

Grade VII

Lesson 5. Women change the world

CIVICS

I Multiple choice questions

1. What is the main aim of families in general for the future of girls?
(a) Higher education (b) Marriage
(c) Good career (d) None of these
2. 'Amar Jiban' is written by:
(a) Ramabai (b) Rashsundari Devi
(c) Rokeya Sakhawat Hossa (d) None of these
3. Ramabai was given the title of:
(a) Swami (b) Intellectual (c) Lady (d) None of these
4. Where was Rashsundari Devi born?
(a) Maharashtra (b) West Bengal (c) Tamil Nadu (d) Kerala
5. What percentage of ST girls leave school at primary level?
(a) 36% (b) 67 (c) 49% (d) 78%
6. Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain started a school for:
(a) Boys (b) Girls (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) Adults
7. Law was passed to give women protection from domestic violence in:
(a) 2000 (b) 2001 (c) 2006 (d) 2005
8. The guidance formulated by Supreme Court of India in 1997 to protect women against.
(a) Sexual harassment (b) Dowry death
(c) Domestic violence (d) None of these

1. b	2. b	3. d	4. b	5. c	6. b	7. c	8. a
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II Multiple choice questions

- Women's struggle was for.
a) factory b) equality c) power d) None of these
- Approximately how many working women are engaged in agriculture?
a) 82% b) 83 % c) 83.6 % d) None of these
- Jobs thought to be ideal for women are
a) nurse b) teacher c) boss d) both (a) and (b)
- Boys who do not live up to expectations are
a) good b) bullied c) both of these d) None of these
- Ramabai was also
a) pandita b) unique c) remarkable d) None of these
- Royeka Sakhawat Hossain dreamt about
a) reading b) writing
c) becoming a lady land d) None of these
- Rashundari Devi read the book
a) Chetan Bhagat b) Chaitanya Bhagabat
c) Mahabharata d) None of these
- International Women'day is celebrareted on
a) 8th March b) 9th March
c) 10th March d) None of these

1. b	2. c	3. d	4. b	5. a	6. c	7. b	8.a
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III Multiple choice questions

- She was given the title 'Pandita'. Who was she?
a) Laxmi Lakra b) Ramabai
c)Rassundari Devi d) Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain
- According to the census 2011, the percentage of literature girls and women is.
a) 64.6 b) 64 c) 74 d) 84

3. What is NOT the element of equality?

- a) Justice b) Religion c) Wealth d) Health

4. Scheduled Caste is the official terms for

- a) Dalit b) Adivasi c) Both (a) and (b) d) None of these

5. Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain started school for

- a) Boys b) Adults c) Girls d) Both (a) and (c)

1) b	2) d	3) a	4) a	5) c
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IV Multiple choice questions

1. Which a way to create new opportunities for women?

- a) Household work b) Education c) protest d) All of these

2. In which profession do we find more women?

- a) Nursing b) Teaching c) Both of these d) None of these

3. In what kind of the following jobs are females engaged more than males?

- a) Nurses b) Farmers c) Pilots d) Factory workers

4. In what kind of job are males engaged more than women?

- a) Teachers b) Nurses c) Army officers d) None of these

5. In the most families, what were their main aims after their girls finish school?

- a) Marriage b) Job opportunities c) Higher educations d) All of these

6. What did women NOT to do in pottery trade?

- a) Colledge the mud b) Prepare the earth
c) Operate the wheel d) None of these

7. Which of the following became more common in 19th century?

- a) Hospitals b) Schools c) Discos d) Restaurants

8. Where was Rashsundari Devi born?

- a) Maharashtra b) West Bengal c) Tamilnadu d) Kerala

9. In which of the following languages did Rashsundari write her autobiography?

- a) Hindi b) English c) Sanskrit d) Bangla

II Fill in the blanks

1. Xavier was happy with the results of _____.
2. Driving her Train was written by _____.
3. Schooling for girls two centuries back was _____.
4. _____ started a school for girls in Kolkata in 1910.
5. Census is held after every _____ year(s).
6. Cultural programme on Wagah Border is held on _____.

i) Class X board exam	2. Neeta Lal	3. Out of bounds	4. Royeka Sekhawat Hossain
5. 10	6. 14 August		

III Fill in the blanks

1. Boys are pressurised to think about getting a job that will bring them a _____ salary?
2. In the 19th century, many new ideas about _____ and _____ emerged.
3. Ramabai set up a Mission in _____ near Pune in the year _____.
4. Many children leave school because they are _____ against by their teacher and _____
5. Women's movement is supported by _____ also.

1. good	2. education, learning	3. Khedgaon : 1898	4. discriminated; classmates,	5. men
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IV Fill in the blanks

1. Ramabai was given the title of _____ because she could read and write.
2. According to 1991 census _____ % of boys / men and _____ % of girls/
females were literate.

3. The message about women's right issue has been spread through _____ songs and _____.

4. Every year on _____ people gather at _____ on the border of India and Pakistan and hold a cultural programme.

1. Pandita	2. 76, 54	3. street plays, public meetings	4. 14 th August Wagah
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I Match the columns

1. Democracy	-	a) 1954
2. Constitution	-	b) Dalit writer
3. Omprakash Valmiki	-	c) Abolished untouchability
4. Civil Rights Act	-	d) Equal right to vote

1) d	2) c	3) b	4) a
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II Match the columns

Column A	Column B
i) Dowry death cases	a) 1905
ii) Ramabai mission	b) Census
iii) Laxmi Lakra	c) Weeding
iv) Agricultural activity	d) 27 years
v) Population count	e) 1898
vi) Sultana' s dream	f) 1980s

i) f	ii) e	iii) d	iv) c	v) b	vi)
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III Match the columns

Column A	Column B
1. Satyarani	a) an effective way to draw attention to injustices
2. Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain	b) first woman engine driver
3. Public rally	c) taught herself how to read and write in secret
4. Rashsundari Devi	d) an active member of women's movement
5. Laxmi Lakra	e) wrote Sultana's Dream

1) d	2) e	3) a	4) c	5) b
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IV Match the columns

1. 8 th March	-	a) Ramabai
2. Law in 2006	-	b) Rokeya Sakshwat
3. Mission for widow and poor women	-	c) International women's Day
4. Sultan's dream	-	d) Against domestic violence

1. c	2. d	3. a	4. b
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I True or False

1. Women are good only for certain jobs.
2. Laxmi Lakra is the first woman engine driver for Northern Railways.
3. Ramabai was given the title 'Pandita'.
4. Women never struggled at the all to learn to read and write.
5. Many men support the women's movement as well.

1 False	2. True	3. True	4. False	5. True
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II True or False

1. It is thought that girls can't do technical jobs.
2. Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain was prompted to learn English.
3. Women's equality is a neglected movement.
4. Scheduled Tribes are called Adivasi.
5. Scheduled Caste are called Adivasi.

i) True	ii) False	iii) False	iv) False	v) True
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III True or False

1. Chaitanya Bhagabat was about life of a saint.
2. Men's work is valued more than the female's
3. Women get equal wages for equal work as that of males.
4. 61 percent of boys leave school at secondary school
5. 36 percentage of ST girls leave school at primary level.

1. True	2. True	3. False	4. True	5. False
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Chapter Practice

Very Short Answer Questions

1. What are stereotypes?

When it is believed that people belonging to certain groups based on religion, wealth, language, sex etc. would behave in a particular manner, we create a stereotype. For example, people believe that girls or boys will behave in a certain manner.

2. Why was Ramabai given the title of 'Pandita'?

It was because she could write and read Sanskrit. It was a markable achievement as women were not allowed such knowledge those days.

3. Which are the two languages Rokeya Sakhawat learned?

Rokeya Sakhawat learned to read and write Bangla and English.

4. What is census?

Counting of whole population of the country under various heads is known as census. It is done once every 10 years.

5. Why many girls do not continue their education?

Many girls do not continue their education due to poverty and discrimination.

6. What do you mean by violation?

When someone breaks the rule or law it is called violation.

7. What do you mean by women's movement?

Women as a whole struggled for long to bring out all round improvement in women's condition. This is known as the Women's Movement.

8. When is the International Women's day celebrated?

International Women's day is celebrated on 8th March every year.

Short Answer Questions

1. Give an account about the learning scenario in the 19th century.

In the 19th century, many new ideas about education and learning emerged.

- (i) Schools became more common and communities that had never learnt reading and writing started sending their children to school.
- (ii) There was a lot of opposition to educating girls even then, many women and men made efforts to open schools for girls.
- (iii) Women struggled to learn to read and write.

2. Write about women's movements?

Women, individually and collectively, have struggled to bring about changes in their status and get equality in the society, this is known as women's movements. It awakened women for their rights. Individual women and women's organisations from different parts of the country are part of these movements, along with some men.

3. Why was law against dowry system passed in the 1980s?

Women groups across the country campaigned against 'dowry deaths' - young brides being burned by in-laws or husbands for more dowry. Satyarani was an active member who fought a long legal battle to get justice for her daughter.

Women groups took out street marches and approached courts. They reached public through newspapers etc. Finally a law was passed making dowry a legal offence.

4. State the new developments that took place in the nineteenth century.

Many new ideas about education and learning emerged in the 19th century. Many schools opened and many communities sent their children to school. But, even now there was opposition to girl education. Many men and women made efforts to open schools for girls and struggle for girls continued.

5. In our society, people associate certain professions and jobs with gender.

Comment.

In our society we associate certain professions and jobs with gender. For example, the profession of teaching, nursing, care giving, household work is associated with women.

- (i) Women are associated with jobs which are gentle, require patience, that are less physical and technical. It is linked to women's role within the family.
- (ii) It is believed that women do not have a technical or scientific mind. They are considered physically weak.
- (iii) Where as armed forces, agriculture, mechanical and technical jobs are associated with men.

6. How was campaigning used as a tool in women's movements?

Campaigns are an important part of women's movement. These led to passing of certain laws. Women's movement have been able to achieve success in this way.

- (i) A law was passed in 2006 to give protection to women against domestic violence.
- (ii) In 1997 Supreme court promulgated guidelines to protect women against sexual harassment.
- (iii) In the 1980's due to campaigns and media support dowry laws were changed to punish families who sought dowry.
- (iv) 8th March is celebrated as International Women's Day.

Next Generation School

Long Answer Questions

1. What are the expectations concerning the roles of women and men in our society?

Societies make clear distinctions between boys and girls. This begins from a very young age.

- (i) We are given different toys to play with. Boys are usually given cars to play with and girls dolls.
- (ii) Toys become a way of telling children that they will have different futures when they become men and women.
- (iii) This difference is created in the smallest and everyday things. Girls need to be tough.
- (iv) All these are ways of telling children that they have specific roles to play when they grow up to be men and women.
- (v) Later in life this affects the subjects we can study or the careers we can choose.

2. Why the children from Dalit and Adivasi community leave school?

There are several reasons for, why children from Dalit, Adivasi and Muslim communities leave school. They are:

- (i) Many children also leave schools because they are discriminated against by their teachers and classmates.
- (ii) Schools are not close to people's homes, and hardly any transport is available so the parents may not be willing to send their children to far off places.
- (iii) Many families are poor and unable to bear the cost of educating all their children.

- (iv) In many parts of the country, especially in rural and poor areas, there are no proper schools and teachers who can teach on a regular basis.

3. What are the various ways women's apply to fight discrimination and seek justice?

The various ways women apply to fight discrimination and seek justice are:

Campaigning:

- (i) It is an important part of the Women's Movement. Campaigns have led to new laws being passed in 2006 to give legal protection to those women who face physical and mental violence within their homes, also called domestic violence.
- (ii) The efforts made by the Women's Movement led the Supreme Court to formulate guidelines in 1997 to protect women against sexual harassment at the workplace and within educational institutions.
- (iii) In the 1980, for example, women's groups across the country also campaigned for bringing justice to those families which have become prey to dowry deaths. Finally, this became a public issue in the newspapers and society, and the dowry laws were changed to punish families who seek dowry.

Raising Awareness: Women, in order to fight against discrimination, work hard to raise public awareness on women's right issues. They do so through several means such as street plays, songs and public meetings.

Protesting: When a law or policy acts against the interests of the women, the movement raise its voice by holding public rallies and demonstrations. These are the powerful way of drawing attention to injustices.

Showing Solidarity: The Women's Movement is also about showing solidarity with other women and causes.

4. What is the requirement of conducting Census every 10 years?

Census is held to count the entire population. It also collects details about age group, work areas, standard of living and so on. All this data help the government to plan out the development programmes.

This helps us to know about the percentage of literate population, ratio of men and women, ratio of rural and urban population, economic status of the people, people engaged in different professions etc.



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