

CHAPTER -5

Patterns of social inequality and exclusion

2MARK QUESTIONS

Q1.What is the backward class?

Ans:

Backward class is that class of majority that became weak due to social, religious, economic, and geographical factors. The people belonging to this class were exploited to such an extent in the past, that even after the aid of various government policies, they still remain underdeveloped.

Q2.Who established Satya Srodhan Samaj and why?

Ans:

Satya Shodhan Samaj was established by Jyotiba Phooley in 1873 because he wanted to uplift the backward class of western India.

Q3.What is a Totem?

Ans:

A totem is a being, object, or symbol representing an animal or plant that serves as an emblem of a group of people such as a family clan, group, tribe, etc., reminding them of their ancestry. The Totem system is considered sacred and is worshipped.

Q4.Which religion was adopted by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and why?

Ans.

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar adopted Buddhism because he was unable to eliminate the disabilities of the caste system.

Q5.When was the Untouchability Offenses Act passed?

Ans:

Untouchability Offenses Act was passed in 1955,

Q6.What provisions were kept in the Untouchability Offenses Act?

Ans:

Under the Untouchability Offenses Act, provisions were made that encouraging or practicing untouchability is a legal offense. A person practicing untouchability can be imprisoned for up to 6 months or can be fined or both can be implemented.

Q7.When were untouchable castes given the name of Scheduled Castes?

Ans:

Untouchable castes were given the name of Scheduled castes in 1935.

Q8.What is a Tribe?

Ans:

A tribe is a group of people who live in remote areas such as forests, mountains, valleys, etc. They have their own language, culture, ways of living, eating and wearing habits, etc.

Q9.What is Shifting Agriculture?

Ans:

When the productivity of any agricultural area starts to decline the farmer leaves that place barren for a particular period so that it can regain its lost nutrients. Instead, they move to areas and commence agriculture at that place. This is called shifting agriculture.

Q10.State any four features of a Tribe.

Ans.

1. The tribe has its own geographical area.
2. The tribe has its own distinct culture.
3. The tribe lives in an undeveloped condition.
4. Every tribe has its different name, language, and tradition.

Q11.State any four problems of tribal people.

Ans:

1. Tribal people are very poor.
2. Tribal people are generally illiterate.
3. Generally, a lot of superstitions exist among tribal people.
4. Tribal people are generally exploited by the urban people.

Q12.Explain some of the social disabilities of scheduled castes.?

Answer:

1. Scheduled castes were restricted to take water from wells of the higher castes.
2. They were not allowed to receive an education.
3. They were restricted to keep any social relations with higher castes.
4. They were not allowed to go in front of people of higher castes.

4MARK QUESTIONS

Q1. Questions Short Answer Type How tribal people could be encouraged to get an education?

Ans:

Tribal people could be encouraged in the following ways to get an education:

1. Scholarships should be given to their children.
2. Free books should be provided to their children.
3. More and more schools should be opened in their areas.
4. Scholarships should be given to those brilliant students who want to go to foreign countries for higher studies.
5. Regional colleges should be opened in their areas so that occupation-related education should be given to them.

Q2. Which problems are faced by the tribal people?

Ans:

1. Tribal people live at far off places in forests or on mountains where means of transport and roads have not been constructed yet. That is why they are unaware of today's development.
2. These people are exploited by people of other castes, Moneylenders charge more interest from them if the need for any loan arises. Even people buy their things at less rates because of which they are very poor.
3. These days new industries are coming forward where owners of industries give them very little pay for their work. That is why their economic condition is deteriorating day by day.
4. These days government officials are going in their areas and interfering in their internal matters.

Q3.Which steps are being taken by state governments for the welfare of tribal people?

Ans:

1. They are given free education.
2. Their children are given free books to read.
3. Their children are given encouragement to study in the form of scholarships.
4. The government is arranging irrigation facilities in their areas.
5. Small-scale industries are being developed in their areas.
6. The government is trying hard to develop means of transport and communication in their areas.
7. They are being provided many basic facilities like health services, drinking water, legal services, etc.

Q4.Which types of disabilities were removed by Untouchability Offenses Act 1955?

Ans.

According to the Untouchability Offenses Act, 1955:

1. No one will be restricted to go to any temple or any religious place.
2. Everyone is free to go to hotels, parks, clubs, etc.
3. Everyone will be free to take water to drink or for any other purpose from any well or pond or river.
4. Anyone found guilty of practicing untouchability can be punished and fined by law.

Q5.What was Civil Rights Protection Act, 1976?

Answer:

Untouchability Offenses Act was passed in 1955. Although it was implemented in the country, it had many shortcomings. First of all, it was not properly implemented and people still practiced untouchability. So to remove these shortcomings, Civil Rights Protection Act was passed in 1976. According to this law, if anyone has been punished by law to practice untouchability then he will not be allowed to contest election for Parliament and state legislative assemblies. If any government official is found guilty of practicing

untouchability then he will be punished by law. A report of steps taken by the central government regarding this will be produced every year in Parliament. State governments were also directed regarding this.

Q 6.What was the impact of reform movements on the status of women?

Ans:

Reform movements were started due to the efforts of Raja Ram Mohan Roy and later on, many other social reformers came forward. All of them worked a lot for the uplifter of women because of which the following impacts were exerted on the status of women:

1. Now, widow remarriages have been started.
2. The system of Sati has been eliminated from society.
3. Child marriages have been reduced to a great extent.
4. Females are now getting every type of higher education.
5. The caste system has been reduced because which the status of women has been improved.

Q7.What type of status of women was there in the Vedic Age?

Ans.

The status of women in Vedic age was very good because:

1. Females had many rights in the family.
2. They had the right to get an education and to keep the property.
3. Females used to perform yajnas at that age.
4. They were very much equal to males from the point of view of knowledge.
5. Widow remarriages were there in the society.

Q8.What type of status do women enjoy in the modern age?

Answer.

Their status is very good because:

1. They have every type of right in the family. Every type of decision of the family is being taken with her advice.
2. Widow remarriages have been started, child marriages and polygamy has been reduced to a great extent. They have the right to take a divorce and to get every type of education.
3. They are given many facilities these days to take education. Free education, scholarships are some of the measures with which they are being motivated by the government to get an education.
4. Females are actively participating in the political field. Indira Gandhi, Sonia Gandhi, Jayalalitha, Ambika Soni, Sushma Swaraj, Uma Bharti, Vasundhra Raje Scindhia are some of its examples.

Q9.What are the reasons for the improvement in the status of women?

Ans.

1. First of all Raja Ram Mohan Roy raised his voice to uplift the status of women and widow remarriage. Sati Prohibition Act, 1829 and Widow Remarriage Act, 1856 were passed because of his efforts. His efforts had removed two social evils of society.
2. After this many institutions of India raised their voice for women like Prarthna Samaj, Satya Shodhak Samaj, Arya Samaj, Brahmo Samaj, etc. They raised their voice for the education of women and their uplifter. Ramabai Ranade and Govind Ranade were very famous regarding this.
3. After this, Annie Besant, Kasturba Gandhi also raised their voice and played a very important role in improving their status.
4. Many laws were made after independence with which females got a number of rights.
5. Western education has brought many changes in their status.

Q10.Name some laws with which the status of women has improved after independence

Answer.

1. Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
2. Special Marriage Act, 1954
3. Hindu Succession Act, 1956
4. Untouchability Offence Act, 1955
5. Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1978
6. Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 and 1986
7. Hindu Marriage and Divorce Act, 1976.

7MARK QUESTIONS

Q1.What are Scheduled Castes? Give their definitions.

Ans.

Meaning of Scheduled Caste. Scheduled Castes are known by different names. According to the last census based on castes in 1931, these untouchable castes were called exterior castes. They were given the name of 'Harijans' by Mahatma Gandhi. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was of the view that they were known as 'external castes' in ancient times. Actually, this group of lower castes is the changed form of 'Shudra Varna' of the Vedic age: Different scholars have explained this word in their own way and their description is given below:

1. According to D.N. Majumdar, "The untouchable castes were those who suffered from various social and political disabilities, many of which were traditionally prescribed and socially enforced by the higher castes." 2.

According to Dr. K.N. Sharma, "Untouchable castes were those by whose touch a person could become impure and he needed to perform some rituals to become pure."

3. According to G.S. Ghurye, "I define scheduled castes in the form of those groups which are included in the order of scheduled castes." On the basis of the given description, we can say that scheduled castes were the group of those untouchable castes whose names are written in the Constitution to give them specific facilities. They were the groups of lower castes that existed in every district and every state of the country. Their language, culture, gods-goddesses, occupations were also different like their place of living. They also had many social and religious disabilities. Their population according to the 1991 census, was 13.80 crores which were 16.7% of the total population of the country. Uttar Pradesh has the most number of Scheduled Castes.

Q2.What are the social and economic problems of scheduled castes?

Ans:

1. Lower social status. The Scheduled Caste people have a low status in the social stratification. Except this, they had many social, economic, political, and religious disabilities as well because of which a sense of inferiority had come in their minds. Many restrictions were also there in the way of improvement of their status.

2. Restrictions on the use of public places. Members of this class in society were not allowed to enter public places in ancient times. They were not allowed to take water from wells, were restricted to go to public parks and other places. If they tried to do so, they were found guilty of breaking the social traditions and were punished by the upper castes.

3. Restrictions on social contact. These castes were restricted to interact with the other classes of society. It was made necessary for them to keep some distance from the higher classes of society. They were not invited on any occasions like birthday, Hob, Diwali, and many other occasions, and nor they were allowed to take part in the festivals of the upper classes. In this way, they were always kept at some distance.

4 Untouchability. Scheduled Castes were generally known as untouchable castes which meant that people of lower castes were not allowed even to touch the members of upper castes. It was believed that with their touch, people of upper castes will become impure. In South India, the distance was also determined, i.e., there should be a definite distance between members of both the castes. If they were touched by lower castes, they had to perform any rituals to become pure again. Even the shadow of lower castes was not allowed. to come near the people of higher castes.

5. Habitational disabilities. People of Scheduled Castes were not allowed to live in villages with the people of other castes. Generally, they were living out of the village and maintained some distance from upper castes.

6. Restrictions related to marriage. Members of Scheduled Castes were not allowed to keep marital relations with members of higher castes because, according to the rules of the caste system, a caste is an endogamous group. In this way, restrictions were there in keeping marital relations in different castes.

7. Religious disabilities. Members of Scheduled Castes were restricted to go to religious places: They were restricted even to enter the temple and worship God. They were also restricted to read religious books, worship God and perform religious rituals even in their homes.

Q3.What is the present status of Scheduled Castes in today's society? Explain. Or Which types of changes have taken place in the status of Scheduled Castes" Explain Or Describe some of the State initiatives addressing caste discrimination. (C.B.S.E. 2010)

Ans.

1. Provisions made in the Constitution-India got Independence in 1947 but the process of formation of the Consitution was started even before Independence in December 1946. The major hand In preparing the Constitution was of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar who himself belongs to the scheduled caste. Certain provisions were kept in the Constitution to uplift the Scheduled Castes. These provisions are given below-

1. First of all, all the citizens of India are given some Fundamental Rights. According to these Fundamental Rights, every citizen of the country is free to do any work, to adopt any occupation, and is free to go anywhere in the country. There is no such restriction on anyone. They can go to any shop. public place, hotel, restaurant, places of entertainment, well, pond, bathing place, cremation. ground, etc. There is no such restriction on them.

2. According to Article 16 of the Constitution, there will be no discrimination against any citizen of the country on the basis of religion, caste, color, race, etc. The government shall not discriminate against anyone on any base and it shall try to appoint lower castes people in the government institutions.

3. According to Article 17 of the Constitution, untouchability is a criminal offense. Everyone is prohibited to practise untouchability. No one is allowed to call anyone untouchable. If anyone practices untouchability then he will be given punishment according to the judicial system of the country.

4 Same Directive Principles of State Policy are given in the Constitution which state that the state will try for economic progress of lower castes and weaker sections from the economic point of view and will save them from any type of exploitation.

5. Article 29 of the Constitution states that any educational institution, which gets economic aid from the government, will not stop anyone to get admission on the basis of their color, caste, race, religion, etc.

6. Article 338 of the Constitution states that the President will direct the Governors of the States to appoint special officers for the development of Scheduled Castes and Tribes. Those special officers will research the problems

related to Scheduled Castes and Tribes and will give their report to the governors and the President. Yet this provision is no more operational now.

7. Provision is also made in the Constitution to keep seats reserved in Parliament and State Legislative Assemblies for Scheduled Castes and Tribes

2. Untouchability Offence Act, 1955 The custom of untouchability was coming from the ages. Under this custom, people of lower castes were considered untouchables, and if they touched any person of higher caste then that higher caste person was considered impure. He had to take bath again with Gangajal to become pure again. That is why these lower caste people were suppressed for ages. Even many provisions were kept in Constitution against this custom but this custom was still prevailing in the Indian Society. That is why the Indian Government passed an Act called the Untouchability Offence Act 1955, which stated that if any person practices untouchability then he will be given three months of imprisonment or Rs. 500 fine or both. Every type of public place and enterprise are opened for Scheduled Castes. Now they are free to go to any place especially public places, can get admission to any educational institution. They will not be discriminated against on any basis

3. Reservation in Governmental Jobs-One provision In the Constitution has been made that some seats should be reserved in Governmental jobs for the Scheduled Caste according to their ratio in the total population. Many commissions were made from time to time who gave their reports to the government. In 1978, the government-appointed the Mandal Commission under the Chairmanship of B.R. Mandal whose aim was to give its advice related to reservation. On the basis of the report of this Commission, in 1990, the government of V.P. Singh reserved 27% of the total seats in government jobs for them. Yet this provision faced much opposition. Even many students committed suicide but nothing happened. Even the Supreme Court gave its approval for it. In this way, 27% of the total seats in government jobs started to be kept reserved for them.

4. Reservation in Educational Institutions-Some seats also started to be kept reserved in educational institutions with their reservation in government jobs. Its reason is that if they will not get the minimum qualification after getting an education then how could they be able to get jobs.. That is why seats were kept reserved for them to give education. Now the government is trying to keep reserved seats for them in institutions of higher education like I.I.T., IITs, AIIMS, etc. In this way, the advantage for them of keeping reserve

seats is that they have started to get an education. They got minimum qualification for any job and started to get jobs. In this way, many people raised their standard of living after getting an education and jobs.

5. Various Movements Many movements in India were started to uplift the people belonging to Scheduled Castes and there was one similarity in almost all the movements and that was denouncing the caste system. First of all caste system was denounced by Gautam Buddha. In the medieval period, Guru Nanak Dev Ji opened the doors of the Sikh religion for them because of which many of them became Sikhs. In the modern age, Raja Ram Mohan Roy started Brahmo Samaj which strongly opposed the caste system. In 1873, Jyotiba Phule started the 'Satya Shodhan Samaj to uplift the social status of Scheduled Castes and women in Maharashtra. Later on Dayanand Saraswati, Vivekanand, etc., also raised their voice against the caste system. Arya Samaj motivated them to do progress in every aspect of life. In this way due to these movements, the condition of Scheduled Castes started to improve.

6. Representation in Legislative Bodies-Seats in the Lok Sabha and the State Legislative Assemblies were also kept reserved for the Scheduled Caste to give them representation in the process of formation of laws. Out of 545 seats of Lok Sabha, 78 seats are reserved for them and 540 seats are kept reserved for them in all State Legislative Assemblies.

Q4.What is a Tribe? Give its definitions.?

Answer:

There is one civilization in our country which lives very much away from our civilization in mountains, forests, valleys, etc., and lives in an undeveloped state. This civilization is known as a Tribe. They have been given the name of Scheduled Tribes in the Indian Constitution. A tribal society is a classless society. There is no existence of any type of stratification in these societies. The tribe is considered a very important social group in ancient societies. Most of the population of tribal society lives either on mountains or in forests. They exist almost in every part of our country.

Definitions of a tribe

1. According to Imperial Gazetteer of India, "A Tribe is a collection of families bearing a common name, speaking a common dialect, occupying or professing to occupy a common territory and is not usually endogamous, though originally it might have been so."

2. According to D. N. Majuro, "A tribe is a collection of families or group of families bearing a common name, members of which occupy the same territory, speak the same language and observe certain taboos regarding marriage, profession or occupation and have developed a well-assessed system of reciprocity and mutuality of obligation."

3. According to Gillian and Gillian, "Any collection of a preliterate local group which occupies a common general territory, speaks a common language and practices a common culture is a tribe."

In this way, on the basis of the given definitions, we can say that the tribes exist in a limited geographical area and live in the form of small groups. Different tribes are very much different and independent from each other on the basis of some of their certain aspects like social structure, language, culture, etc. Every tribe has its own language, culture, traditions, eating habits, etc. They have a sense of unity among themselves because they live with each other in a definite geographical area.

Q5.What are the different characteristics of Tribe?

Ans:

A tribe has many characteristics which are given below:

1. Collection of Families-Any tribe is a group of many families that has common produce. They produce things to fulfill the needs of the tribe. They never accumulate things because of which they do not have any sense of property. That is why these families have a sense of unity among themselves.
2. Common Geographical Territory-People of a tribe living in a common and definite geographical territory. They are very much different and live away from other parts of society due to this common and definite geographical territory. That is why they are out of reach from the rest of society. As they have their own different culture and is never like the interference of anyone in their tribe, they never like to keep any type of relation with the rest of the society. They have their own different world. They have the community feeling because they live in common territory.
3. Common Language and Common name-Every tribe has its own different language because of which they are different from each other. A number of tribal languages, in our country, exist according to the number of tribes. Each tribe also has its different name and it is known by that name.

India society

4. Segmental Society-Every tribal society is different from other societies on many bases like eating habits, languages, geographical area, etc. They are different from each other on many bases and never like to interfere in each other's matters, They do not have any type of discrimination against anyone and that is why they are known as segmental societies.

5. Common Culture-Every tribe has its own ways of living, religion, language, taboo, etc. But these are the same in one tribe. In the same way, because of these differences, all the humans in one tribe have the same culture.

6. Economic Structure-Every tribe has its own land which practices shifting agriculture on it. They just want to fulfill their needs which is why their production is also limited. They never accumulate the things because of which they do not have any sense of property. Due to this, there is no class in tribal society. Every member of a tribe has equal rights on all things and no one is inferior or superior In these societies.

Multiple choice

Q1: Social Inequality and Exclusion

- 1. Komaram Bheem**
- 2. Birsa Munda**
- 3. Sita Rama Raju**
- 4. Haimendorf**

Ans. Birsa Munda

Q 2. The ways in which individuals may become cut-off from full involvement in the wider society is known as

- a) Social inclusion**
- b) Social inequality**
- c) Social exclusion**
- d) Social stratification**

Ans: c) Social exclusion

Q 3. ___ was the founder of Satyashodak Samaj having its primary emphasis on “truth seeking”.

- a) Raja Rammohun Roy**
- b) Jotiba Phule**
- c) M.G. Ranade**
- d) None of the above**

Ans: b) Jotiba Phule

Q4. The jana or tribes are believed to be people of the ___.

- a) agriculture**
- b) forest**
- c) mining**
- d) none of the above**

Ans: b) forest

Q 5. Social stratification persists over ____.

- a) generations**
- b) millennials**
- c) hierarchy**
- d) communities**

Ans: a) generations

FILLIN THE BLANKS

Q1. The word prejudice literally means ____ that is, an opinion formed in advance of any familiarity with the subject, before considering any available evidence.

Ans: pre-judgement

Q 2. ____ refers to ways in which individuals may become cut off from full involvement in the wider society.

Ans: Social exclusion

Q 3. Patterns of unequal access to social resources are commonly called ____.

Ans: social inequality

Q 4. The book Stree Purush Tulana was written by ____ a Maharashtrian housewife, as a protest against the double standards of a male dominated society.

Ans: Tarabai Shinde

Q5. ____ is an important state initiative attempting to compensate for past and present caste discrimination.

Ans: Reservations