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CLASS: VIII	SUB: SOCIAL SCIENCE	TOPIC: CIVICS	CH-4
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MARGINALISED GROUPS, SOCIAL JUSTICE, SAFETY AND OTHER LAWS

Multiple Choice Type Questions

1. The _____ were to serve the upper castes. **Shudras**
2. The full form of OBCs is **Other Backward Classes**
3. The term -'Scheduled Castes' was used for the first time in _____. **The Government of India Act 1935**
4. This article states that untouchability has been abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden. **Article 17**
5. Bhopal gas tragedy took place in _____ **1984**

Unscramble the letters given the helpbox and fill in the blanks

1. Tribals are also known as **Adivasis**
2. **Union Carbide** was an American company,
3. The court gave a number of judgements upholding the rights to a healthy **environment**.
4. Article 17 of the Indian Constitution abolishes the practice of **untouchability**.
5. **Government** must control the unfair practice of child labour.

State whether The following statements are 'True Or 'False'

1. Social Inequality Does not exist in India. **(False)**
2. Social and economic inequality are dependent on each other. **(True)**
3. In ancient times, Shudras were not allowed to enter the temples and collect water from public wells. **(True)**
4. The Indian Government framed a new law to protect the environment after the Bhopal Gas Tragedy. **(True)**
5. All the minorities have the right to establish their educational institutions. **(True)**

VeryShortAnswer Type Questions

1. What are marginalised groups?

Marginalised groups are the groups within the society which are most vulnerable to discrimination and poverty.

2. When was the First Commission for backward setup?

The first commission for backwards was set up in 1953 under the chairmanship of Kaka Kalelkar.

3. Name the four social groups which existed in ancient society.

The four social groups which existed in ancient society were Brahmanas, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas, and Shudras.

4. What is meant by OBCs?

The weaker sections of the society which are educationally or socially backward are known as OBCs.

5. What does the 2001 census say about the children between 4 to 14 years?

According to the 2001 census, over 12 million children in India aged between 5 and 14 work in various occupations including hazardous ones.

ShortAnswer Type Questions

(1) Define the following terms:

(i) ScheduledCastes (ii) ScheduledTribes

Scheduled Castes

The Constitution of India does not clearly define the term 'Scheduled Caste' but we can simply say that the castes which were formerly treated as untouchables are now known as 'Scheduled Castes'. They nearly account for 16.6 % of the Indian population.

Scheduled Tribes

The tribal communities have been recognized by the Indian Constitution under schedule 5 of the constitution. Since then, the Adivasis of India have been officially known as Scheduled Tribes. They constitute about 8.6% of the Indian population.

(2) Which article provides for equality of every citizen without any discrimination?

Article 15: It states that no citizen of India shall be discriminated on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them.

(3) What is the relationship between social and economic inequalities?

- a) India is a vast country where both social and economic inequalities exist. Both are different in some aspects but are linked to each other.
- b) Economic inequalities are caused due to unequal distribution of wealth or accumulation of wealth in a few hands, while social inequality exists due to caste discrimination.

(4) Why were reservation policies considered necessary?

The government adopted the policy of reservation for socially and educationally backward classes. Besides giving reservation in parliamentary seats to the SCs, and the STs, they were also given advantage in terms of job reservation, admission in schools and higher educational institutions. Likewise SCs, STs and OBCs, the other minorities are also given reservation in various aspects of life, so that they can improve or uplift their social status.

(5) What was the impact of Bhopal Gas Tragedy on the local people?

The Bhopal disaster brought the issue of environment as a matter of concern. Thousands of people who were not associated with the factory in any way were greatly affected due to the gas tragedy. This made people realise that the existing laws were weak and there was a drastic requirement of framing new laws.

Long Answer Type Questions

1) Discuss the constitutional provisions which safeguard the interests of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

Certain steps taken by the government in this regard are as follows:

- a) 22.5% seats are reserved for them (15% for the Scheduled Castes and 7.5% for the Scheduled Tribes) in government jobs.
- b) Seats are also reserved for them in educational institutions.
- c) Vocational training is being provided in tribal areas.
- d) Book banks have been set up in schools, colleges and higher educational institutions to provide books free of cost to the students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
- e) Free hostel and residential facilities are provided for the girl students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in higher educational institutions i.e., universities, medical institutes, etc.

2) How are the interests of minorities safeguard?

The constitution Of India has laid down 13 provisions in article 29 and articles of the minority these provisions are

- a) Any person residing in any part of the Indian territory having distinct language, culture and tradition shall have the right to conserve the same.
- b) No citizen shall be denied admission to any institution by the government or using government aid or state funds on the ground of caste religion race language etc
- c) all the minority have the right to established and administrator there Educational Institution

Article 350 B of the Indian Constitution authorises the President of India to appoint a special officer to safeguard the interest of linguistic minority groups.

3) Who were the adivasis? discuss in detail.

- a) The term adivasi means original inhabitants. They live in hilly areas and account for 8.6% of the total population of India.
- b) More than 500 adivasi groups are found in India. Their way of living is also different from other sections of the society.
- c) The adivasis have their own distinct culture and lifestyle.
- d) They practise their own religion which is different from Hinduism and Christianity and are influenced by different religions in their surroundings.