

Very Short Answer Questions

Q.1. Where are Samoan Islands?

Ans. The Samoan Islands are part of a large group of small islands in the southern part of the Pacific ocean.

Q.2. What is gender inequality?

Ans. Whenever distinctions are made between men and women and an unequal treatment is given to one of them, it is called gender inequality.

Q.3. What are the duties of a domestic worker?

Ans. The duties of a domestic worker include sweeping and cleaning, washing clothes and dishes, cooking, looking after children or the elderly.

Q.4. What is double burden of women's work?

Ans. Women have to work hard both inside and outside the home. This is often referred to as the double-burden of women's work.

Q.5. What does Indian constitution provide about equality?

Ans. The Indian constitution promotes equality of men and women. The constitution bans any type of discrimination between man and a woman.

Q.6. Has the goal of Indian constitution of equality been realised?

Ans. Even though the constitution promotes equality of men and women, inequality between the two sexes still exists. The burden of childcare and housework falls upon women in addition to the work they do outside.

Q.7. What is identity?

Ans. Identity is a sense of self-awareness of who one is, typically, a person can have several identities.

Q.8. What is care-giving?

Ans. Care-giving refers to a range of tasks related to looking after and nurturing. Besides physical tasks, they even involve a strong emotional aspect.

Q.9. What is de-valued?

Ans. When someone is not given a due recognition for a task or job one has done, one can feel devalued. For example, if a boy has put in a lot of efforts into making a special birthday gift for his friend and this friend does not even acknowledge the gift, then the boy may feel devalued.

Short Answer Questions

Q.1. How are differences made between men and women?

Ans. (i) Societies make clear differences between boys and girls which begin from a very young age.

(ii) Boys are given cars as toys while girls are given dolls to play.

(iii) Toys become a way of telling children that they will have different futures when they become men and women.

(iv) Girls are told to be soft and dressed properly.

(v) Boys are told to be tough and given specific work.

(vi) Men and women do not have the same status.

Q.2. How is housework devalued?

Ans. Across the world, the main responsibility of housework and care giving tasks like looking after the family, elders, sick and children, lies with women. It is some work which is not/never paid for. Thus, society devalues the household work done by women.

Long Answer Questions

Q.1. Write a note on growing of boys and girls in Samoan islands in the 1920s.

Ans. (i) Samoan islands are one of the large groups of small islands in the southern part of the Pacific Ocean.

(ii) In 1920s, children in this island did not go to school.

(iii) When the babies started walking on own, they were left under the care of their older brothers and sisters. Children as old as five years looked after their younger siblings.

(iv) After attaining nine years of age, boys joined the older boys for outdoor activities like fishing and planting coconuts. However, girls continued looking after the younger ones.

(v) When girls became teenagers, i.e., 14 years of age, they were allowed more freedom as they could then go for fishing and plantation activities or help their mothers in cooking, etc.

Q.2. How are rural and urban women and girls maltreated?

Ans. (i) A number of housework tasks require heavy physical work.

(ii) In both rural and urban areas, women and girls have to fetch water from long distances.

(iii) In rural areas, women and girls carry heavy headloads of firewood.

(iv) Tasks like washing clothes, utensils, cleaning, sweeping and picking up loads require bending, lifting and carrying.

(v) Many women work hard at home doing domestic chores.

(vi) However, housework and care giving is not given due attention.

(vii) In this way, women are maltreated and do not have time for leisure.

Q.3. What are Anganwadis?

Ans. (i) Anganwadis are childcare centres set up in the villages in the country.

(ii) The government has passed laws that make it mandatory for organisations that have more than 30 women employees to provide creche facilities.

(iii) The provision of creches helps many women to take up employment outside the home. It also makes it possible for more girls to attend schools.

Hots (Higher Order Thinking Skills)

Q.1. How is growing of children different in Madhya Pradesh?

Ans. (i) In 1960s, from Class VI onwards, girls and boys went to separate schools in MP.

(ii) Girls' school was different from boys' school. They had a central courtyard where they played in total seclusion and safety from the outside world.

(iii) The boys' school had no such courtyard and had a big playground.

(iv) In the evening, boys watched as school girls crowded the streets.

(v) Boys used the street to stand idle, while girls walked in groups as street for girls was simply a place to get straight home.