

Introduction

- Adivasis, muslims, dalits, womens, challenge existing inequality and stated that they also posses equal rights too.
- How rights were translated into laws and how government gave its efforts.



Invoking fundamental rights

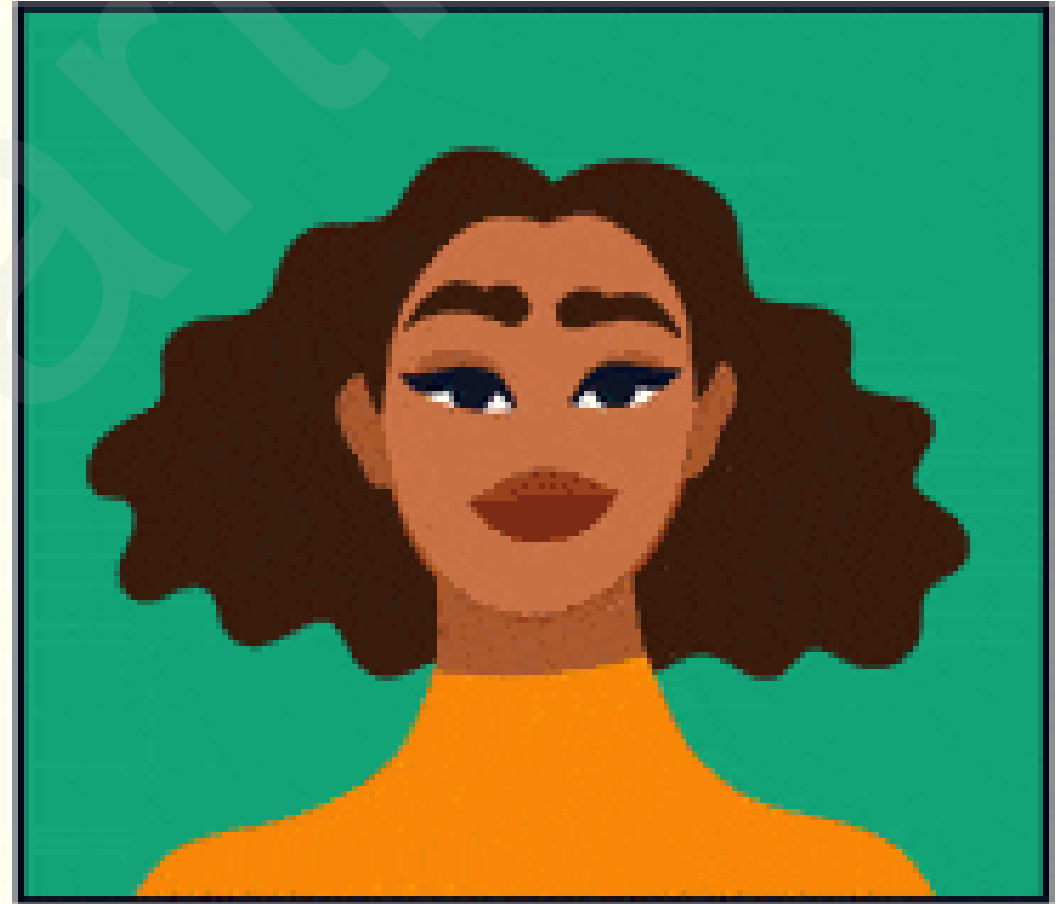
- Marginalized groups have drawn attention of the government.(influenced Gov. to make new laws for them.)

Laws:

- Article 17(untouchability)punishable crime.(can enter temples,education,facilities)



- Article 15(no discrimination should be done in the basis of caste,class,gender etc.
- Constitution grants he rights of groups like Muslims and parsis to guard their culture and preserve it.
- Constitution does this so that their culture should not be dominated by anyone nor get wiped out.



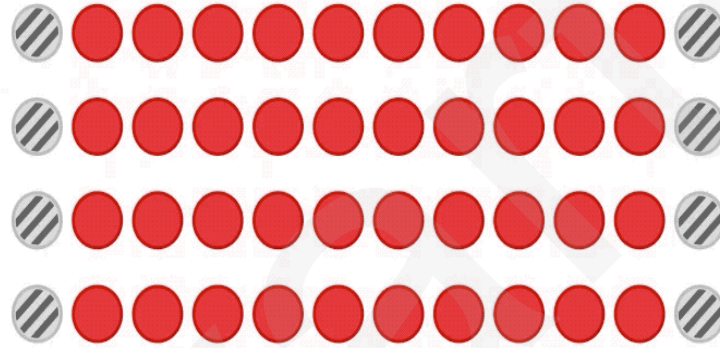
FIGHT RACISM

Laws for the marginalised

- Gov. implemented special schemes in the tribal area with high population were they have access to free hostels, education, facilities.
- Seat reservation in politics, education etc.
- A caste/tribe status can avail special benefits. (proof is needed)
- Cut of marks (students with good scores will get admission in different colleges, scholarship is also given).

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Protecting the rights of the Dalit and adivasi

- Ceremony of jakmalgur,rathnam's family.
- Act 1989(prevention of atrocity) called off the movement.

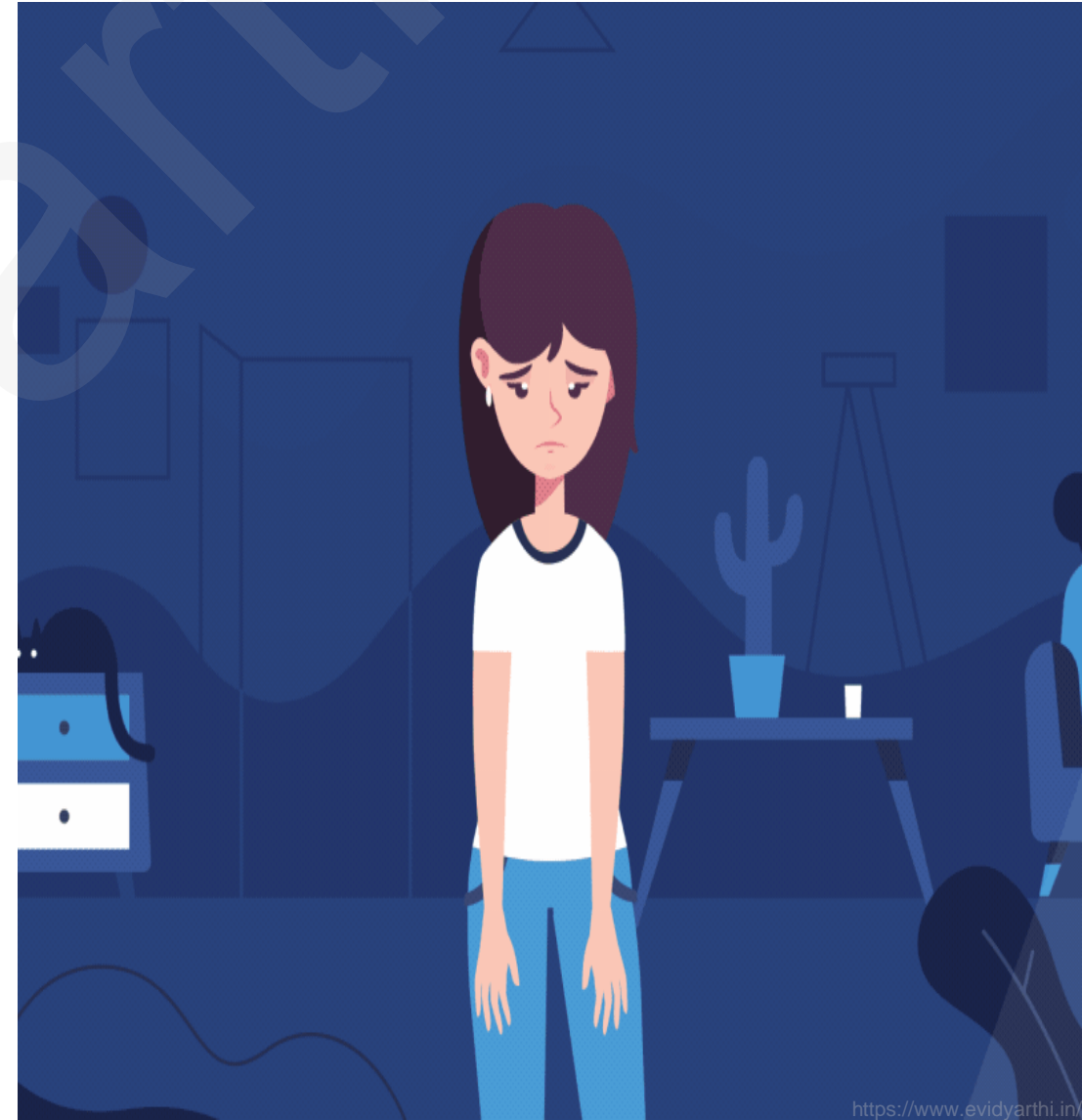


Prevention of atrocity act 1989.

- Government established new policies influenced by Dalit and Adivasis of their rights.

Early crimes

- Dishonoring their women's by using force.
- Removing cloths and parades them naked with face painted



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- Wrongfully occupied their own land.
- Makes them slave labours.
- Forces them to drink disgusting obnoxious substances.



Adivasi Demands and the 1989 Act

- Constitution guarantees the rights to reposes their own land.
- Land belonging to tribal people cannot be borrowed by non tribal people.
- No one can forcefully encroach in their land(should be punishable)
- Land eviction of tribal people should be compensated.
- Ck janu activist helped tribal people to recover rights in various parts of India.



Conclusion

- Policies and laws on paper doesn't mean accomplished in reality.
- Even in a democratic society people still have to struggle for their own rights.



Exercise

Q1. List two Fundamental Rights in the Constitution that Dalit's can draw upon to insist that they should be treated with dignity and as equals. Re-read the Fundamental Rights listed on page 14 (of NCERT Textbook) to help you answer this question.

Ans:

- i. Right to Equality (1st Fundamental Right).
- ii. Right against Exploitation.

Q2. Re-read the story on Rathnam as well as the provisions of the 1989 Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act. Now list one reason why you think he used this law to file a complaint.

- i. Rathnam used the law to file a complaint because he was forced to leave the village along with his mother and other members of his family.
- ii. He filed the complaint against the domination and violence of the powerful castes of the village.

Q3. Why do Adivasi activists, including C.K. Janu, believe that Adivasis can also use this 1989 Act to fight against dispossession? Is there anything specific in the provisions of the Act that allows her to believe this?

Ans: This Act guarantees the tribals not to be dispossessed from the land and resources forcibly. Their land cannot be sold or bought by non-tribal people. The Constitution also guarantees the right of the tribal people to repossess their land.