




INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: VIII	Department: Social Science	Sub: Civics
Worksheet No: 12	Topic: Understanding Marginalisation	Year: 2024-25

I	Choose the correct option: -
1	Adivasis are involved in the worship of a) Hinduism c) Buddhism d) Christianity d) Ancestors
2	The Adivasi language which has the largest number of speakers is a) Khasi b) Manipuri c) Santhali d) Gondi
3	The village spirits are worshipped at a) Home b) Town c) Specific Sacred Groves d) All of these
4	Marginalisation is linked to a) Experiencing disadvantages b) Prejudices c) Powerless d) All of these
II	Fill in the blanks: -
5	<u>Adivasis</u> are the communities who lived, and often continue to live, in close association with forests.
6	<u>Hierarchy</u> is a graded system or arrangement of persons or things.
7	<u>Social</u> and <u>economic</u> marginalisation are interlinked.
8	<u>The judiciary</u> plays a crucial role in upholding the law and enforcing Fundamental Right
III	Short Answer Questions: -
9	What are the consequences of marginalisation? Marginalisation results in having a low social status and not having equal access to education and other resources.
10	Who headed the committee set up to examine the social, economic, and educational status of the Muslim community in India? Justice Rajindar Sachar headed committee set up to examine the social, economic, and educational status of Muslim community in India.
11	How are Adivasis portrayed today? Adivasis are invariably portrayed in very stereotypical ways – in colourful costumes, headgear and through their dancing. Often Adivasis are blamed for their lack of advancement as they are believed to be resistant to change or new ideas.
12	What is meant by the term 'Ghettoisation'? A Ghetto is an area or locality that is populated largely by members, of a particular community. Ghettoisation refers to the process that leads to such a situation
IV	Answer in detail:-
13	What happened to the Adivasis when they lost access to their traditional homelands? <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Losing Adivasi lands and access to the forest means that tribals lose their main sources of livelihood and food.• Hence, they migrated to cities in search of work.• They got employment there but against very low wages. This made their life miserable.• They caught in a cycle of poverty and deprivation 45% of tribal groups in rural areas and 35% in urban areas live below the poverty line.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adivasi children, became malnourished in dearth of adequate food.
14	<p>Write a short note on 'Justice Rajindar Sachar Committee Report'.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Justice Rajindar Sachar committee examined the social, economic and educational status of the Muslim community in India. • The report discusses in detail the marginalization of this community. • It suggests that on a range of social, economic and educational indicators the situation of the Muslim community is comparable to that of other marginalized communities like Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
15	<p>Describe the various reasons that forced Adivasis to move from their lands.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More than 50 percent of Adivasis got displaced due to mines and mining projects. • Huge tracts of their lands have gone under the waters of hundreds of dams that have been built in independent India. • In the North east, their lands remain highly militarized and war-torn. • India has a large forest area where tribals originally lived but were evicted from.
16	<p>Observe the picture given below and answer the following questions: -</p>  <p>1. Identify the above picture. Niyamgiri Hill is located in Kalahandi district of Odisha.</p> <p>2. Who inhabits the Niyamgiri area? The Dongarria Konds, an Adivasi community, inhabit the Niyamgiri area.</p> <p>3. Why is Niyamgiri significant to the Dongarria Konds? Niyamgiri is the sacred mountain of the Dongarria Konds.</p>
V	<p>Read the following paragraph and answer the questions below: -</p>
17	<p>The forests were absolutely crucial to the development of all empires and settled civilisations in India. Metal ores like iron and copper, and gold and silver, coal and diamonds, invaluable timber, most medicinal herbs and animal products (wax, lac, honey) and animals themselves (elephants, the mainstay of imperial armies), all came from the forests. In addition, the continuation of life depended heavily on forests, that help recharge many of India's rivers and, as is becoming clearer now, crucial to the availability and quality of our air and water. Forests covered the major part of our country till the nineteenth century and the Adivasis had a deep knowledge of, access to, as well as control over most of these vast tracts at least till the middle of the nineteenth century.</p> <p>1. Name some valuable resources obtained from the forests. Iron, copper, gold, silver, coal, diamonds, timber, medicinal herbs, wax, lac, honey, and elephants.</p> <p>2. How do forests support the continuation of life? They help recharge rivers and are essential for maintaining the quality of air and water.</p> <p>3. Why were forests crucial to the development of empires and civilizations in India? Forests provided essential resources like metal ores, timber, medicinal herbs, animal products, and animals, such as elephants, which were important for imperial armies.</p>