



# INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

<b>Class: VIII</b>	<b>Department: Social Science</b>	<b>Year 2021-22</b>
<b>Worksheet No: 7</b>	<b>Topic: CONFRONTING MARGINALIZATION (Civics)</b>	

<b>I</b>	<b>Multiple Choice Questions:</b>
1	Which Article of the Constitution abolished Untouchability? a. Article 16 b. Article 18 c. Article 28 <b>d. Article 17</b>
2	Who wrote the poem about untouchability? a. Poet Chokhamela b. Poet Surender Sharma c. Poet Maithali Sharan Gupta <b>d. Poetess Soyra Bai</b>
3	How does the government ensure to end inequity in the country? a. Through Laws b. Through Reservations c. <b>Both a &amp; b</b> d. None of them
4	An individual or a group who can express their views strongly are called <b>a. Assertive</b> b. representative c. forceful person d. None of these
5	When did the Supreme Court ban the practice of manual scavenging? a. 2001 b. 2002 c. 2004 <b>d. 1993</b>
<b>II</b>	<b>State whether True or False:-</b>
6	Generally, Adivasis live in forests or mountainous regions. <b>True</b>
7	Fundamental Rights are those which the Constitution of India has conferred with discrimination. <b>False</b>
8	Dalits had to work for higher castes to earn their livelihood. <b>True</b>
9	The Constitution ensures that principles that guide our society and nation are democratic. <b>True</b>
10	Fundamental Rights are not equal to all the people. <b>False</b>
<b>III</b>	<b>Answer the Following Questions:-</b>
11	<b>What did the marginal groups rely on to protect themselves from the continuous exploitation by other groups?</b> Ans: Marginal groups relied on the Constitution of India and the Judiciary System to protect them from continued exploitation by other groups.
12	<b>What are the six Fundamental Rights stated in the Indian constitution?</b> Ans: The seven fundamental rights are: 1. Right to equality 2. Right to freedom 3. Right against exploitation 4. Right to freedom of religion 5. Cultural and educational rights 6. Right to constitutional remedies 7. Right to Life and personal liberty.
13	<b>What is stated in the 'Reservation Policy' for the marginalized?</b> Ans. Reservation Policy confirms that a percentage of seats are reserved in the public sector units,

	<p>union and state civil services, union and state government departments and in all public and private educational institutions, except in the religious/ linguistic minority educational institutions, for the socially and educationally backward classes of citizens or the Scheduled Castes and Tribes who were inadequately represented in these services and institutions.</p>
14	<p><b>What is 'Recognition of Forest Rights Act' of 2006?</b>          Ans. The central government passed the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006. The Act states that the injustice meted out to the Adivasis must be undone. This Act recognizes their right to their homestead, cultivable and grazing land and to non-timber forest produce. It points out that the rights of forest dwellers include conservation of forests and biodiversity.</p>
15	<p><b>Mention few untouchable practices that existed in our society:</b>          Ans. Some untouchable practices were:          i) Segregation in seating and food arrangements in village functions and festivals          ii) Prohibited from entering into village temples          iii) Separate burial grounds          iv) No access to the village's wells and ponds.</p>
16	<p><b>What are the ways in which marginalized communities tried to overcome the discriminations faced by them?</b>          Ans. The marginalized communities tried many ways to overcome the discrimination they faced. They are: -          Religious solace          Armed struggle          Self-improvement          Education          Economic progress.</p>
17	<p><b>How did the Dalits assert themselves?</b>          Ans. The Dalits asserted themselves and sort the help of law to fight discrimination          In the late 1970s and 1980s in parts of South India the Dalits asserted themselves by refusing to perform their so-called caste duties and insisted on being treated equally.          Adivasi people successfully organized themselves and demanded equal rights, and for their land and resources to be returned to them.          Dalit groups demanded new laws that would list the various sorts of violence against Dalits and prescribe stringent punishment for those who indulge in them.</p>