

Grade VII

Lesson 4. How the State Government works

CIVICS

I Multiple choice questions

1. Samoan Island is located in
Pacific ocean
2. In Samoa Island, there were
special cooking houses
3. The boys school in Madhya Pradesh had no
Court yard
4. When did girls learn cooking or other things in the Samoa Island
14 years
5. Domestic workers are paid
Low wages
6. Anganwadis are called
Children centres

II Multiple choice questions

1. Which one activity was not associated with the Samoan children in the 1920s?
Playing cricket
2. At which age group girls also went on fishing trips :
14 years
3. What girls were given to play with while boys were given cars?
Dolls
4. Who was Melani?
A domestic worker.



III Multiple choice questions

1. Domestic workers are usually (All in one)

Women

2. Gender inequality refers to

Distinction between boys and girls

3. Which of the following is a gender-based discriminatory action?

Sex discrimination test, Boys are taught to be tough, Girls are given dolls and cooking items to play

IV Multiple choice questions

i. The roles of men and women are :

not equally valued

ii At what age did the boy in Samoa join older boys for learning outdoor jobs?

9 years

iii. From which class did the girls and boys go to separate school in M.P.?

Class VI onwards

iv. Doing household work is work or not ?

Yes

v. Who was the main responsibility of housework across the world?

Women

vi. What are the total number of work hours (paid) spent by women workers in Haryana every week?

23

vii. Who can take steps, to bring gender equality?

Constitution, Society





I Fill in the blanks

1. CSO stands for Central Statistical Organisation.
2. The Constitution says that men and women are equal.
3. Mangla was a domestic worker.
4. Boys are given Cars and girls dolls to play.
5. Girls in Samoa are free when they become teenagers.
6. In Madhya Pradesh, girls and boys were of sixth class.

II Fill in the blanks

1. The girls' schools was designed very different from the boy's schools.
2. Some societies make clear distinction between boys and girls.
3. Men and women do not have the same status.
4. Care-giving tasks are associated with Women.

III Fill in the blanks

1. The roles women play and the work they do are usually valued less than the roles men play and the work they do.
2. The wages of domestic workers are low.
3. Our Constitution says that being male or female should not become a reason for discrimination.
4. Gender equality is the need of hour.

IV Fill in the blanks

1. The child centres in villages are called anganwadi.
2. Our constitution provides equality of genders.
3. In Madhya Pradesh the girls' schools were designed differently in the 1960s.
4. Most of the work done by women is devalued/ invisible.



I Match the columns

Column A	Column B
1. Weave Basket s	Women
2. Devalued	Women's work
3. Domest ic wor k	Cleaning
4. I nequalit y bet ween boys and girls	MP

II Match the columns

Column A	Column B
a) 23 hour s	Paid work hour s f or women in Hary ana
b) 19 hour s	Paid work hour s f or women in Tamilnadu
c) House wor k	Physical wor k
d) 4 Hour s	Housework hour s men in Tamilnadu
d) Melani	A domest ic work

III Match the columns

Column A	Column B
i. They are taught to be dominat e	Boys
ii. They are taught to be sof t	Girls
iii. Women have to bear	Double burden
iv. Standing for long hours in front of hot st oves while cooking	Women
v. Women work much more than that of	Men

IV Match the columns

1. House wor k hour s men in Hary ana	2 hour s
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I True or False

1. Boys are given preference over girls. **True**
2. The main responsibility of housework is of boys. **False**
3. Burden of child work falls on women **True**

II True or False

1. The Samoan Islands are situated in the Indian Ocean **False.**
2. Care-giving tasks are mostly done by women in India. **True.**
3. Anganwadi refers to adult education centres **False**
4. Household work is physically demanding **True**
5. Our Constitution does not discriminate between male and female. **True**

III True or False

- i. Sex refers to the biological difference between boys and girls. **True**
- ii. The Samoan children are very much different from today's children. **True**
- iii. In our society men and women do not have the same status. **True**
- iv. Domestic workers lead a comfortable life because they get good payment. **False**
- v. It is very difficult for women to work both inside and outside the home **False**.

IV True or False

1. House work does not require physical and emotional work. **False**
2. Life of domestic worker is very difficult **True**
3. Government has passed laws that organisations with women workers must have crèche facilities. **True.**





Very Short Answer Questions

1. Where are Samoan Islands?

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

2. What is gender inequality?

Whenever distinctions are made between men and women and an unequal treatment is done between them, it is called gender inequality.

3. What are the duties of a domestic worker?

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

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

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

5. What does Indian constitution provide about equality?

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

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

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

7. What is identity?

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

8. What is care-giving?

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

9. What is de-valued?

When someone is not given due recognition for a task or job one has done, one can feel de-valued. For example, if a boy has put in a lot of effort into making a special birthday gift for his friend and this friend does not say anything about this, then the boy may feel de-valued.





Short Answer Questions

1. How are differences made between men and women?

- 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 dress properly.
- v) Boys are told to be taught and given specific work.
- vi) Men and women do not have the same status.

2. How is housework devalued?

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

3. How are rural and urban women and girls maltreated?

- 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 head loads 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.

4. What are Anganwadis?

- i) Anganwadis are child care 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 crèche facilities.
- iii) The provision of crèches help many women to take up employment outside the home. It also makes it possible for more girls to attend schools.





Long Answer Questions

1. Are the given statements alongside true or false. Support your answer with the use of an example:

- a) All societies do not think similarly about the roles that boys and girls play.
- b) Our society does not make distinctions between boys and girls when they are growing up.
- c) Women who stay at home do not work.
- d) The work that women do is less valued than that of men.

a) True. The way boys and girls grow in Madhya Pradesh and Samoan Island is not the same.

b) False. Girls are discriminated in our society against boys in daily life.

c) False. They do most of the domestic work which is physically demanding and strenuous.

d) True. Household work is not given adequate value.

2. Housework is invisible and unpaid work. Housework is physically demanding.

Housework is time-consuming.

Write in your own words what is meant by the terms 'invisible', 'physically demanding' and 'time-consuming'? Give one example of each based on the household tasks undertaken by women at your home. (NCERT)

Invisible here means that the work done by women is devalued even though it is not paid. Further the physical and emotional stress of work is not recognised.

Physically demand means that more labour is required to do domestic work than other work, technical or mechanical. It is more strenuous.

Time consuming means that household work requires a lot of time. Most of her time is consumed in these activities and less time is left for herself or to relax.

Next Generation School





- 3. Make a lot of toys and games that boys typically play and another for girls. If there is a difference between the two lists, can you think of some reasons why this is so? Does this have any relationship to the roles children have to play as adults?**

Boys	Girls
Cars Gun, Nat, Ball, Basket ball, Badminton, business games	Dolls, Kitchen set, doll meddling hid and sick, cartoon, snake and ladder, house working.

These toys and games given to boys and girls are a way of telling children that they will have different work when they become man and women. It even reflects the discrimination in respect of physical strength and the stamina. Later in life, this affects the subjects the children study and the careers they choose.

4. Write a note on growing of boys and girls in Samoa in the 1920s.

- Samoa islands are one of the large groups of small islands in the southern part of the Pacific Ocean.
- In 1920s, children in this island did not go to school.
- When the babies started working 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.
- 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.
- 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.

5. How is growing of children different in Madhya Pradesh?

- In MP in 1960's from Class VI onwards, girls and boys went to separate schools.
- Girls' school was different from boys' school. They had a central courtyard where they played in total seclusion and safety from the outside world.
- The boys' school had no such courtyard and had a big playground.
- In the evening, boys watched as school girls crowded the streets.
- Boys used the street to stand idle, while girls walked in groups as street for girls was simply a place to get straight home.

