****

**Chapter 8**

**Confronting Marginalisation**

Q. what is Fundamental Rights ?

Ans. Right to equality

Right to freedom

Right against exploitation

Right to freedom of religion

Cultural & educational rights

Right to Property

Right to constitutional remedies

Q. what is Article 17.

Ans. Means that it is wrong to practise untouchability and that this practice will not be tolerated by a democratic government like entering temples, using public facilities etc.

Q what do you mean by social justice?

Ans. **social justice** is based on the concepts of human rights and equality, and can be defined as "the way in which human rights are manifested in the everyday lives of people at every level of society"

Q . 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.

Ans. The 1989 Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act was formed in response to the demands made by Dalits and others that the Government take seriously to protect them against the ill-treatment and humiliation faced by Dalits and tribal groups in their everyday life. Rathnam’s hut was burnt and he was forced to leave the village along with his mother and other members of his family as they continued to be ostracized by the powerful castes in the village.

So Rathnam used the above law to file a complaint to protest against the domination and violence of the powerful castes in his village.

Q.Name the policy that promotes justice?

Ans. Government of India has put a number of policies and schemes in place in order to provide various types of justice to the marginalized sections of the society namely Dalits,Adivasis and Muslims. Reservation policy is one such policy that promotes social justice.

Q.When was the atrocities act passed?

Ans. The scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (prevention of Atrocities) Act was passed in 1989.

Q.Name a Bhakt saint who criticisedCasteism?

Ans. Saint Kabir was the one who criticized casteism .

Q.What does the Article 15 of the Constitution state?

Ans. The Article 15 of the Constitution states that no citizen of India shall be discriminated against on the basis of religion, arce, caste, sex or place of birth.

Q.What does the Article 17 of the Constitution state?

Ans. The Article 17 of the Constutution states that the practise of untouchability has been abolished. It means that no one shall henceforth prevent dalits from educating themselves, entering temples, using public facilities, etc. Untouchability is a punishable crime now, it is wrong to practise untouchability and a democratic government will not tolerate the offence.

Q.Why does the Scheduled Caste Act of 1989 contain a long list of crime?

Ans. The scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989 contains a long list of crimes because the Adivasi people were subjected to unleashing violence by powerful castes in the 1970s and 1980s. Hence they successfully organized themselves and demanded new laws that would list the various sorts of violence against Dalits and prescribe astringent actions for those who indulge in them.

Q. Define Reservation.

Ans.Reservation refers to a number of laws which reserve seats in education and employment for Dalits and Adivasis including other backward classes of the society.