemes* under the National Backward Classes, Finance and Development Corporation to upgrade the entrepreneurial and technological skill of OBC, *reimbursement of fees* for SC and St students. Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship Scheme for those pursuing MPhil, PhD, national backward classes Finance and Department Corporation under Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, doctor Ambedkar Central Sector Scheme for Interest Subsidy on Education Loans for Overseas Education for Economic Backward Classes, Women 3600 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya. National Programme for Education for Girls at Elementary Level for the Girls in Educationally Backward Blocks

NEP-2020; Measures for coving Marginalization

An extensive document outlining the vision and foundation for India's future educational system is called the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020. It covers a range of educational issues, particularly those affecting underrepresented groups. The following are some significant ideas from NEP 2020 that directly address issues with marginalisation

Universal Education; The NEP places a strong emphasis on the requirement for an inclusive educational system that meets the various needs of all students, particularly those from underrepresented groups. It encourages the development of a setting where students with impairments have equal access to education. The provision of assistive technology and special measures to build infrastructure free from barriers are described.

Equitable Entry; The goal of the policy is to guarantee that everyone, regardless of social or economic circumstances, meets access to high-quality education. It addresses concerns with infrastructure and educational access in underdeveloped communities.

Regional Languages and Multilingualism; The NEP supports the use of regional languages as the medium of instruction, especially in the early years of education, and acknowledges the value of multilingualism. The goal is to address linguistic marginalization in this way.

Groups that are socially and economically disadvantaged; To ensure that students from socially and economically disadvantaged groups have equal chances in school, special provisions are mentioned. The importance of scholarships and other support systems is emphasized in

order to help students from disadvantaged backgrounds complete their studies.

Relevance of the Curriculum; The NEP emphasizes the importance of having a curriculum that is responsive to the socio-cultural context of the students. Students from many backgrounds, including marginalized populations, are anticipated to gain from this.

Gender Equality; The policy recognizes the value of encouraging gender equality in education. It attempts to ensure that females enroll in and remain in schools and institutions of higher education.

Sensitization and Teacher Training; The NEP acknowledges the contribution of educators in forging a welcoming and encouraging learning environment. It highlights the requirement for teacher education programs to address issues of diversity, inclusiveness, and sensitivity to the needs of students from underrepresented groups.

Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) is a focus; NEP places a strong emphasis on the value of early childhood care and education, especially for kids from underprivileged homes. It seeks to give all kids, even those from underprivileged neighborhoods, a solid foundation.

5. Analysis

The NEP 2020 is a step in the right direction toward reducing educational inequality and fostering diversity. It attempts to provide people with the skills necessary to engage in the economy by putting a priority on comprehensive education, early childhood development, and vocational training. Although the NEP tackles concerns about inclusivity, it's crucial to take into account intersectionality, or how people may experience various forms of disadvantage at once. Continued work is required to adapt educational strategies to the various requirements of marginalized groups. Disparities in education and economic marginalization are firmly established as systemic problems. Comprehensive structural improvements, such as economic policies that support equity and educational reforms that actively combat biases, are required to address these issues.

6. Conclusion

Although there has been some progress in certain areas, even with some affirmative changes, the standard of living of marginalized communities has not improved yet. Equality and nondiscrimination are major human rights principles that are directly concerned with education. 8 Have the duty to put into action these principles at the national level, but laws can prevent legal discrimination and create an environment that fosters greater equity.

It is crucial to remember that the effective implementation of these policies will call for coordinated efforts from numerous stakeholders, including governmental organizations, academic institutions, and the general public. A commitment to addressing marginalization issues and advancing an inclusive and equitable educational system in India is shown in the NEP 2020.

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