

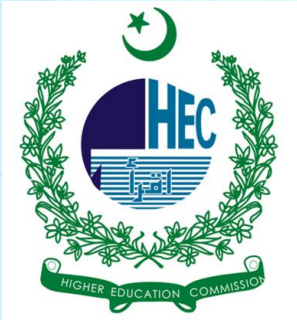
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**FROM PERIPHERY TO MARGINALIZATION: A FAILED STRUGGLE OF  
THE PROTAGONIST IN NITA PROSE'S *THE MAID***



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**Abstract**

The study has been detected by the lines of major studies of neurodiversity and disability, the main role of Nita Prose's novel *The Maid*, which highlighted its transfer towards deep attendance from the social circle. By analyzing cognitive differences and social challenges, the research examines how its neurodegeneration supports its isolation in both personal and institutional settings. The study has further investigated Molly's neuroscience throat investigations with factors such as gender, class, and social expectations, urging how this overlapping identity develops its background. Using the theories from neurodiversity and disability studies, research estimates the critical representation of Neurodivergent roles in contemporary literature and reflects how this image affects public impression. Furthermore, this study has discussed a broad social structure that fails to adjust to Neurodivergent persons, thus strengthening exclusion and weaknesses. Through the close reading of *The Maid*, this investigation targets contributing to nudity, representation, and contradictory ongoing dialogue and presenting insights into the living experiences of individuals who exist outside the standard knowledge framework. Finally, this study has called for a more complete and thoughtful understanding of neurodivergence in both literature and society, and advocates are advocated to recognize and respect knowledge diversity rather than to back it.

**Keywords:** Neurodiversity, Marginalization, Disability Studies, Neurodivergent Characters, Intersectionality, Cognitive Differences, Nita Prose, the *Maid*, Social Exclusion, Literary Representation.

**Introduction of the Research**

Critical Disability Studies (CDS) focuses on the social model of disability, which differentiates between loss (biological status) and disability (socially created obstacles). As Mike Oliver (1990) argues, disability results from a society that fails to adjust to human diversity. The CDS proceeds by integrating postmodern and important principles, analyzing how disability, strength, and representation contribute to the production of disability.

In CDS, the neurodiversity paradigm, termed by Connected Singer (1999), retains

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autism as autism and retains ADHD as natural diversities instead of deficits. The singer posits that the stringent definition of the prevalence of society retains marginalized individuals who deviate neurologically. It develops neurodiversity as a social justice movement, stressing systemic changes instead of personal generalization. Lenard J. Davis (1995) criticizes the cultural construction of the general status as a statistical average that excludes the disabled and Neurodivergent bodies. His concept of criteria—imagination, ideal citizen—explains how institutions apply conformity and punishment. Foucault (1977) the principles of monitoring and discipline are also important, as they explain how institutional power applies norms and Neurodivergent individuals appear as "unusual" or problematic.

## **Understanding Molly through Significant Disability and Neurodiversity Lenses**

The port these symptoms align with the autism spectrum profile, although the novel avoids formal diagnosis. From the perspective of a CD and neurodiversity, this ambiguity criticizes how society does not diagnose and produce disability.

Molly's marginalization in *The Maid* is not from cognitive loss but from the social norms around communication and behavior, her misleading. His literal interpretation of the language and difficulty in reading satire or deception has excelled him in a world that often depends on subtlety and mystical signs. Instead of being accepted for his simple nature, Molly is often misunderstood, and his intentions are said to be wrong. This misunderstanding contributes to his wrong implication in a crime, as other people interpret his honest behavior either as suspicious or naive and do not see the integrity of their actions.

(Walker, 2021) This work also successfully offer both a powerful guide for exploring one's on neurodivergence and neuroqueering practice.. Molly may be a terrific example of this occasion. Instead of being visible as an able and devoted employee, she is reduced to a cartoon of the shape of neurotypical faith. His voice is seen by using the most important testimonies, which are humans around him. Finally, his journey within the novel is one of his identity and organizes the business enterprise and shows that his experienced variations are not shortcomings but equally valid methods to enroll in the arena. His tale demands that readers evaluate how society treats folks who do not fit the standards.

Molly's role as a maid is already keeping her on the margins of society because of

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class hierarchy, but it is her neurological abnormalities that elaborate on her social boycott. While his profession makes him almost invisible to the rich guests of the hotel, his difficulties with social communication distinguish him, making him a simple target of misunderstanding and exploitation. Critical Disability Studies (CDS) emphasizes that disability is not experienced in isolation but is complicated at the intersections between different social categories such as class, gender, and neurodiversity.

Molly's experience reflects these layered margins. As a working-class woman who communicates and treats the world in different ways, she is often rejected, misunderstood, or ignored. Identity will become an area where many styles of social prejudice change, which increases vulnerability. Still, through her flexibility and growing self-know-how, Molly starts off evolving to task those obstacles and claims her right vicinity in history.

## **A Consistent Struggle of the Protagonist with Reference to Marginalization in Nita Prose's *The Maid***

In recent years, literature has focused its focus on representing the marginalized persons of society. Fiction acts as a powerful lens through which readers can check the underlying structures shaping our social and cultural environment. Throughout the literary history, the authors have discovered how psychological, social and economic systems border individuals; often highlight the characters who struggle to meet social expectations. This fantasy picture pays attention to the unseen forces that shape everyday life.

Nita Prose's first novel, gives an example of the subject through the character of Molly Gray. One challenge in providing an adequate definition of physical disability is that of unifying the heterogeneous bodily conditions that count as disabilities. . (Jenkins & Webster, 2020) Molly acts as a hotel maid and faces difficulties in explaining social signals, body language and rhetorical speech. As a result, she often describes the intentions of the people around her. Already in social separation, Molly's life becomes even more uncertain when she gets involved in an investigation into a murder. Instead of receiving support, he quickly becomes the goal of doubt and defects.

Although The Made has been formed as a comfortable mystery, his story has an

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important social comment. The novel closely criticizes methods in which modern society often fails to adjust or understand people who process the world differently. Molly's experience offers lenses through which systematic failures are examined that maintain emission and strengthen the social classification. His story encourages readers to consider the human value of wrongdoing and the importance of real inclusion. Through this statement, the novel not only incorporates readers into a confused plot, but also invites deep consideration to the consequences of the real world of sympathy, acceptance and backwardness.

Molly Gray usually exhibits the characteristics associated with neurodiversion, though the novel never formally labels its condition. She interprets the language, strives to read social gestures, and faces challenges in navigating daily conversations. These traits separate them from their peers and put them in stress with social expectations. In a world that gives concessions to specific forms of communication and behavior, Molly is often misunderstood, dismissed or made a goat. By social principles, its incompetence not only isolates it but also makes it an easy suspect when a hotel is a crime. He is not because of the evidence but because his behavior is considered unusual.

This study reviews that the role of Molly Gray reflects the broader topics of prejudice and structural backwardness. His journey highlights how the social system creates individual identity, especially for those who deviate from principle standards. As Molly is looking for acceptance and relationship, she repeatedly faces obstacles that reflect the limits of a society that often ignores nerve diversion. His story explains how wrong understanding and emission can strengthen the cycle of strangers and prevent personal development.

Molly is perceived as "different" in a society that places high value on interpersonal communication and emotional intelligence. Her neurodivergent traits—such as literal interpretations of language, difficulty recognizing social cues, and a strong adherence to routines—set her apart. Compounding this is her position as a hotel maid, a role often undervalued and overlooked in the hospitality industry. Despite the essential nature of her work, Molly frequently faces exclusion, pity, or suspicion from both guests and authority figures. Her interactions with people in positions of power expose a deeply embedded social hierarchy where genuine

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connection is rarely established, and responses to her are often manipulative or dismissive rather than compassionate.

Molly's backwardness is more structural than social. He lacks the social capital to effectively defend himself against misconduct or false accusations. The novel criticizes a society that permanently fails to adjust or understand people who are not by the dominant principles. By presenting a statement through Molly's point of view, *The Maid* readers encourage the readers to review the hidden systems that maintain social emissions, and even the worldly confrontation supports different people. BELAMGHARI, (2015) argues that the subaltern, for Spivak, cannot speak because they do not have the means that can allow them to. They are, in a way or another, constructed by some discourse that they unintentionally work to promote

Even when they try to speak or emphasize themselves, their voices are often ignored or invalid. Molly Gray, as shown in *The Maid*, clarifies this dynamic. He constantly his sovereignty tries to emphasize, express his intentions and respond to the allegations. Yet his efforts are often rejected or viewed with doubt. Its neuro-diversion, in conjunction with her profession, leaves it soundless within the strict rating of both the hotel and the wider society.

Despite these challenges, Molly has not been shown helpless. She demonstrates intelligence, consciousness and remarkable flexibility. However, his confidence and sincerity are often exploited. His top officers doubt his abilities, his colleagues take advantage of his limited social awareness, and others fail to take it seriously. The speaker claims with moral support that uneducated and powerless people have been removed as well as disappeared illegally. Molly asks an important question people who live on the margin line, do not express anything according to their own will or they have no road map to recognize and respond to them?

Through Molly's story, Nita Prose offers a powerful criticism of social and institutional systems that maintain inequality. The novel becomes more than a case. It acts as a reflection of systematic shortcomings that affect people who are not in line with standard expectations. It challenges readers to consider that we are in everyday interactions do you explain value, participation and dignity?

From a social point of view, Understanding Care, Welfare and Community provide an integrated, multidisciplinary overview of the many different aspects of community

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care. It is appropriate for students and professionals following a wide range of courses in social work, nursing, care, health, social policy, medicine, and voluntary work and welfare services. Goffman describes notoriety as social processes in which people who showcase the characteristics of social principles are bad identity are assigned to them. This framework helps to explain how people around him treat Molly. Although she is honest, diligent, and cautious, these qualities - combined with her extraordinary social behavior - mark her as different and force others to make an unfair decision. Its communication problems are considered strange rather than looked at through the lens of understanding.

Instead of appreciating its integrity, fellow workers chat, exclude it, and reinforce its external status. Even his boss, who relies on his reliable task, works very little to offer social or emotional support. This backwardness is not created by clear oppression, but from deeply deep social principles that reduce the gap. Goffman's analysis suggests that people like Molly are not seen as a whole. Instead, their identity is less than the traits that society finds uncomfortable or unfamiliar. These notorious ideas make Molly emotionally and socially isolated. The difference between his behaviors, despite being harmless, becomes a hindrance to the connection and identity. In this way, Goffman's theory offers a powerful lens to understand how a society can punish the difference, even when there is no danger.

Although Molly makes a sincere effort to live, to remain by social principles, people around her are constantly regarded as an outsider. It reflects the theory of Judith Butler that identity is not a fixed attribute, but rather the formation of something by repeated behavior associated with social expectations. Molly tries to perform the routine by imitating socially accepted behavior, but her efforts are often misunderstood or rejected as unnatural. His incompetence in fully embracing these principles highlights how strict and unforgivable the social standards can be - especially for those who strive to understand or transmit them. Acceptance, in this context, is almost impossible, and Molly's struggle illustrates the emotional tool to meet the expectations of society when one's efforts are never considered appropriate. His experience illustrates the harsh consequences of not performing identity in the same way that society considers "correct".

The novel also resonates with the concept of Kimberly Crane Shaw, which detects

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different forms of discrimination - based on gender, class, race, and nervous diversity - backwardness and acceleration. Molly is affected by several layers of damage. As a working-class woman who is employed in a low-status profession, she is often ignored or dismissed. Its speculated neuroscience - which appears through its literal thinking and social discomfort - makes it more isolated. Due to the lack of a nearby family and having few friends, she is particularly prone to misunderstanding, manipulation and sacrifice. Because it does not meet the traditional standards of normal, it is ignored and is extremely visible - only when it hurts or when something goes wrong.

Molly's concern is not just a reflection of his challenges - it indicates wide social failures. The emission method works through the dynamics of the workplace, everyday interaction and institutional methods. Social values are often determined by appearance and compatibility, not by honesty or effort. In this system, people like Molly - who live honestly and adhere to the rules - can still find themselves backward and misunderstood. This novel criticizes the usual narrow definitions and raises questions about the standards through which society gives respect and respect.

The Regency Grand Hotel, where Molly works, is more than just a setting - it represents the strength, layout and image system. It is a place where status, appearance and classification are dominated. Each detail is designed to affect, yet there is a firmly controlled environment below this shiny surface that rules all entering. The staff is expected to disappear while maintaining perfection. As a domestic employee, Molly's status is close to the private lives of the rich, yet she is considered invisible. He has access to the places of power but he loses his privileges.

Michelle Fuko's ideas about surveillance and discipline are especially suitable for understanding this environment. The hotel resembles a Panopticon, where behavior is constantly monitored and implemented by unclear rules. For anyone like Molly - who struggles with social indicators - it is especially difficult to visit this environment. Performing its incompetence by social expectations weakens it in a deviation sentence. When a crisis comes, it is quickly made a goat - not because of any evidence, but because its difference makes it an easy target. The hotel, in the obsession of maintaining its appearance, becomes against those who disrupt its order.



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It reveals uniformity and punishes the difference, turning the workplace into a net for a person who does not fit this template.

The novel also criticizes a broader power structure such as the police and the corporate system, which shows how these organizations often fail to protect the needy. These systems have been presented as indifferent, which is related to maintaining more stagnation than achieving real justice. When a hotel is troubled, Molly is easily accused - not because of her actions, but because she lacks the tools and social leverage to defend herself.

Bourdieu, (1986) Social capital is examined in terms of leading theorists of the concept and contrasted with Bourdieu's version. The implications of these interpretations are explored with respect to policy aimed at enhancing 'social capital' in educational contexts. Molly, who comes from a working-class background and does not have access to these forms of capital, is backward from the beginning. She does not understand how to play the game, which makes it easier to back up and manipulate it.

This statement is parallel to the conditions of the real world, in which people in the background are targeted by legal or institutional systems due to a lack of resources or social support. The novel has closely revealed that these systems are not neutral - they protect those who are privileged, while often failing the weak. Molly's story reflects a major social problem: Justice, while the most promised, is often inaccessible to those who do not have power.

This study detects the role of Molly Gray in the *Maid of Nita* Prose, highlighting how its imagery reflects the broader social issues of backwardness and emission. Molly works as a maid at a luxurious Regency Grand Hotel, yet she is far from a normal employee. Its personality is defined by a strong moral compass, a love of structure and cleanliness, and difficulty in translating social gestures. Although she is proud of her work and wants to properly everything, her attitude often separates her, which makes her suffer from misunderstandings and unfair behavior. In understanding the hidden meaning in social interactions, the incompetence of Molly is isolated and exposed to her feelings, especially in her fellow workers.

Despite her integrity and dedication, Molly is treated as if she were not fully belonging. His literal thinking style and the strict restriction of the laws make it a

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simple sacrifice when it comes to complications. Instead of supporting or embracing, it is pushed to the margin. His physical proximity with the hotel's elite guests is clearly contradictory to his social hidden, emphasizing the disparity between appearance and reality.

Molly's journey reflects more than individual struggles. It criticizes the ways of treating people in society who do not comply with the narrow standards of its routine. Its role shows how individuals - whether nerve change, socio-economic status, or social strangeness - are often unfairly decided or excluded. Through the experiments of the radish, the novel focuses on the subtle forms of emission that remain in everyday settings.

In the MAID, the development of Molly charts the path of a person considered an outsider through numerous social and institutional obstacles. His story shows how society ignores or rejects those who talk, think or behave in a different way than expected. Although he is honest, diligent and loyal, these powers are often shaken by his struggle to translate social conditions. Instead of praising her qualities, Molly is often misunderstood, isolated or exploited.

Its experience acts as a broad interpretation of the failure of the social structure to adjust the difference. Molly's disqualification puts it at an important loss in following non-written social principles - especially when she gets involved in a criminal investigation. Instead of obtaining support or fair behavior, it is soon suspected and fixed, which makes it clear how institutions can be biased against those who do not correspond to traditional molds. This mobility suggests that the system - whether in the workplace or in justice - often serves people who ignore those who do not do the major expectations that do not.

This study uses the role of Molly as a lens through which social emissions and isolation are evaluated. Throughout his story, readers observe how different people - due to nervous change, class background, or social behavior - constantly face obstacles to understanding, participation and justice. Molly's silent power and flexibility highlights both its internal commitment and the need for more comprehensive society. His journey encourages readers to consider how we treat people who easily do not fit and recognize hidden conflicts that many suffer quietly.

This novel offers tremendous criticism about how society often responds to the

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difference, even when there is honesty and effort with this difference. Molly is a central personality - a hard-working, moral maid who has a strong sense of right and wrong. Her potential Neurotherapy diversion affects how she interacts and interacts with others. Instead of gaining sympathy or acceptance, she often suffers from doubt and loneliness. When there is a crime in the hotel, Molly becomes an easy suspect - not because of proof, but because her uniqueness weakens it. His story exposes the dangers of a world that punishes rather than accepts the difference.

Molly's efforts to fit into the world around her around her world - justifying humility, and trying to avoid conflict - just make it more invisible. Despite her obedience and dedication to her work, she is misunderstood, because these qualities do not lead to honor or protection.

Instead of recognizing his hard work, Molly becomes weak. In a society, the inability to defend themselves that appreciates smooth communication and compatibility highlights the challenges that do not fit easily to those who do not fit in certain social molds. Their experiences clarify the difficulty in finding security or justice in a world that often fails to protect people who do not meet social expectations.

Molly's story reflects a traumatic truth: Even when people try to reconcile, they can only be excluded or abused because they can only be separated. The novel criticizes a society that values the role and compatibility of sympathy. It highlights the ongoing struggle of the marginalists and reminds us how easily society can ignore or harm those who do not fit into it.

This situation is in line with the concept of social emissions, where individuals are not only backward because they do not meet social expectations, but also because they are deprived of access to power, resources and identity. As note that those who are poor for at least five years or more are very unlikely to escape this situation. Exclusion dynamics are not as precise as this, but numerous studies of people who are unemployed for a year or more document the increasing difficulty they experience in ever finding a job again. H. Silver, (2007) most theorists maintain that social exclusion is a process, not only the condition reflecting the outcome of that process. Yet few, if any, people ever reach the ultimate end of the imagined trajectory. There are no formal 'exclusion thresholds' to cross, as exist for poverty.

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In addition, the study examines how the procedure of law enforcement agencies and other government agencies contributes to the backwardness of Molly. As the story comes out, it becomes clear that the purpose of these systems was to protect people - such as the police - just expulsion. Molly's difficulty in understanding and responding to social gestures works against her. She strives to reveal herself, and her actions are often misinterpreted. Instead of seeking help or sympathy, its differences are used against it. It is suspected, his words are misunderstood, and his behavior is seen as strange or fraudulent.

(H. Silver, 2007) theory of normal social construction is relevant here. Society creates strict definitions of things that are considered ordinary and punish those who deviate from these principles. Molly's role challenges these expectations - her "acting" method is considered out of place in moments of stress. His disqualification in defending himself in a manner that is considered acceptable by others causes him to label himself as guilty or strange. Instead of recognizing its confusion and silence as a symptom of discomfort, they are interpreted as a wrongdoing indicator.

Molly's experiments show a bitter fact: backward people are often silenced by systems that claim to provide justice. Instead of seeing or seeing as a person needed, Molly was dismissed and almost condemned. His story reflects on how people who are communicating differently or by the anticipated social behavior are often ignored, misunderstood or silenced. The novel criticizes how regular definitions can result in improper behavior, especially within powerful institutions.

This study also reveals the emotional loss of radish loneliness and isolation. He finds it difficult to install deep, meaningful links and often experiences emotional and social isolation. Its difficulty in translating social gestures, combined with the lack of a reliable support network, increases its sense of strain. Without a real human relationship, Molly not only becomes more isolated but also becomes less capable of dealing with the challenges she encounters. This emotional distance illustrates its ongoing struggle and accelerates the feelings of its invisibility.

The concept of (Holmes, 2021) I would like to suggest that in spite of the broad historical conceptions of anxiety, some level of consistency may be found in contemporary psychoanalytic definitions of anxiety and its related disorders that will help to provide a better understanding of the basis for the collective experience of

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anxiety in modernity. The concept of emotional labor provides a useful lens for understanding how Molly's work as a maid is helpful in her emotional stress. As part of his job, it is expected to maintain a cheerful, polite behavior, regardless of its true emotions. This emotional effort requires that he suppress his true emotions and offer a version of his own that is in line with the expectations of others. This connection between Molly's inner world and the public personality causes emotional fatigue and increases the feelings of loneliness. Given its pre-existing isolation, the emotional labor of self-pursuing a socially acceptable version deepens its sense of ignorance.

This research examines the role of Molly Gray in *The Med* and argues that the novel offers more than a simple secret. It provides an important reflection of how society treats people who are not in accordance with traditional principles. Molly, which is socially strange and often misunderstood, becomes a sign of how people with disagreement are backward, justice and neglect. Its struggle is not the result of effort or lack of intelligence, but is the result of a world that fails to adjust or recognize neuro-diversity. Instead of gaining support, Molly is often considered or exploited, highlights how social structures fail to help people who are not in line with anticipated social attitudes.

As a maid, Molly's role highlights the most ignored wages involved in care and service work. His commitment to treating, discipline, and respecting others often does not pay attention to anyone, reflecting how little society values such work. Despite the efforts to maintain dignity in both his personal and professional life, Molly often faces people who exploit her credibility without offering the same idea in return. The novel refers to the subtle but permanent methods in which inequality works - not only through dramatic events, but in everyday moments where people like Molly are considered ignorant or misunderstood. Through our experiences, *The maid* invites readers to consider how we value people and recognize the silent injustice made in everyday life.

Naughty Neeta Prose's *Maid* (2022) is a mystery novel that not only discovers a whorery conspiracy but also a deep theme of marginalization, identity, social exclusion, and personal flexibility. Through the unique story voice of Maoli Gray, a maid working in a reputed hotel, prose presents a rich character study of someone who is socially misunderstood yet is ethically straightforward. The novel offers book

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lovers to see the world through the lens of someone stressed to explain social rules and how the people of society provide a healthy and fascinating angle on the people of society.

## **Narrative Voice and Characterization**

The voice of Molly Gray controls the fiction. His manner of speaking is formal, literally and emotionally aloof, which highlights his social challenges. From the start, she tells us, I am not like most people. I struggle to interpret expressions and social cues (prose four). This self-focus makes his assertion reliable in each fact and incredible in interpretation, which provides pressure to the mystery and intensity of his man or woman. Her passion for hygiene, order, and recurring no longer most effectively defines her position as a maid but also reflects her internal want for clarity and control in a chaotic world.

## **Theme of Social Marginalization**

Molly's position as a maid places her inside the margins of the resort's social hierarchy, as she sees the whole lot and is hardly ever visible. This being unseen is summed up whilst she says, I am your maid. I know so much about you. But when you leave your room, you don't even know my name (Prose 5). Even though she is the only one who cleans up after the guests of the motel, she is of little importance in line with her visitors, and this exemplifies the general subject matter of the way society devalues career employees and others who do not follow its norms.

## **Identity and Misunderstanding**

A significant topic inside the novel is the assumption and judgment of others about a way to understand and act in the direction of Molly, which frequently results in inappropriate treatment. For example, she is the leading suspect in a homicide investigation due to her awkwardness and inability to shield herself from her very own conduct: People don't understand me. But they pretend they do, and that's the problem (Prose 118). The source of her weakness lies now not inside the moral guilt she feels or regrets approximately no longer being able to coherently explain her to individuals who misread her actions. This shows the trend of society to punish those who no longer fit into the acceptable way of speaking or behaving, each of which imitates a background of cultural norms.

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## **Symbolism and Setting**

In *The Maid*, the resort serves as more than just a backdrop for the story; it symbolizes the ordered shape of a society composed of roles, exercises, and rules. To Molly, the eye to reserve, cleanliness and tidiness in her cleansing represent her aspiration to restore order and cleanliness to her messy international. The acquainted maxim she recites, A clean room is a clean mind, displays her painting ethic and also her technique for managing (Prose 24). The personal messes she notes within the rooms constitute the moral messes and corruption she sees in the guests—as opposed to Molly's simplicity and honesty.

## **Quotation and Analysis**

One of the most impactful repeated lines in the novel are I am your maid. I know about your mess. I know what you try to hide (Prose 5). It functions both literally and metaphorically. In a literal sense, Molly is aware of the physical messes guests leave behind, and on a metaphorical level, she is aware of their secrets, hypocrisies, and compromises. Molly is also ironic in that, while she gets categorized as weird or incompetent, in many ways, she sees more of the truth than most people can. It emphasizes her ability to piece together the personal lives of others while often finding her left out of (social) inclusion.

## **Resolution and Growth**

Through the narrative, it is easy to see Molly's transformation from an innocent, isolated child to someone who has a feel for the price of friendship, belief, and self-esteem. Her growing friendship with characters like Mr. Preston and Juan Manuel shows that she isn't always alone. As she thinks again at the end, I used to believe I had to handle everything by myself. But now I know, even the maid can ask for help (Prose 269). This marks her emotional growth and the elusive reclaiming of her organization.

*The Maid* is an expressive and well-deliberate novel that uses the unknown style as a full structure to study important questions about marginalization, mistakes, and quiet elasticity. The reader can be underestimated by Molly Gray, marginalized to become the moral center of the story, but Neeta Prose surprises the reader that the person who is through Molly. Through the Moly character, Neeta works, but in a systematic way, as her society does. How we are related to the people who cannot

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fulfill our expectations and how many of us in our lives chase many people in our lives—we live in those living people. This novel makes us investigate how ideal behavior, ideal intelligence, and standard values create social criteria that determine how we do justice as their lives are not 'other.

### **Discussion**

Neeta Prosa's maid Molly offers a compelling tale of Molly Gray, a hero in the social circumference due to her separate cognitive and behavioral signs and symptoms. Through the lens of neurodiversity, which is within the critical disability study, Molly's visit shows how neurodivergent people are often misunderstood, excluded, and excluded by important social structures that prefer neurotypical behavior.

Molly's traits—such as her problem with social cues, her desire for workouts, and her literal interpretation of language—advocate that she is neurodivergent, probably autistic, even though the unconventional in no way presents a scientific label. This ambiguity highlights a broader difficulty in society where many neurodivergent individuals continue to be undiagnosed or misinterpreted, leading to miscommunication and exclusion (Kapp et al., 2013). Molly is judged no longer on her intentions or individuality but on her incapacity to comply with predicted social behaviors, reinforcing what Nick Walker (2021) describes as the marginalization of neurodivergent people based on “normative” assumptions.

(Ekers & Loftus, 2008) One concerns the matter of socionatures; the other concerns the operation and establishment of power within liberal, capitalist social formations. Through mobilising some of the recent writings on the political ecology of water, we seek to show how an engagement with Gramscian and Foucauldian work on power could be mutually beneficial for both areas of research. Her cognitive variations make her hyper-seen, and when a murder takes place, she will become a smooth suspect. This displays how institutions regularly fail to guard neurodivergent people and, as a substitute, position them as threats because of a lack of knowledge and accommodation (Goodley, 2014).

In addition, the margins of Molly are not only shaped by the neurodivian gangs but also by gender and class. As a maid of the working class, she remains in a low position in both social and professional hierarchy. His voice is often rejected, and his prize is completely associated with his labor. The intersection of these identities



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distinguishes the separation of Neurodivergent, gaunt, female, and working-class unit and reflects a marginalized nature (Garland-Tomson, 2002). Although the novel ends up finding some support and determination for Moli, this success is random with the intervention of others instead of the system that accepts its inherent value. His battle is not one of personal failure but a system that is unhappy and reluctant to understand or incorporate brains that perform various functions. Davis (1995) the concept of society naturally incorporates those who come out of its narrow boundaries.

To end, Molly's history stresses the total to learn about extra design and neurodiversity. This requires situations that do not forget the readers how institutions and social norms contribute to the marginalization of people like Molly and to consider a more inclusive international community where difference is not tolerated but valued.

## **Conclusion**

The study was reviewed by Molly Gray's journey in Nita Prose's *The Maid*, which focused on its movement from social circle to deep backward. Through the lenses of neurodiversity and delicate disability studies, research showed how Morley's cognitive differences, literal thinking, and social challenges led to its exploitation and emissions. Instead of supporting its environment, Molly suffered misunderstanding, hero distortions, and systemic neglect, which highlighted the failure to accommodate the Neurodivergent people of society. The study also revealed how gender and class factors further accelerated Molly's background, giving an example of complex intervals that could cause an individual's weakness.

Molly's story reflects the wider facts of many nervous people who struggle for recognition and respect in strict social systems. Finally, this research emphasizes the importance of creating more comprehensive structures that accept academic diversity. As shown by *Maid*, literature can reinforce harmful stereotypes or challenge social theories and create them. Molly's role invites readers to review their assumptions about normal and difference. Accepting and valuing neurodiversity is very important not only in fiction but also in everyday life to form a society where all kinds of human experiences are respected and protected.

The primary aim of this research is to try the function of Molly Gray, which employs

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the lines of the central character in *Maid* by Nita Prose, neurodiversity, and sensitive disability studies in *Maiden*. This research aims to find out how Molly's neurodegeneration, such as its literal thinking and strange social pin, is how it sustains its backwardness. It will also examine how its social structures, such as its workplace and legal institutions, like its social isolation and weakness, additionally; the study seeks to test neurodegeneration, gender, and class through the form of Molly's experiences. It will estimate how these elements get to deepen their emissions. In this research, the picture of Neurodivergent roles in literature is also meant to revisit the picture of Neurodivergent roles in literature with emphasis on powers and borders in Molly's portrayal. Further, this research seeks to shed light on consciousness of the significance of embracing H and fostering a more inclusive society. Last but not least, this study has tried to add to the ongoing controversial discussions in the arena of Neurodivergent people encountering challenges to the work of Neurodivergent individuals, the theory of Neurodivergent diversity, and the ongoing controversial debates in the literary representation of backward identities.

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