

Name: _____ Date: _____

Confronting Marginalisation

Q1. List two Fundamental Rights in the Constitution that Dalits can draw upon to insist that they be treated with dignity and as equals.

Ans. _____

Q2. What are the efforts made by government to eradicate manual scavenging?

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Q3. Describe the 1989 Act made in context to adivasi demands.

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Q4. What is manual scavenging? How is it harmful for people who practice it?

Ans. _____

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Ans. Two Fundamental Rights in the Constitution that Dalits can draw upon to insist that they be treated with dignity and as equals are:

- i. Right to freedom
- ii. Right to Equality

Q2. What are the efforts made by government to eradicate manual scavenging?

Ans. In 1993, the government passed the Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act. This law prohibits the employment of manual scavengers as well as the construction of dry latrines.

Q3. Describe the 1989 Act made in context to adivasi demands.

Ans. The 1989 Act confirms what has already been promised to tribal people in the Constitution – that land belonging to tribal people cannot be sold to or bought by non-tribal people. In cases where this has happened, the Constitution guarantees the right of tribal people to re-possess their land.

Q4. What is manual scavenging? How is it harmful for people who practice it?

Ans. Manual scavenging refers to the practice of removing human and animal waste/excreta using brooms, tin plates and baskets from dry latrines and carrying it on the head to disposal grounds some distance away.

Manual scavengers are exposed to subhuman conditions of work and face serious health hazards. They are constantly exposed to infections that affect their eyes, skin, respiratory and gastro-intestinal systems.