

5

Patterns of Social Inequality and Exclusion

FACTS THAT MATTER

I. VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q1. What is social about inequality and exclusion?

Ans. Social inequality and exclusion are social because:

- These are not about individual but about groups.
- These are not absolutely economic but there is a link between them.
- These are systematic and structured as the pattern of inequality and exclusion manifests a definite patterns.

Q2. Explain the term social stratification.

Ans. • Social stratification refers to the hierarchical arrangement of different segments of society into state whose members share the same general position in the hierarchy.

- It refers to inequality.
- It is division of groups on the basis of high and low.

Q3. What is the meaning of social resources?

Ans. Social resources are combination of the forms of capital like economic, social and cultural capital such as money, education, health and power.

Q4. What is the significance of the term 'Dalit'?

Ans. • Untouchable castes are called 'Dalit'.

- Such castes remained suffered from social and political disabilities for a long-time.
- They are treated as impure, unclean and polluted.

Q5. Who are called OBCs?

- Ans.**
- The OBCs are above the so called untouchable groups and below the twice born castes i.e., Brahmin, Kshatriya and Vaishya.
 - These are other backward castes that are neither rich enough to join the main stream nor so deprived as to be included in the scheduled castes.
 - There are the artisans.

Q6. What do you understand by Adivasi struggle?

- Ans.**
- The Adivasi struggle against the national forest policy of 1952 and for demanding autonomy are called Adivasi struggle.
 - Due to this struggle the Adivasis achieved autonomy and two new states of Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh were created.

Q7. How did the terms 'Scheduled castes' and 'scheduled tribes' come into being?

- Ans.**
- A Government of India Act 1935 gave legal recognition to the lists or 'Schedules' of castes and tribes marked out for special treatment by the state.
 - Caste at the bottom of the social hierarchy which suffered severe discriminations, including all the so called untouchables were included in the scheduled castes.

Q8. How the struggle of Adivasis are different from the struggle of Dalits?

- Ans.** Adivasis and their struggles are different from that of the Dalits because adivasis unlike Dalits, were concentrated in contiguous areas and could demand states of their own.

Q9. Who set up the Satyashodhak Samaj and why?

- Ans.** Jyotiba Phule founded the Satyashodhak Samaj with its primary emphasis on truth seeking. His first practical social reform efforts were to aid the two groups considered lowest in traditional Brahmin culture i.e., women and untouchables.

II. SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS