

Name: _____ Date: _____

Confronting Marginalisation

Q1. List two different provisions in the 1989 Act.

Ans. _____

Q2. What is Article 17 of Indian constitution?

Ans. _____

Q3. What do you understand by the term 'Dalit'?

Ans. _____

Q4. What are the ways in which marginalized communities tried to overcome the discriminations they faced?

Ans. _____

Q5. How have the marginalised communities drawn on the fundamental rights?

Ans. _____

Confronting Marginalisation

Q1. List two different provisions in the 1989 Act.

Ans. Two different provisions in the 1989 Act are:

- i. to occupy land that was traditionally theirs
- ii. no force displacement

Q2. What is Article 17 of Indian constitution?

Ans. Article 17 of the Constitution states that untouchability has been abolished – what this means is that no one can henceforth prevent Dalits from educating themselves, entering temples, using public facilities etc.

Q3. What do you understand by the term 'Dalit'?

Ans. The term Dalit, which means 'broken' is used deliberately and actively by groups to highlight the centuries of discrimination they have experienced within the caste system.

Q4. What are the ways in which marginalized communities tried to overcome the discriminations they faced?

Ans. They have attempted to overcome their situation by adopting a range of strategies in their long history such as religious solace, armed struggle, self-improvement and education, economic uplift.

Q5. How have the marginalised communities drawn on the fundamental rights?

Ans. They have drawn on these rights in two ways: first, by insisting on their Fundamental Rights, they have forced the government to recognise the injustice done to them. Second, they have insisted that the government enforce these laws.