

CIVICS

Chapter 7: Confronting Marginalisation



Important Questions

Multiple Choice Questions-

Question 1. Which term is meant 'broken' and is used deliberately and actively by groups to highlight the centuries of discrimination they have experienced within the caste system?

- (a) Ostracise
- (b) Dalit
- (c) Assertive
- (d) Confront

Question 2. Who, being an Adivasis, activist, has also pointed out that one of the violators of Constitutional rights guaranteed to tribal people are governments in the various States of India?

- (a) C.K. Janu
- (b) Rathnam
- (c) Kabir
- (d) Soyrabai

Question 3. In which year did the government passed the Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act.

- (a) In 1991
- (b) In 1992
- (c) In 1993
- (d) In 1990

Question 4. When was the Act framed in response to demands made by Dalits and others that the government must take seriously the ill treatment and humiliation Dalits and tribal groups face in everyday life?

- (a) In 1989
- (b) In 1970
- (c) In 1980
- (d) In 2003

Question 5. Which article of the Indian Constitution States that untouchability has been abolished.

- (a) Art 18
- (b) Art 19
- (c) Art 16

(d) Art 17

Question 6. What do you mean by Ostracise?

(a) Banish Individual or group

(b) Banish Caste

(c) Banish religion

(d) None of these

Question 7. What is meant by the term 'Assertive'?

(a) Those never express themselves

(b) Those oppose every concept

(c) Those express themselves strongly

(d) None of these

Question 8. What was abolished according to Article 17 of the Constitution states?

(a) Trafficking

(b) Beggar

(c) Untouchability

(d) Employment of children below ten years of age.

Question 9. Reservations play an important role in providing social justice to:

(a) Adivasis

(b) Dalits

(c) Muslims

(d) Both a and b

Question 10. What are the names of manual scavengers in different parts of the India?

(a) Bhangis in Gujarat

(b) Pakhis in Andhra Pradesh

(c) Sikkaliars in Tamil Nadu.

(d) All of these

Question 11. According to which Article of the Indian Constitution states the abolished of the Untouchability?

(a) Article 20

(b) Article 25

(c) Article 18

(d) Article 21

Question 12. Who was an Adivasi activist has pointed encroachers of Timber merchants and Paper mill owners?

- (a) C K Janu
- (b) Chokhamela
- (c) kabir
- (d) None of these

Question 13. Who was the religious minorities in India?

- (a) Sikh
- (b) Muslim
- (c) Jain
- (d) All of these

Question 14. who was the wife of Bhakti poet Chokhamela?

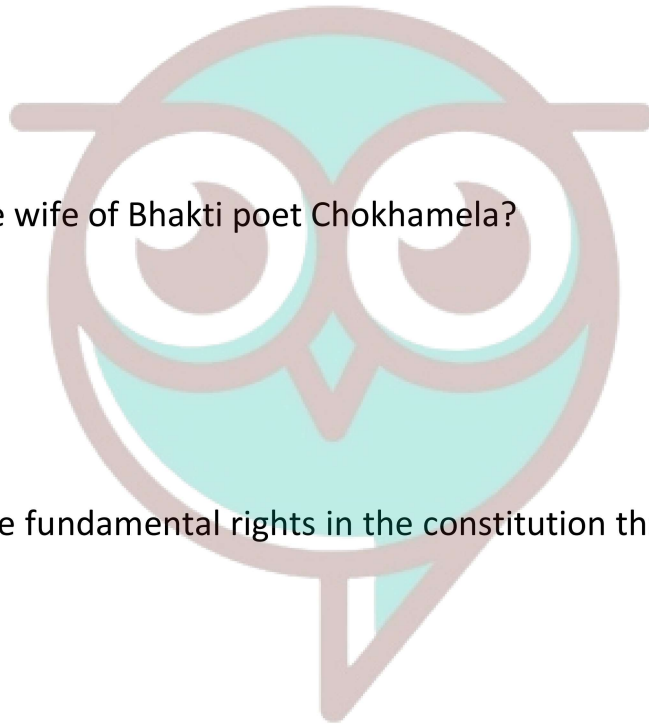
- (a) Soyra bai
- (b) Chandra
- (c) Knata bai
- (d) None of these

Question 15. What are the fundamental rights in the constitution that are treated with dignity and equality?

- (a) Right to Equality
- (b) Right to freedom
- (c) Both a and b
- (d) None of these

Very Short:

1. Who was Soyrabai?
2. Name two distinct cultural and religious groups in the country.
3. How does our Constitution ensure cultural justice to minority groups?
4. What is government's reservation policy?
5. For admission to colleges, especially to institutes of professional education, governments define a set of 'cut-off' marks. What does this mean?
6. Why is Kabir's poetry sung and appreciated by Dalits and marginalised groups even today?
7. Who was Rathnam?
8. Which ritual did he refuse to perform?



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9. What shocked the powerful castes?

10. Why did Rathnam file a complaint under the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act?

Short Questions:

1. What are the ways in which marginalized communities tried to overcome the discriminations they faced?
2. What did the marginal groups rely on to protect themselves from continued exploitation by other groups?
3. What are the seven rights stated in the Indian constitution?
4. What is 'untouchability', and who were called 'untouchables'?
5. Mention 4 untouchable practices
6. What is the 'Reservation Policy'?
7. What is the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) ?

Long Questions:

1. What does government do to promote social justice among Dalits and Adivasis?
2. How does government's reservation policy work?
3. How did Kabir look at the division in society in India?
4. What happened in parts of southern India into 1970s and 1980s? Or What did Dalit groups do in 1970s and 1980s to assert their rights?
5. Who is C.K. Janu? According to her how do governments violate the rights of tribal people?

Answer Key:

MCQ:

1. (b) Dalit
2. (a) C.K. Janu
3. (c) In 1993
4. (a) In 1989
5. (d) Art 17
6. (a) Banish Individual or group
7. (c) Those express themselves strongly
8. (c) Untouchability

9. (d) Both a and b
- 10.(d) All of these
- 11.(d) Article 21
- 12.(a) C K Janu
- 13.(d) All of these
- 14.(a) Soyra bai
- 15.(c) Both a and b

Very Short Answer:

1. She belonged to the Mahar caste.
2. Muslims and Parsis.
3. Our Constitution ensures cultural justice to minority groups by granting them Cultural and Educational Rights.
4. Government's reservation policy reserves seats in education and government employment for Dalits and Adivasis.
5. This means that not all Dalit and tribal candidates can qualify for admission, but only those who have done well and secured marks above the cut-off point.
6. It is because Kabir's poetry brings out the powerful idea of the equality of all human beings and their labour.
7. Rathnam was a twenty years old engineering student. He belonged to a Dalit Family.
8. He refused the ritual of washing the feet of priests with and then bathing in that water.
9. A Dalit young boy like Rathnam dared to refuse to perform the age-old ritual.
10. He filed a complaint under this Act to protest against the domination and violence of the powerful caste in his village.

Short Answer:

Ans: 1. The marginalized communities tried many ways to overcome the discrimination they faced. They are:

- Religious solace
- Armed struggle
- Self improvement
- Education
- Economic progress.

Ans: 2. Marginal groups relied on the Constitution of India and the Judiciary System to protect them from continued exploitation by other groups.

Ans: 3. The seven fundamental rights are:

1. Right to equality
2. Right to freedom
3. Right against exploitation
4. Right to freedom of religion
5. Cultural and educational rights
6. Right to constitutional remedies
7. Right to Life and personal liberty.

Ans: 4. Untouchability is the individual discrimination against certain classes of persons.

Dalits are sometimes called Untouchables. Untouchables are regarded as 'low caste' and have been marginalized for centuries.

Ans: 5. Some untouchable practices are :-

- (i) Segregation in seating and food arrangements in village functions and festivals
- (ii) Prohibited from entering into village temples
- (iii) Separate burial grounds
- (iv) No access to village's wells and ponds.

Ans: 6. Reservation Policy confirms that a percentage of seats are reserved in the public sector units, union and state civil services, union and state government departments and in all public and private educational institutions, except in the religious/ linguistic minority educational institutions, for the socially and educationally backward classes of citizens or the Scheduled Castes and Tribes who were inadequately represented in these services and institutions.

Ans: 7. The central government passed the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006. The Act states that the injustice meted out to the Adivasis must be undone. This Act recognises their right to their homestead, cultivable and grazing land and to non-timber forest produce. It points out that the rights of forest dwellers include conservation of forests and bio-diversity.

Long Answer:

Ans: 1. (a) Both state and central governments create specific schemes for implementation in tribal areas or in areas that have a high Dalit population. For instance, the government provides for free or subsidised hostels for students of Dalit and Adivasi communities so that they can avail of education facilities that are not be available in their localities.

(b) Government's reservation policy is a very significant way to promote social justice among Dalits and Adivasis. Under this policy seats are reserved in education and government's employment for them.

Ans: 2. Governments across the country have their own list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and backward and most backward castes. The central government too

has its list. Students applying to educational institutions and those applying for posts in government are expected to furnish proof of their caste and tribe certificates. If a particular Dalit caste or a certain tribe is on the government list, then a candidate from that caste or tribe can avail of the benefit of reservation.

Ans: 3. Kabir strongly criticised caste system in his poetry. He attacked those who attempted to define individuals on the basis of their religious and caste identities. In his view every person had the ability to reach the highest level of spiritual salvation and deep knowledge within themselves through their own experience. His poetry brings out the powerful idea of the equality of all human beings and their labour. He writes about valuing the work of the ordinary potter, the weaver and the woman carrying the water pot—labour that in his poetry becomes the basis of understanding the entire universe.

Ans: 4. During 1970s and 1980s, in parts of southern India, several strong Dalit groups came into being and asserted their rights. They refused to perform their so-called caste duties and insisted on being treated equally. They refused to follow practices which were based on humiliation and exploitation of Dalits. The powerful castes reacted violently against them. In order to indicate the government that untouchability was still being practised, Dalit groups demanded new laws that would list the various sorts of violence against Dalits and prescribe strict punishment for those who indulge in them.

Ans: 5. C.K. Janu is an Adivasi activist. According to the real violators of the rights of tribal people are governments in the various states of India. It is they who allow non-tribal encroachers in the form of timber merchants, paper mills etc., to exploit tribal land. They forcibly evict tribal people from their traditional homelands i.e., forests in the process of declaring forests as reserved or as sanctuaries. She has pointed out that in cases where tribals have already been evicted and cannot go back to their lands, they must be compensated.

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