

PRAYAG PUBLIC SCHOOL, ALLAHABAD

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Name Confronting Marginalisation Subject Social and Political

Class 8 Sec. Date Invigilator's Signature Marks

About the lesson:- In this chapter we will gain a critical understanding of social and economic injustices. This chapter will develop skills to analyse an argument from the marginalised point of view. We will also understand different forms of untouchability that continue to exist. The law on manual scavenging with reference to existing realities in rural and urban areas.

Key Terms:-

1. Dalits :- A member of the lowest class in the traditional Hindu social hierarchy having in traditional Hindu belief the quality of debiling by contact a member of a higher caste.
2. Minority group:- refers to a group of people whose practices, race, religion, ethnicity or other characteristics are fewer in numbers than the main groups of those classification.
3. Scheduled Tribes:- Scheduled tribes are groups of indigenous people of over 200 different communities who speak more than 100 languages.

and are scattered all over India.

4. Discrimination: It refers to actual behaviour towards another individual or group. It happens when people act on their stereotypes or prejudices.

5. Exploitation: — the act of selfishly taking advantage of someone or group of people in order to profit from them or otherwise benefit oneself.

6. Untouchability: Untouchability is a form of social institution that legitimises and enforces practices that are discriminatory, humiliating, exclusionary and exploitative against people belonging to certain social groups.

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EXTRA EXERCISES

CLASS 8 CONFORTING MARGINALISATION

Class 08 - Social Science

1. Article _____ of the Constitution states that untouchability has been abolished.

a) 15

☒ b) 17

c) 18

d) 16

2. Which of the following is a step to promote social justice?

a) Manual scavenging

☒ b) Reservations

c) Untouchability

d) None of these

3. A group that can express themselves and their views strongly are called:

☒ a) Assertive

b) Volatile

c) Morally reprehensible

d) Policy

4. Which of the following is a marginalised group in our Indian society?

a) Children

b) None of these

☒ c) Women

d) Men

5. The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act.

a) 1985

b) 1999

☒ c) 1989

d) 1987

6. Fill in the blanks:

Column A	Column B
(i) SC and ST Prevention of Atrocities Act (d)	(a) 2006
(ii) Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act (c)	(b) 2003
(iii) PIL filed by Safai Karamchari Andolan (b)	(c) 1993
(iv) Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act (d)	(d) 1989

7. What work does a manual scavenger do?

8. For admission to colleges, especially to institutes of professional education, governments define a set of 'cut-off marks. What does this mean?

9. How do the government and the Constitution promote social justice? Give an example.

10. How does government's reservation policy work?

11. What is the Scheduled Tribe and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act about?

12. State True or False:

Extra Exercises Answer Class - 8th

Ans 7 He does the work of carrying human and animal waste / excreta.

Ans 8 This means not all Dalits and tribal candidates can qualify for admission, but only those who have done well and secured marks above the cut-off point.

Ans 9 (i) Both central and state governments create specific schemes in tribal areas or in areas that have a high Dalit populations.

(ii) For example, 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 available in their localities.

Ans-10 Governments ~~are~~ 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 governments are expected to furnish proof of their caste and tribe certificates. If a particular Dalit caste or a ~~certain~~ certain tribe is on the government list, then a candidate from that caste or tribe can avail of the benefit of reservation.

Ans-11 This Act was passed in 2006. The introduction to the final Act states that this Act is meant to undo the historical injustices meted out to forest dwelling populations in not recognising their rights to land and resources. This Act recognizes their right to homestead, cultivable and grazing land and to non-timber forest produce. The Act also mentions that the rights of forest dwellers include conservation of forest and bio-diversity.

Textbook answers

1. List two Fundamental Rights in the Constitution that Dalits can draw upon to insist that they are treated with dignity and as equals?

Sol.

The two fundamental rights that Dalits can draw upon to insist that they are treated with dignity and as equals are:

- i. **Right to Equality:** All persons are equal before the law. No citizen can be discriminated against on the basis of his or her socioeconomic background, caste, religion etc. Every person has an equal right of access to all public places including playgrounds, hotels, shops, etc.
- ii. **Right to Freedom:** This includes the right to freedom of speech and expression, the right to form associations, the right to move freely and reside in any part of the country, and the right to practice any profession, occupation or business.

2. Re-read the story on Rathnam as well as the provisions of the 1989 Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act. Now list one reason why you think he used this law to file a complaint.

Sol.

- i. Rathnam used the law to file a complaint because he was forced to leave the village along with his mother and other members of his family.
- ii. Unlike other people from his caste, Rathnam was educated and hence was aware of his rights. He took the whole incident as an attack on his dignity. Hence, Rathnam used the SC & ST Act to file a complaint.

3. Why do Adivasi activists, including C K Janu, believe that Adivasis can also use this 1989 Act to fight against dispossession? Is there anything specific in the provisions of the act that allows her to believe this?

Sol.

The act confirms that land belonging to tribal people cannot be sold to or bought by non-tribal people. In cases this has happened, the Constitution guarantees the right of tribal people to re-possess their land.

4. The poems and the song in this Unit allow you to see the range of ways in which individuals and communities express their opinions, their anger and their sorrow. In class, do the following two exercises:

- a. Bring to class a poem that discusses a social issue. Share this with your classmates. Work in small groups with two or more poems to discuss their meaning as well as what the poet is trying to communicate.
- b. Identify a marginalised community in your locality. Write a poem, or song, or draw a poster etc to express your feelings as a member of this community.

Sol:

- a. Frame a poem of your own and do the activity which this question ask you to do.
- b. Yes. The Marginalised community in our locality is the scheduled caste community. Now frame a poem or song or draw a poster, etc. to express your feelings as a member of this community.

Hints: A Poster

- i. An SC member wants to enter a Hindu Temple.
- ii. The Priest did not allow him not to do so
- iii. Visitors to the temple belonging to Hindu powerful people beat the SC member and throw him away out of the temple gate.