

Name: _____ Date: _____

Confronting Marginalisation

Q1. Which article of Indian constitution abolishes untouchability?

Ans. _____

Q2. 'The force is put on Ratham to perform the ritual of washing the feet of the priest and then bathing in that water'. Which fundamental right is being violated in the case?

Ans. _____

Q3. What is the 'Reservation Policy'?

Ans. _____

Q4. By what names are the manual scavengers known in different parts of our country?

Ans. _____

Q5. What is Article 15?

Ans. _____

Q6. What did the marginal groups rely on to protect themselves from continued exploitation by other groups?

Ans. _____

Confronting Marginalisation

Q1. Which article of Indian constitution abolishes untouchability?

Ans. Article 17 of the Constitution abolishes untouchability.

Q2. 'The force is put on Ratham to perform the ritual of washing the feet of the priest and then bathing in that water'. Which fundamental right is being violated in the case?

Ans. Right to Freedom

Q3. What is the 'Reservation Policy'?

Ans. Reservation Policy is the policy which reserve seats in education and government employment for Dalits and Adivasis.

Q4. By what names are the manual scavengers known in different parts of our country?

Ans. Manual scavengers are known as Bhangis in Gujarat, Pakhis in Andhra Pradesh and the Sikkaliars in Tamil Nadu.

Q5. What is Article 15?

Ans. Article 15 of the Constitution notes that no citizen of India shall be discriminated against on the basis of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.

Q6. What did the marginal groups rely on to protect themselves from continued exploitation by other groups?

Ans. Marginal groups relied on Constitution to protect themselves from continued exploitation by other groups.