

GURUKUL INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL, JANJGIR

SESSION: 2024-25

CLASS – 8TH

Subject: Social studies (Civics)

**CH: UNDERSTANDING MARGINALIZATION AND CONFORTING
MAGRINALIZATION**

SHORT ANSWER QUESTION

1. What are the reasons why a community is marginalized, and how does it affect the community?

Solution:

The reasons for a community to be socially marginalized are:

Different language

Different customs

Different religion

Financial status

Education

Economic, social, cultural and political factors work together to make certain groups in society feel marginalised. Marginalized groups are viewed with hostility and deprived of opportunities that are available to other communities. They experience a sense of disadvantage and powerlessness against more powerful and dominant sections of society.

2. How can we tackle marginalization?

Solution:

i) Marginalization is a complex and delicate issue and has to be handled by the Government very carefully.

ii) To rectify marginalization a variety of strategies, measures and safeguards have to be undertaken.

iii) It is the duty of every citizen of this country to ensure that the Fundamental Rights of all citizen, whether they belong to the majority community or the minority community is protected.

iv) It is only the effort of everyone that will protect the diversity that makes our country unique and promote equality for all.

3. Mention 4 untouchable practices.

Solution:

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

4. What is the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006?

Solution:

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

LONG ANSWER QUESTION

1. Write a brief note on Adivasis.

Solution:

- i) The Adivasis are indigenous peoples and are believed to be the first inhabitants of India. Adivasis have distinct languages, religions and forms of self-government, together with a deep bond to their land and respect for nature. 8 per cent of India's population are Adivasis.
- ii) Adivasi communities do not have any hierarchy among them. They are totally different from communities organised around principles of the caste system.
- iii) The religion of Adivasis is different from Islam, Hinduism or Christianity.
- iv) The Adivasis worship their ancestral, village or nature spirits.
- v) Adivasis have their own languages which may be as old as Sanskrit. The Adivasi language has influenced the formation of Indian languages, like Bengali.

2. What were the hardships faced by the Adivasis?

Solution

- i) The Adivasis were pushed out of the forests of Jharkhand and they had to migrate to other parts of India and the world.
- ii) The Adivasis experienced hardship and death during the migration.
- iii) When forests were cleared for mining a majority of tribals are displaced. Wide areas of forest land were submerged under water when many dams were built in India after 1947.
- iv) Due to this many Adivasis were displaced from the States of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Orissa and Jharkhand.
- v) In the North east, Adivasi lands are war-torn and occupied by the military. There are 54 national parks and 372 wildlife sanctuaries in India. These Parks cover an area of 1, 09,652 sq km. of forest land. The Adivasis were evicted from these forests.

3. How did the Dalits assert themselves?

Solution:

- i) The Dalits asserted themselves and sort the help of law to fight discrimination.
- ii) In the late 1970s and 1980s in parts of South India the Dalits asserted themselves by refusing to perform their so-called caste duties and insisted on being treated equally.
- iii) Adivasi people successfully organised themselves and demanded equal rights, and for their land and resources to be returned to them.
- iv) Dalit groups demanded new laws that would list the various sorts of violence against Dalits and prescribe stringent punishment for those who indulge in them.