

Class 8 Civics Important Questions Chapter 6

Confronting Marginalisation

Answers at the Bottom

1. What was Kabir's caste occupation?
 1. Mason
 2. Potter
 3. Weaver
 4. Barber
2. When was the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act passed?
 1. 2006
 2. 1993
 3. 2001
 4. 1989
3. The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act came into being in the year.....
 1. 1991
 2. 1989
 3. 1980
 4. 1985
4. Which community has been mainly employed in manual scavenging?
 1. Dalits
 2. Poor women
 3. Adivasis
 4. Children
5. **Fill in the blanks:**

Column A	Column B

(i) SC and ST Prevention of Atrocities Act	(a) 2006
(ii) Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act	(b) 2003
(iii) PIL filed by Safai Karamchari Andolan	(c) 1993
(iv) Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act	(d) 1989

- 6.
1. There are specific..... and..... for the marginalised in our country.
 2. Rathnam filed a case in the local police station under the.....
 3. Manual scavengers are exposed to.....conditions of work and face serious hazards.
 4. The job of manual scavenging is mainly done by.....women and young girls.
 5. The government provides for free or..... hostels for students of Dalit and Adivasi communities.

7. State true or false:

1. Rathnam united with other Dalit families of his village to fight against discrimination.
 2. The reservation policy of the government is for Dalits and Adivasis.
 3. Adivasis usually live in or near the forest and mountainous tracts.
 4. Kabir was an upper caste Brahmin.
8. What is governments reservation policy?
9. The reservation policy of the government is meant only for the Dalits.(True/False)
10. The Supreme Court of Indian could not do anything to ban the practice of manual scavenging(True/False)
11. Manual Scavengers get low wages for the work they perform.(True/False)
12. What is the Scheduled Tribe and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognitiron of Forest Rights) Act about?
13. Define the demands of Adivasis and the 1989 Act.

Answer

3. Weaver, **Explanation:** Kabir was a 15th-century poet and weaver who also belonged to the Bhakti tradition.
1. 2006, **Explanation:** The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, was enacted to protect the marginalised socio-economic class of citizens and balance the right to the environment with their right to life and livelihood.
2. 1989, **Explanation:** Rathnam sought the support of law, filing his complaint under The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 to protest against the domination and violence of the powerful castes in his village. The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 was framed in 1989 in response to demands made by Dalits and others that the government must take seriously the ill treatment and humiliation Dalits and tribal groups face in an everyday sense.
1. Dalits, **Explanation:** Dalits community has been mainly employed in manual scavenging.
 1. SC and ST Prevention of Atrocities Act – (d) 1989
 2. Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act – (c) 1993
 3. PIL filed by Safai Karamchari Andolan – (b) 2003
 4. Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act – (a) 2006
1. laws, policies
2. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act
3. subhuman health
4. Dalit
5. subsidised
1. False
2. True
3. True
4. False
2. Government's reservation policy reserves seats in education and government employment for Dalits and Adivasis.
3. False: Governments across India have reservation policy for Scheduled Castes (or Dalits), Scheduled Tribes and backward and most backward castes.

4. False: In 1993, the government passed the Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act.

5. True

6. This Act was passed in 2006. The introduction to the final Act states that this Act is meant to undo the historical injustices meted out to forest-dwelling populations in not recognising their rights to land and resources. This Act recognizes their right to homestead, cultivable and grazing land and to non-timber forest produce. The Act also mentions that the rights of forest dwellers include conservation of forest and biodiversity.

1. The 1989 Act is important as Adivasi activists refer it to defend their right to occupy land that was traditionally theirs.
2. Adivasis, often unwilling to move from their land, are forcibly displaced.
3. This Act merely confirms that the land belonging to the tribal people cannot be sold to or bought by non-tribal people.
4. C K Janu, an Adivasi activist, has pointed out that one of the violators of Constitutional Rights guaranteed to tribal people are governments in the various states of India- for it is they who allow non-tribal encroachers in the form of timber merchants, paper mills, etc. to exploit tribal land and to forcibly evict tribal people from their traditional forests in the process of declaring forests as reserved or as sanctuaries.