

Name: _____ Date: _____

Understanding Marginalisation

Q1. Would you agree with the statement that economic marginalisation and social marginalisation are interlinked? Why?

Ans. _____

Q2. Imagine that you are watching the Republic Day parade on TV with a friend and she remarks, "Look at these tribals. They look so exotic. And they seem to be dancing all the time". List three things that you would tell her about the lives of Adivasis in India.

Ans. _____

Understanding Marginalisation

Q1. Would you agree with the statement that economic marginalisation and social marginalisation are interlinked? Why?

Ans. Yes, economic marginalization and social marginalization are inter-linked. Marginalisation implies having a low social status and a consequent lack of access to education and other resources. Social marginalization, as seen in the case of the Muslim community, is based on how their traditions, culture and dressing make us identify Muslims as different from us. This sometimes leads to unfair inequity on the basis of religious differences. As a result, minority groups may find it difficult to rent houses, procure jobs or even send their children to schools. This is economic marginalization. Thus, the two are inter-connected.

Q2. Imagine that you are watching the Republic Day parade on TV with a friend and she remarks, "Look at these tribals. They look so exotic. And they seem to be dancing all the time". List three things that you would tell her about the lives of Adivasis in India.

Ans. The three things I would tell a friend about the Adivasis in India would be:

i. Around 8 per cent of India's population is Adivasi and many of India's most important mining and industrial centres are located in Adivasi areas – Jamshedpur, Rourkela, Bokaro and Bhilai among others.

ii. Adivasis are not a homogeneous population: there are over 500 different Adivasi groups in India.

iii. Adivasis practise a range of tribal religions that are different from Islam, Hinduism and Christianity. Adivasis have their own languages which have often deeply influenced the formation of 'mainstream' Indian languages, like Bengali.