



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: VIII	Department: Social Science	Subject: Civics
W.S. No :12	Topic: Understanding Marginalisation	Year: 2025-26

I	Choose the correct option: -
1	A person who does not get adequate nutrition or food is known as: (a) malnourished (b) nourished (c) well-nourished (d) none of these
2 is a locality which is populated largely by members of a particular community. (a) Ghetto (b) Adivasis (c) Minorities (d) Gonds
3	When minorities are forced to live on the margins of economic and social development, it is known as: (a) malnourished (b) marginalisation (c) displaced (d) all of these
4	Santhali is spoken by (a) Ahoms (b) Sahariya (c) Bhils (d) Santhals
5 and marginalisation are interlinked. (a) Economic, social (b) Economic, cultural (c) Cultural, social (d) Cultural, religious
II	Answer the following in one sentence: -
1	Where are the Niyamgiri Hills located? Answer: The Niyamgiri Hills are located in Kalahandi district of Odisha.
2	How many national parks are there in India? Answer: There are 54 national parks in India.
3	Whom does the Constitution provide safeguards as part of our Fundamental Rights? Answer: The Constitution provides safeguards to religious and linguistic minorities as part of our Fundamental Rights.
4	Name any four states where Adivasis are in great numbers. Answer: Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha.
5	Whom do you call 'Malnourished'? Answer: A person who does not get adequate nutrition or food is malnourished.
III	Answer in brief: -
1	Why groups may be marginalised? Answer: Their marginalisation may occur because they speak a different language, follow different customs or belong to a different religious group from the majority community. They may also feel marginalised because they are poor, considered to be of 'low' social status and viewed as being less human than others.
2	How are Adivasis portrayed today? Answer: Adivasis are invariably portrayed in very stereotypical ways – in colourful costumes, headgear and through their dancing. They are often unfairly blamed for their lack of advancement as they are believed to be resistant to change or new ideas.
3	Why are Muslims considered as a marginalised community in India today? Answer: It is because in comparison to other communities, they have often been deprived of the benefits of socio-economic development.

4	<p>Describe various reasons that forced Adivasis to move from their lands.</p> <p>Answer: Adivasis have been forced to leave their lands for several reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Displacement due to mining: Over 50% of Adivasis have lost their homes due to mining projects. • Dams and flooding: Many Adivasi lands have been submerged by the construction of numerous dams across India. • Militarisation: In the North-east, Adivasi lands are often militarised and affected by conflict. • Protected areas: With 106 national parks and 573 wildlife sanctuaries established, many Adivasis have been evicted from their ancestral lands. <p>These factors not only strip Adivasis of their homes but also threaten their livelihoods and cultural heritage.</p>
5	<p>What are the major factors contributing to the marginalization of the Muslim community in India?</p> <p>Ans: The Muslim community in India is considered marginalized due to several factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historical deprivation: Muslims have faced a long history of socio-economic disadvantages. • Lack of basic amenities: Many Muslims live in kutcha houses without access to essential services like water and electricity. • Education barriers: Limited access to quality education contributes to lower literacy rates among Muslims. • Employment challenges: There is restricted access to public employment opportunities, further hindering economic progress. • Cultural identification: Distinct customs, such as wearing a burqa or sporting a long beard, can lead to social stigma and discrimination. <p>These factors collectively contribute to the marginalisation of the Muslim community in India.</p>
6	<p>Define the term minority. Why do people belonging to this community need safeguards?</p> <p>Answer: The term 'minority' is most commonly used to refer to communities that are numerically small in relation to the rest of the population. The Indian Constitution recognises that the culture of the majority influences the way in society and government might express themselves. In such cases, size can be a disadvantage and lead to the marginalisation of the relatively smaller communities. Thus, safeguards are needed to protect minority communities against the possibility of being culturally dominated by the majority. They also protect them against any discrimination and disadvantage that they may face.</p>