

CIV - LN - 6 CONFRONTING MARGINALISATION.I. Short answer type questions:

1. How does Article 15 of the Indian Constitution protect citizens from discrimination?

(P.No. 170)

Ans: Article 15 states that no citizen shall be discriminated against on the grounds of caste, gender, race, religion or place of birth.

2. Name some of the communities that engage in the degrading work of manual scavenging.

(P.No. 174)

Ans: *

- Bhangis in Gujarat
- Pakhis in Andhra Pradesh
- Sikkaliar in Tamil Nadu.

II. Long answer type questions:

1. How does the government frame laws to support the welfare of marginalized communities?

(P.No. 170)

Ans: From time to time, laws are framed by the government to prevent harassment and oppression of the marginalised communities. This helps in improving their socio-economic conditions.

* The government sets up panels and committees to conduct surveys in order to find out about the problems faced by the marginalised communities and the measures to deal with

them for promoting their welfare.

* The members of these panels and committees hold discussions and meetings and suggest some proposals to the government.

* After due consideration of the proposals made by these panels, the government passes legislation that favours the growth and development of the weaker groups.

HIS: LN 7 Reforms in Indian SocietyI Short answer type questions:

1. What restrictions were placed on Hindu widows in historical India? (P.No: 81)

Ans: There were various restrictions on them. A widow could not lead a normal life, she had to wear white clothes, shave her head and eat bland food. They were sent to Vrindavan or Varanasi to lead a life in exile or banishment.

2. What was the main aim of the Prarthana Samaj? (P.No. 83)

Ans: The main aim of the Prarthana Samaj:

- * A better society by removing the evils of the caste system, untouchability, child marriages etc.
- * Promoting the cause of widow's remarriage and communal harmony.
- * It believed in the spiritual equality of all castes.

3. What was the young Bengal Movement and who inspired it? (P.No 85)

Ans: This was a movement led by students to eradicate unjust social customs and promote education for women and freedom of thought and expression for all.

II Long answer type questions:

1. Explain the objectives of Singh Sabha movement and the Aligarh Movement. (P. NO. 84)

Ans: SINGH SABHA MOVEMENT:

* Reform organizations of the Sikhs were known as Singh Sabhas.

* They were first formed in 1873 in Amritsar and then in 1879 in Lahore.

* These sabhas worked towards eradicating superstitious acts and caste-based distinctions among the Sikhs.

* They encouraged the Sikhs to become educated and also combined modern instruction with Sikh teachings.

The ALIGARH MOVEMENT:

* Led by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, the Aligarh Movement promoted the social and educational advancement of the Muslims of India.

* Its aim was to provide modern education, including the knowledge of the English language and the Western sciences, to the Muslims, enabling them to play a significant role in the administration of the country.

* Syed Ahmed Khan founded the Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College in 1875 which later became the Aligarh Muslim University.

CIVICS LNT PUBLIC FACILITIESI. Short answer type questions:

1. What role has Sulabh played in addressing the sanitization problem? (P.No. 183)

Ans: Sulabh, a non-government organisation, has been working for more than five decades to address the sanitation problems faced by low-caste and low-income people in India.
* It has constructed more than 8,500 community toilets blocks as well as 1.5 million household toilets. This has given access to sanitation to more than 20 million people.

2. Where is the inequality in public facilities most visible? (P.No. 184)

Ans: In spite of the fact that the Constitution guarantees Right to Education for all children between the ages of 6 and 14, only a meagre population has access to this facility. This inequality in the distribution of public facilities especially comes to light when we compare urban and rural areas or wealthy localities with slums.

II Long answer type questions:

- 1) The government's efforts in making public facilities available to all are an expensive affair. Explain.
(P.No - 180)

Ans: The government's efforts in making public facilities available to all are an expensive affair. For example: In order to supply electricity, the government has to set-up power stations, substations, provide connections, lay down lines and so on. All these activities require a lot of money. The government earns this money from the various taxes it charges the people. People are also charged an affordable amount for using public facilities. The government presents a budget in the parliament each year. It provides information on government expenses of the past year as well as what all expenditures are coming up and how they are to be managed.