

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>ST. ANDREWS SCOTS SR. SEC. SCHOOL</b> 9th Avenue, I.P Extension, Patparganj, Delhi-110092 Session: 2025-2026</p>
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<b>CLASS: VIII</b>	<b>SUB: SOCIAL SCIENCE</b>	<b>TOPIC: CIVICS</b>	<b>CH-5</b>
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**Understanding Marginalisation**

**A. Multiple Choice Type Questions**

1. Who are marginalised people?  
**People who are deprived of their basic rights.**
2. What does minority refer to ?  
**Communities that are smaller in number as compared to others.**
3. Who are scheduled castes ?  
**People belonging to lower caste.**
4. What are the difficulties that have been faced by adivasis?  
**All of these**

**B. Fill in the blanks**

1. **Cultural / educational** rights granted by the constitution aimed to preserve the culture and heritage of the minorities.
2. Tribals are referred to in the constitution as **Schedule Tribes**.
3. **Schedule castes** were regarded as unclean and were not allowed to enter the temples.
4. The **caste** system has divided our society into compartments.

**C. Write “T” for true or “F” for false statements**

1. Adivasis used to inhabit the forest region. **T**
2. Adivasis make up 20% of India’s population. **F**
3. Ishwar Chandra vidyasagar worked for women’s emancipation. **T**
4. People with money, education and property dominate those without these privileges. **T**

**D. Short Answer Questions**

1. **Define marginalisation.**  
Marginalization means compelling members of a particular group of people to live on the edge of the society and not including them in mainstream activities.
2. **Name the states where the Adivasi people reside.**  
Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, West Bengal, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, etc.

**3. What is the main aim of the protective measures made in the constitution for minorities?**

The main aim of protective measures in our constitution is to safeguard the minority from dominance, discrimination and to uplift them & bring them at par with society.

**4. What are the traditional belief systems of Adivasis?**

They worship ancestors as well as the forces of nature known as river- spirits, mountain- spirits, Animal -spirits etc.

**E. Long Answer Questions.**

**1. Which communities are called minorities and why?**

A minority community is a group that is numerically smaller than the majority of the population and often faces a risk of being socially or culturally marginalized by the larger, dominant group because :

- They are smaller in number in relation to others.
- They are sidelined by the majority who always occupy the Centre stage.
- They do not have the ability to exercise power and the access to resources and opportunities that are enjoyed by the majority.
- They find it difficult to influence society and the government's point of view or mindset.

**2. How is the condition of the Adivasis getting worse?**

- Adivasis are being forcefully displaced from their ancestral lands and forests to make way for large-scale mining, dam construction, and industrial projects, often with inadequate or no compensation.
- The implementation of strict Forest Laws and the creation of National Parks restrict their traditional access to the forests, eliminating their primary source of livelihood (food, shelter, medicine, and income).
- The loss of their homeland forces Adivasis to become migrant labourers in cities and towns, where they are easily exploited by being paid low wages for hard work in factories, brick kilns, and as domestic help.
- A very high percentage of the Adivasi population lives below the poverty line, leading to severe issues like malnutrition and a lack of access to basic healthcare.
- Low literacy rates and poor access to quality education prevent them from securing better jobs, keeping them trapped in a cycle of poverty and exploitation.

**3. How has marginalisation affected women and children?**

- **High Dropout Rates:** Children from marginalized homes, especially girls, have high school dropout rates. They are often forced into child labour due to poverty to support their families, depriving them of their fundamental right to education.

- **Discrimination in Education:** They face caste- or community-based discrimination in schools, and the lack of proper sanitation (especially for girls) and learning materials creates an unwelcoming environment that pushes them out of the education system.
- **Economic Exclusion:** They are mostly confined to low-wage, temporary, or informal labour (e.g., domestic work, agricultural labour) and face a significant gender pay gap compared to men and women in mainstream society.
- **Poor Health Access:** They have high rates of malnutrition and face major barriers to accessing quality healthcare, especially reproductive health services, leading to poorer health outcomes.
- **Increased Vulnerability to Violence:** Marginalization and low social status make them highly vulnerable to various forms of abuse, exploitation, and violence, including domestic violence and trafficking, which often go unpunished.

**4. What has led to the marginalisation of certain communities? give appropriate reasons to support your answer.**

Marginalization happens when certain groups are pushed to the edges of society, losing power and resources. This is due to a mix of historical, cultural, and economic factors.

1. **Social Status:** Caste Discrimination and the historical practice of Untouchability led to social exclusion that prevents these groups from getting equal access to housing, education, and jobs, keeping them at the bottom of the social hierarchy.
2. **Cultural Differences :** Communities whose language, religion, or customs are very different from the majority are often seen as “other” or “backward.”, they are often stereotyped and isolated because their lifestyle and beliefs don’t match the mainstream culture, leading to prejudice and social neglect.
3. **Economic Status :** Loss of land and lack of wealth leads to economic vulnerability, forced them into extreme poverty and dependence as low-wage labourers, making them powerless against richer, dominant groups.
4. **Lack of Political Voice :** Having a small population means these groups have less representation and influence in the government & it’s policies , development plans often ignore their specific needs or, worse, actively lead to their displacement and suffering.