

21. SOCIAL JUSTICE AND MARGINALISED

- What was the view of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar regarding democracy?

Ans. a democratic form government freezer poses a democratic form of society. It is of no value is there was no social democracy.

- What is the role of the Indian Constitution regarding democracy?

Ans. The Indian constitution gave equal rights to every citizen. It safe guards the interest of those who has suffered at the hands of so called higher castes or the rich.

- What are the policies and aims of the government?

Ans. The policies of the government law and other administrative measures aim to uplift the condition of the marginalised sections of society to achieve the ideal of social justice and equality.

- What does the preamble say about the social justice?

Ans. The preamble clearly mention:-

- i. Social economic and political justice.
- ii. Liberty of thought expression belief , faith and worship.
- iii. Equality of status and of opportunity.
- iv. Fraternity assuring the dignity of the individual.

- A how can we make democracy a successful?

Ans. Social justice individuals rights equality of opportunity and public participation in decision making make a successful democracy.

- What are marginalised groups?

Ans. The social economically and educationally backward people and the schedule caste, the scheduled tribes and other backward classes including many minority group are called marginalised groups.

These are those sections of the society which have remained ignored in the past due to several social and economic situation.

- Which social groups are listed as scheduled caste and scheduled tribes in the Indian Constitution

Ans. The cast of Dalits and Adivasi which are listed in the constitution of India are known as scheduled caste and scheduled tribes.

- Which group is called the scheduled castes?

Ans. Economically and socially disadvantaged communities of India are called the Dalits, Harijans or so called untouchables are known as scheduled caste.

- Which people are included in scheduled caste?

Ans. leather worker, scavengers, Tanners flayers, cobblers, agricultural labours, drum beaters, folk muscians, street handicraft persons etc.

- What is the meaning of adivasis?

Ans. Adivasi means the natives of the land. They who were traditionally depended on forests for food, fodder housing, cattle and craft.

- How Adivasis are losing their identity?

Ans. They are losing their identity, traditional occupation and way of life in the name of development. They were discriminated and they became landless and homeless.

They also faced discrimination at the hands of the government the industrialist and many other powerful forces.

- What are the problems of tribal people?

Ans. Poverty illiteracy bondage, exploitation, disease unemployment and indebtedness.

- Write a short note on Jyotiba Phule.

Ans. (i) He was born in a gardener family.

(ii) he belong to shudra Varna.

(iii) He worked as a social reformer.

(iv) He educated untouchable boys and girls.

(v) He was associated with Satya Shodhak Samaj.

14. Write a short note on Bishnoi.

Ans. It is a tribal community of Rajasthan.

Jambeshwar ji formulated 29 tenets Bis + Noi.

Their main religion is to preserve animals and vegetation.

Their religion bans animal killings, felling green trees and to protect all forms of life.

They take care of nature and live in harmony with it.

- How have the Adivasis is an important part of india's heritage? Explain with an example.

Ans. Same as above question.

- What is Reservation? Why government adopted Reservation Policy?

Ans. The government of India has taken some steps to provide social justice to all and to end inequalities in our society.

For this the reservation policy was introduced.

Under reservation policy, seats are reserved SCs, STs and OBCs in legislature, government services, Schools, colleges etc.

They are also given relaxation in upper age limit for applying to certain jobs.

- What is the main idea behind the reservation given by the government?

Ans. The reservation policy aims to bring so called lower caste people at par with the so called forward caste.

To ensure a rightful place for them in the society.

To increase the diversity of representation and to bring about social equality in India.

- What is Article 334? What is its importance?

Ans. Article 334 of the constitution lays down the provision of reservation as a way to realise social equality by reserving seats in the Lok Sabha and the State Legislatives Assemblies for the SCs and STs.

- Which group/section is referred as Other Backward Classes?

Ans. These are other section which also remained deprived of the benefits of development and continue to suffer due to social and educational backwardness. They are listed as OBC.

B.P.Mandal recommended these group as OBC in 1978.

These are comprised of small cultivators, agricultural labourers, artisans, weaver, fishermen, construction work people etc.

- Who are in Minority Groups?

Ans. Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhist, Jains, Parsis, Anglo- Indian etc

On the basis of race, religion or language, their number is much less than the majority community.

- What is creamy layer?

Ans. The term Creamy Layer is used for the relatively wealthier and better educated members of the Backward Classes.(SCs,STs,OBCs)

- Define Equality.

Ans. It means giving equal chance and opportunity to everyone irrespective of any caste, colour, gender, race or language.