

ST. ANDREWS SCOTS SR. SEC. SCHOOL
9th Avenue, I.P Extension, Patparganj, Delhi-110092
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CLASS: VIII	SUB: SOCIAL SCIENCE	TOPIC: CIVICS	CH-6
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Confronting Marginalisation

A. Multiple Choice Type Questions

1. What is the purpose of the laws made for the marginalised communities?
To prevent harassment & oppression of the communities.
2. What does Article 15 of the constitution state?
Discrimination on the grounds of caste , gender , race , religion or place of birth.
3. What does the government do for the upliftment of the Dalits and the Adivasis communities?
Provides subsidies.
4. Who are manual scavengers?
People who manually remove animal & human waste.

B. Fill in the blanks

1. If any person is deprived of his / her Fundamental Rights, he / she can approach the supreme **court.**
2. The government passes **legislation** that favors growth & development of weaker groups.
3. **The Constitution** directs the government to provide early childhood care & free primary education.
4. According to **reservation policy** a certain percentage of seats are reserved for Dalits.
5. Safai Karamchari Andolan was organised in **2003.**

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

1. The Article 17 of the Indian constitution prohibits child labour. **F**
2. The government provides scholarship schemes to marginalised groups. **T**
3. The 1989 Act was passed in order to support only the Dalits. **F**
4. Dalits who do manual scavenging lives on the outskirts. **T**

D. Short Answer Questions

1. **What is the purpose of the reservation policy?**

The purpose of the reservation policy is to provide better opportunities to the marginalised & victimised sections so that they can be at par with other groups.

2. **How was the Act of 1989 equally beneficial for the Adivasis & the Dalits?**

As this Act upgraded the status of Adivasis, it states that they cannot be removed from the land that they have owned traditionally and cannot be sold or brought by non – tribal people. In the event of a violation of this law, the tribals have the right to reclaim their land.

3. What has the government done to improve the condition of the people working as manual scavengers?

The Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013, completely bans the employment of people as manual scavengers. It also prohibits the hazardous cleaning of sewers and septic tanks without protective gear and machines, encourages the use of machines, robots, and protective equipment for cleaning sewers and septic tanks to eliminate the need for human entry into hazardous spaces.

E. Long Answer Questions.

1. What does the law passed in 1989 include?

- It lists modes of humiliation which involves any act against human dignity such as removing their clothes, painting their face etc .
- It lists actions that dispossess them of their inadequate & poor resources which includes occupying or cultivating land belongings to a member of deprived class by force or compelling them to work as slaves.
- It penalises any crime against Dalit or Adivasi women which includes assaulting or using force with intent to dishonour them.

2. What facilities have been provided by the government for the support of the Dalits & the Adivasis?

- **Reservation Policy:** This policy reserves seats in educational institutions (like colleges and universities) and government jobs for SCs and STs, ensuring they have fair opportunities despite historical disadvantages.
- **Scholarships and Hostels:** The government provides Pre-Matric and Post-Matric Scholarships to financially assist SC/ST students from Class 9 up to post-graduate studies. It also funds hostel facilities so students in remote areas can access better education.
- **Free Education:** Specific schemes aim to provide free or subsidised education to increase literacy and reduce dropout rates.
- **Income Generating Schemes:** The government funds schemes like Stand-Up India to provide concessional loans and financial assistance to SC/ST entrepreneurs to start their own businesses.
- **Political Reservation:** The Constitution reserves seats for SCs and STs in the Lok Sabha (Central Parliament) and State Legislative Assemblies to ensure they have fair representation in the political decision-making process.

3. How can a candidate belonging to the minority avail the benefits of reservation?

- **Political/Educational Reservation:** The Reservation Policy reserves seats in government jobs, educational institutions, and political bodies (Lok Sabha/Assemblies). This ensures fair representation and opportunity.
- **Financial Aid:** Scholarships and specialized funds (Sub-Plans) are set aside exclusively to improve education, health, and economic development in SC/ST communities.

4. Briefly explain some acts that were made to provide economic & social justice to people.

- Article 17 prohibits the practice of untouchability as this practice is unlawful and, thus a punishable offence .
- Article 15 States that no citizen shall be discriminated against on the grounds of caste, gender, race , religion or place of birth.
- The Constitution safe guards Fundamental Rights & the culture of the minority from domination of the majority.
- The constitution also protects all citizens, especially women & children, from exploitation & forced labour.
- The constitution directs the government to give early childhood care & free primary education to all children.