

CHAPTER-V

UNDERSTANDING MARGINALISATION

2MARKS QUESTIONS

Question 1

Mention the levels on which marginalization can take place.

Answer:

Marginalization can take place on three levels.
They are.... Individual Community Global .

Question 2

Mention the Names of the communities which experience marginalization in India?

Answer

:The major communities which experience marginalization in India are the Adivasis, Dalits and Muslims.

Question 3

Who headed the Committee set up by the government to look into the social, economic and educational status of the Muslim Community in India?

Answer:

Justice Rajindar Sachar headed the Committee set up by the government to look into the social, economic and educational status of the Muslim Community in India.

Question 4

What was the conclusion reached by the Justice Rajindar Sachar Committee?

Answer:

The committee came to the conclusion that on a range of social, economic and educational indicators the situation of the Muslim community is comparable to that of other marginalised communities like Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Question 5

What are the consequences of marginalisation?

Answer:

Marginalisation results in having a low social status and not having equal access to education and other resources enjoyed by the majority communities.

4MARKS QUESTIONS

1. Write in your own words two or more sentences of what you understand by the word ‘marginalisation’.

Answer: A social process of being confined to lower social standing is marginalisation. It involves people being denied their fundamental rights, which results in lowering their social and economic status. It is a situation when a particular social group is forced to live on the fringes rather than in the mainstream. A marginalised section of society does not get opportunities for social and economic development.

2. List two reasons why Adivasis are becoming increasingly marginalised.

Answer: Adivasis are being increasingly marginalised for the following two reasons:

1. Changes in forest laws have deprived the Adivasis of access to forest produce.
2. The construction of factories and other projects in tribal areas have forced many tribal people to migrate to other places in search of a livelihood.

3. Write one reason why you think the Constitution's safeguards to protect minority communities are very important.

Answer: The safeguards to protect minority communities are necessary because the majority community may culturally dominate the minority communities, and the minority communities might become marginalised.

4. How are Adivasis portrayed today?

Answer:

Today, Adivasis are portrayed as exotic, primitive and backward people. Cultural shows are presented with Adivasis dances. They are represented through colourful costumes and headgears.

Adivasis are blamed for their lack of advancement as they are believed to be resistant to change or new ideas.

This negative portrayal of the Adivasis has led to the marginalization of this community in modern India.

5. Imagine that you are watching the Republic Day parade on TV with a friend, and she remarks, “Look at these tribal people. They look so exotic. And they seem to be dancing all the time.” List three things that you would tell her about the lives of Adivasis in India.

Answer: Adivasis have a deep knowledge of forests. They were hunters and gatherers and lived like nomads. They practised shifting agriculture and also cultivated in a single place. Their deep knowledge of forests made them indispensable to the rulers of various empires during the pre-colonial period in India. They have their own language and have influenced the formation of various Indian languages, Bengali being one of them.

7MARKS QUESTIONS

1. Re-read the section on Minorities and Marginalisation. What do you understand by the term minority?

Answer: A minority is a community that is numerically small in relation to the rest of the population. A particular religious section which has a low percentage in population compared to the major religious community is called a minority.

The Constitution of India provides safeguards to linguistical and religious minorities as a part of its fundamental rights and ensures that minorities do not face any disadvantage or discrimination. In India, Christians, Sikhs, Muslims, etc., are included as minorities.

2. You are participating in a debate where you have to provide reasons to support the following statement: ‘Muslims are a marginalised community.’ Using the data provided in this chapter, list two reasons that you would give.

Answer: As per the data provided in the chapter, the literacy rate of the Muslim population in India is only 59%, which is the lowest compared to 65% among Hindus, 70% among Sikhs, 73% among Buddhists, 80% among Christians, and 94% among Jains.

Also, only 3% of Muslims represent the esteemed Indian Administrative Service Cadre. The above statistics support that Muslims are a marginalised community in India.

3. Would you agree with the statement that economic marginalisation and social marginalisation are interlinked? Why?

Answer: Social marginalisation and economic marginalisation are interlinked. Social marginalisation forces a social group out of the mainstream, resulting in a lack of opportunities for skill development and education. This means that the people from marginalised sections will not have proper access to quality healthcare, which in turn means that a child from the marginalised section does not develop into a financially stable adult who otherwise is capable enough to ensure a better income. Thus, the individual who is left behind in socio-economic development also becomes economically marginalized

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

ANSWER:

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.

5. Write a brief note on Adivasis.

Answer:

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. There are over 500 different Adivasi groups in India.

Adivasi communities do not have any hierarchy among them. They are totally different from communities organised around principles of the caste system.

The religion of Adivasis is different from Islam, Hinduism or Christianity. The Adivasis worship their ancestral, village or nature spirits.

During the nineteenth century, substantial numbers of Adivasis converted to Christianity, which has emerged as a very important religion in modern Adivasi history. Adivasis have their own languages which may be as old as Sanskrit. The Adivasi language has influenced the formation of Indian languages, like Bengali.

6.What were the hardships faced by the Adivasis?

Answer:

The Adivasis were pushed out of the forests of Jharkhand and they had to migrate to other parts of India and the world. The Adivasis experienced hardship and death during the migration. Five lakh Adivasis had perished in these migrations.

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. Due to this many Adivasis were displaced from the States of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Orissa and Jharkhand.

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.

7.How can we tackle marginalization?

Answer:

Marginalization is a complex and delicate issue and has to be handled by the Government very carefully. To rectify marginalization a variety of strategies, measures and safeguards have to be undertaken.

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

Fill in the Blanks

Q1- Around _____ per cent population of India constitutes tribals.

Answer: 8

Q2- _____ is one the important industrial areas where Adivasis are based.

Answer: Bhilai

Q3- _____ is home to more than 60 tribal groups.

Answer: Odisha

Q4- _____ was one of the writers who wrote on women issues during British era

Answer: Rashsundari Debi

Q5- India has more than _____ different Adivasi groups.

Answer: 500

Q6- Adivasi societies have very little _____ among them.

Answer: hierarchy

Q7- Shakti Cult of Adivasis belong to _____.

Answer: Assam

Q8- In the 1830s Adivasis from India moved to countries such as _____ to work as plantation workers.

Answer: Mauritius

Q9- Niyamgiri Hills are located in Odisha's _____ district.

Answer: Kalahandi

Q10- During the _____ century, the majority of Adivasis converted to Christianity.

Answer: 19th

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Q1- In North East India, a majority of tribal lands remain under the control of Indian _____.

- A) police
- B) Military
- C) Government
- D) People

Q2- There are a total of _____ national parks in India.

- A) 100
- B) 102
- C) 109
- D) 104

Q3- _____ per cent of tribal groups from Rural India are currently living below the poverty line.

- A) 48
- B) 42
- C) 46
- D) 44

Q4- According to the Census of 2011, Muslim constitute _____ per cent of Indian population.

- A) 14.2
- B) 14.5
- C) 14.9
- D) 14.7

Q5- Meaning of Marginalisation ?

- A) Forced to occupy the side
- B) At the centre of thing
- C) Both a and b
- D) None of these

Q6- Who are Adivasis

- A) Original Habitants
- B) Tribals
- C) Both a and b
- D) Other than given option

Q7- The term Scheduled Tribe is used For?

- A) Adivasis
- B) Urban People
- C) Rural People
- D) Poor People

Q8- Niyam giri is a sacred hill of

- A) Adivasis
- B) Christians
- C) Sikhs
- D) Muslims

Q9- Who are Minorities ?

- A) Community Large in number
- B) Community small in number
- C) Both a and b
- D) None of these

Q10- As per census 2001_____is the religious group with lowest literacy rate

- A) Hindu
- B) Sikh
- C) Muslim
- D) Christian

MCQs answers

Q. No.	Answer
1	B
2	D
3	A
4	A
5	A
6	C
7	A
8	A
9	B
10	C

Understanding Marginalisation SUMMARY

In an 8th-grade context, understanding marginalization involves recognizing the social process through which certain groups of people are pushed to the edges of society, often experiencing exclusion, discrimination, and limited access to resources. Here's a summary:

1. Definition of Marginalization:

- Marginalization refers to the social phenomenon where certain individuals or groups are pushed to the fringes or margins of society, limiting their opportunities, participation, and influence.

2. Factors Contributing to Marginalization:

- Marginalization can be a result of various factors, including race, ethnicity, gender, socioeconomic status, religion, disability, or other characteristics that make individuals or groups vulnerable to discrimination.

3. Social Exclusion:

- Marginalized individuals often face social exclusion, where they are denied full participation in various aspects of society, such as education, employment, healthcare, and community activities.

4. Economic Marginalization:

- Economic factors, such as poverty and lack of access to economic opportunities, contribute to the marginalization of certain groups. Limited financial resources can lead to exclusion from essential services.

5. Educational Disparities:

- Marginalized groups may experience disparities in education, including unequal access to quality schools, resources, and opportunities. This can perpetuate a cycle of disadvantage.

6. Discrimination and Stereotyping:

- Discrimination, based on factors like race or gender, contributes to marginalization. Stereotypes and biases can lead to unfair treatment and exclusion from social and professional spheres.

7. Institutional Barriers:

- Marginalization is often reinforced by institutional structures and policies that perpetuate inequalities. These can include discriminatory laws, practices, or systemic biases within organizations.

8. Health Disparities:

- Marginalized groups may face disparities in healthcare access, leading to poorer health outcomes. This can result from factors such as limited access to healthcare facilities, information, and preventive measures.

9. Empowerment and Advocacy:

- Addressing marginalization involves empowerment and advocacy efforts. This includes promoting equal rights, challenging discriminatory practices, and working towards creating an inclusive society.

10. **Intersectionality:**

- Marginalization is often intersectional, meaning that individuals may face multiple forms of discrimination simultaneously based on various aspects of their identity.

11. **Importance of Inclusion:**

- Recognizing and addressing marginalization is crucial for building a just and inclusive society. Inclusion involves creating environments that value diversity and ensure equal opportunities for all