



CHAPTER: 07 (UNDERSTANDING MARGINALISATION)

GLOSSARY:

Hierarchy: a graded system or arrangement of persons or things. Usually persons at the bottom of the hierarchy are those who have the least power. The caste system is a hierarchical system and Dalits are considered to be at the lowest end.

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. This may occur due to various social, cultural and economic reasons. Fear or hostility may also compel a community to group together as they feel more secure living amongst their own.

Mainstream: it is used to refer to a cultural context in which the customs and practices that are followed are those of the dominant community. Mainstream is also used to refer to those people or communities that are considered to be at the centre of a society, i.e, the powerful or dominant group.

Displaced: this refers to people who are forced or compelled to move from their homes for big development projects including dams, mining etc.

Militarised: an area where the presence of the armed force is considerable.

Malnourished: a person who does not get adequate nutrition or food.

Q1. Write in your own words two or more sentences of what you understand by the word 'marginalisation'.

Ans. A social process of being confined to lower social standing is marginalization. It involves people being denied their fundamental rights that results in lowering their social and economic status. It is a situation when particular social group is forced to live on the fringes rather than in the mainstream. A marginalized section of the society does not get proper opportunity of socio-economic development.

Q2. List two reasons why Adivasis are becoming increasingly marginalized.

Ans. Adivasis are being increasingly marginalized for the following two reasons:

a) Changes in forest laws have deprived the Adivasis of access to forest produce. Construction of factories and other projects in tribal areas has forced many tribal people to migrate to other places in search of a livelihood.

b) The people often wrongly believe that Adivasis are exotic, primitive and backward. The Adivasis are portrayed negatively through colourful costumes and headgears.



HOLY FAITH PRESENTATION SCHOOL

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Assignment U-III

(Class 8th - Civics)

Q3. Write one reason why you think the Constitution's safeguards to protect minority communities are very important?

Ans. The Constitution provides these safeguards because it is committed to protecting India's cultural diversity and promoting equality as well as justice. Also the majority community may culturally dominate the minority communities and the minority communities might become marginalized.

Q4. Re-read the section on Minorities and Marginalisation. What do you understand by the term minority?

Ans. Minority is the community that is numerically small in relation to the rest of the population. A particular religious section, which as a low percentage in population compared to the major religious community, is called a minority. The Constitution of India provides safeguards to linguistic and religious minorities, as a part of its fundamental rights and ensures that minorities do not face any disadvantage or discrimination. In India, Christians, Sikhs, Muslims, etc. are included as minority.

Q5. Muslims in India are a marginalized community. Give two reasons in support of your answer.

Ans. As per the data provided, the literacy rate of Muslim population in India is only 59% which is the lowest compared to 65% among Hindus, 70% among Sikhs, 73% among Buddhists, 80% among Christians and 94% among Jains. Also, only 3% of Muslims represent the esteemed Indian Administrative Service Cadre.

Q6. Would you agree with the statement that economic marginalization and social marginalization are interlinked? Why?

Ans. Yes, economic marginalization is based on religion, culture, tradition etc. Marginalised sections do not get proper access to jobs, education and health facilities due to which they are unable to become financially stable. This then creates economic marginalization. Moreover, when there is no economic development the minorities do not develop socially. They remain backward. Thus, they become socially marginalized.

Q7. How can we tackle marginalization?

Ans. Marginalization is a complex and delicate issue and has to be handled by the Government very carefully. To rectify marginalization a variety of strategies, measures and safeguards have to be undertaken. It is the duty of every citizen of this country to ensure that the Fundamental rights of all citizens, whether they belong to the majority community or the minority community is protected. It is only the effort of everyone that will protect the diversity that makes our country unique and promote equality for all.

Q8. What are the consequences of marginalization?

Ans. Marginalization results in having a low social status and not having equal access to education and other resources enjoyed by the majority communities.