

Chapter: 6

Q.1 Choose the right option and rewrite the sentence.

2

- 1** In 1992, a movement against drinking alcohol was started in
a. Maharashtra b. Gujarat c. Andhra Pradesh d. Uttarakhand

Ans In 1992, a movement against drinking alcohol was started in **Andhra Pradesh**.

- 2** In 1975, the Government of India formed the committee on the status of women under the chairmanship of
a. Dr Phulrenu Guha b. Uma Bharati
c. Vasundhara Raje d. Pramila Dandavate

Ans In 1975, the Government of India formed the committee on the status of women under the chairmanship of **Dr. Phulrenu Guha**.

Q.2 Identify the wrong pair :

2

- 1**
- | |
|---|
| i. Saudamini Rao - Stree Mukti Andolan Samiti |
| ii. Vidya Bal - Nari Samata March |
| iii. Pramila Dandavate - Mahila Dakshata Samiti |
| iv. Jyoti Mhapsekar - Women's Commission |

Ans Incorrect Pair - Jyoti Mhapsekar - Women's Commission

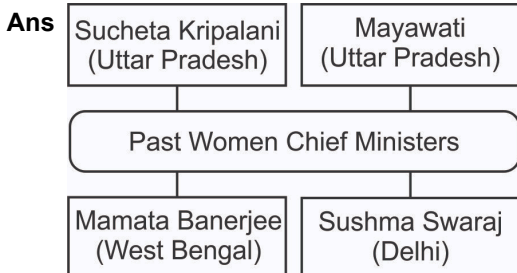
Correct Pair - Jyoti Mhapsekar - Streemuktichi Lalkari

- 2** (1) Sucheta Kriplani - Uttar pradesh
(2) Jaylalitha - Tamil nadu
(3) Anandiben Patel - Gujrat
(4) Sheela Dixit - Maharashtra

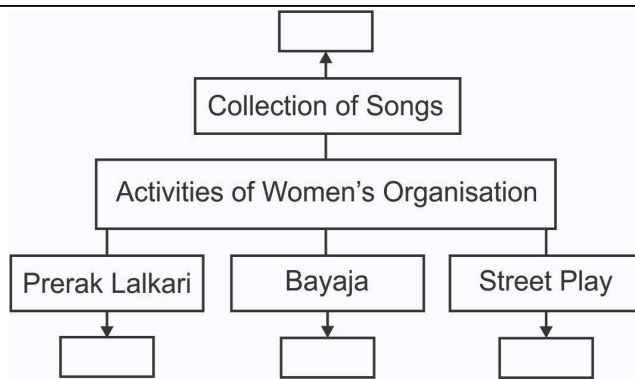
Ans Wrong pair: Sheela Dixit - Maharashtra
Corrected pair: Sheela Dixit - Delhi

Q.3 Complete the given concept map

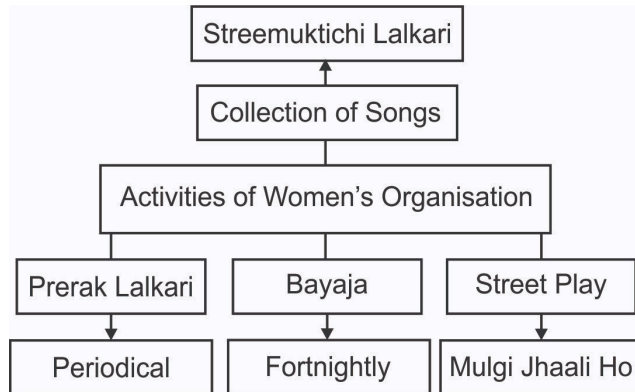
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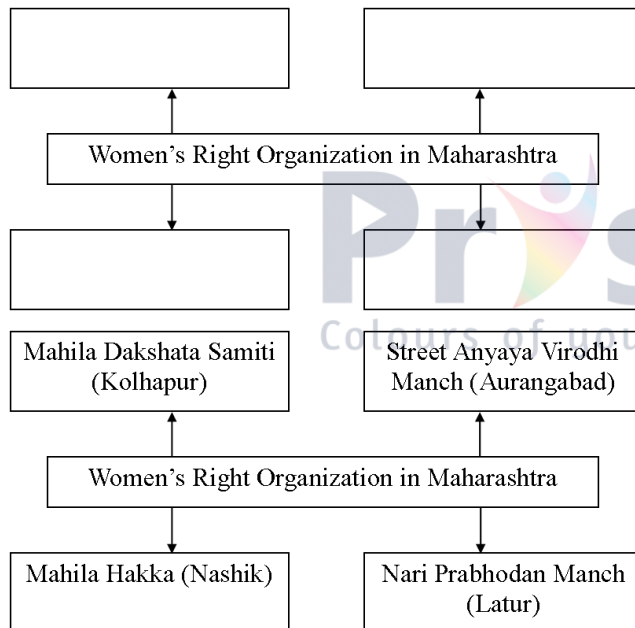
2



Ans



3



Ans

Q.4 Explain the following concept / Short Notes

8

1 Minority

Ans In any society, a group of people of a particular religion, language or race who are few in number are termed as minority.

2 Write a note on the protection of Human rights Act.

Ans i. In 1993, this law was enacted to prevent injustice to men and women.
 ii. The National Human Rights Commission was also formed for this purpose.
 iii. In some States, the State Human Rights Commission was also formed on the same lines.
 iv. This law which deals with collective oppression, the social conditions of divorced women, women and secure work places, played an effective role in mitigating injustices to women.

3 Describe the Chipko Movement.

Ans i. The Chipko Movement or Chipko Andolan was primarily a forest conservation movement in India that began in 1973 and went on to become a rallying point for many future environmental movements all over the world.
 ii. The Chipko Movement was started by Sunderlal Bahuguna and Chandiprasad Bhat to prevent the cutting of

trees from the forests in the foothills of the Himalayas for Commercial Purpose.
iii. Gauradevi, Bachni Devi, Sudesha Devi and many other village women, were the first to save trees by hugging them.

4 Alimony

Ans A fixed amount paid to a married woman for her upkeep by the husband who has divorced her, is called alimony.

Q.5 Explain the statement stating reasons.

8

1 The Prohibition of Dowry (Amendment) Act was enacted in 1984.

Ans i. Even after the enactment of the anti - dowry law, incidents like 'Woman burns to death as sari pallu catches fire while cooking' and 'Woman slips into well while washing clothes, drowns and dies' continued to be reported.
ii. Investigations still revealed dowry to be the most frequent cause of such deaths.
iii. The role of the police, the administration and judiciary were highlighted.
iv. This created greater awareness.
v. As a result, the Dowry Prohibition (Amendment) Act came into force in 1984.

2 The Constitution gives cultural and educational rights to minorities.

Ans i. As there are various religions, sects and languages in our country, we see great cultural diversity.
ii. There is variation in cultural traditions, too.
iii. In order to preserve their cultural traditions and develop their own language, the Constitution gives the citizens certain educational and cultural rights.
iv. Minorities have the right to protect and conserve their language, culture and traditions.
v. For this purpose they have the right to set up separate educational institutions.

3 The practice of untouchability was banned by Law.

Ans In the post - independence period, Our Constitution adopted the values of freedom, equality, fraternity and social justice. In accordance with this, the practice of untouchability was banned by law. Untouchability was removed by the 17th paragraph of the Constitution and this class was included in the Scheduled Castes. In view of the educational and social backwardness of these castes, they were given reservations in education as well as jobs to facilitate their development.

4 The women's liberation movement began.

Ans i. Roots of several of the problems faced by women lie in the mentality of men.
ii. Even in the 21st century we have not been able to read ourselves of this male centered mentality.
iii. Taking into consideration various problems faced by women like their social position, their status, Education, difficulties faced by working women, the male - female ratio, birth and mortality rates and the role of women, a state wide conference was held in 1975 by the Stree — Mukti Sangharsha Samiti.
iv. The policy of a struggle against discrimination on the basis of gender, caste and varna was adopted.

Q.6 Answer in brief

6

1 Explain with examples how the united strength of women can bring about constructive changes in various fields.

Ans The history of the constructive changes would be incomplete without mentioning the contributions of women introduced in the Indian society. Women from all walks of life walked together in various struggles. Some of them are:
i. Women played a significant role in the **Telangana Peasants Armed struggle**, a challenge against the rule of Nizams and the Feudal system.
ii. A great contribution was seen by women in the **Bhoodan Movement** which was initiated by Vinoba Bhave on Mahatma Gandhi's philosophy.
iii. Women from Mumbai participated in a demonstration which came to be known as the **Laatne Morcha**. The demonstration was led by Mrinal Gore.
iv. Women also played a significant role in the Agricultural economy. Gaura Devi was the activist who created the awareness of **Chipko Movement** among the women and led with the help of Sudesha Devi and Bachani Devi.
v. The women of Andhra Pradesh also came together and forced the **closure of arrack shops**

- vi. A state wide conference for women was held in 1975 and was organized by **the Stree Mukti Sangharsha Samiti**. Under this conference the policy of a struggle against discrimination on the basis of Gender, caste and Varna was adopted.
- vii. Pramila Dandavate established the **Mahila Dakshata Samiti** in 1976 at Delhi. Under this the struggle against social evils were undertaken.
- viii. On 8th March, 1909 women went on **strike** for fewer working hours, proper remuneration and provision of crèches which would make them comfortable.

2 Laws related to women

- Ans**
- i. Right to claim Alimony Act, 1954
 - ii. Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
 - iii. Maternity Benefit Act, 1961
 - iv. Muslim Women's Act,
 - v. Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993
 - vi. Sati Prevention Act, 1998
 - vii. The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal Act, 2013)

Q.7 Read the passage and answer the questions based on it.

16

1

Scheduled Tribes -

Just like the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes or Adivasis who live in remote parts of the country also face several difficulties. As they have lived far away from the progress made in modern times, they are economically and socially backward. Even though their conditions have seen some improvement in recent times, they do not have any means of livelihood other than agriculture and forest produce. Modern farming implements have not yet reached them. Hence, their income from agriculture is very small. Besides, their fields are on hillsides and not fertile. They are malnourished due to insufficient and poor quality of diet. Adivasis in remote areas find it difficult to get medical attention in time. For all these is a need to give special protection to Adivasis.

In the Indian Constitution, Adivasis have been enumerated as Scheduled Tribes. They are getting given representation in law boards, education, government service, etc.

- i. What are the important means of livelihood followed by the scheduled tribes ?
- ii. Why is their income from agriculture very small ?
- iii. Suggest few ways to improve the condition of Scheduled tribes.

- Ans**
- i. a. Agriculture
 - b. Forest produce
 - ii. because modern farming implements have not yet reached them.
 - iii. a. Awareness Programmes should be undertaken by the government to make Adivasis (S.T) aware about the Welfare Schemes Conducted by the government.
 - b. Representation in law boards, Education, government services etc.

2

The United Nations had declared 1975 as the International Women's Year. The three aspects of this programme were peace, development and equality between men and women. In 1975, the government of India constituted the committee on the status of Women and appointed Dr Phulrenu Guha as its Chairman. A comprehensive survey was conducted of several issues such as the social position of women, their status, the consequences of the constitutional provisions made for women as also education of women and its percentage, their progress due to education, difficulties faced by working women, the position of women with respect to work/livelihood, their wages (relative to men's wages), the female-male ratio, birth and mortality rates and the role of women.

- i. What are the three aspects of 'International Women's Year'?
- ii. Who was appointed as Chairman for the Committee?
- iii. Explain in detail the issues related to women that were included in the survey

- Ans**
- i. The three aspects of 'International Women's Year' programme were peace, development and equality between men and women.
 - ii. Dr Phulrenu Guha was appointed as Chairman for the Committee
 - iii. A comprehensive survey was conducted of several issues such as the social position of women, their status, the consequences of the constitutional provisions made for women as also education of women and its percentage, their progress due to education, difficulties faced by working women, the position of women

with respect to work/livelihood, their wages (relative to men's wages), the female-male ratio, birth and mortality rates and the role of women.

3

Law of Women -

The law enacted in 1952, recognised women's right to alimony and their share in the father's property. Her right to streedhan was recognised. Polygamy was made illegal and women, just like men, got the right to sue for divorce. It was a law that took one step forward concerning women's issues over the following decade. The Dowry Prohibition Act of 1961 made both giving and taking of dowry a cognizable criminal offense. This dismantled the dowry tradition by its roots and further encouraged the social movement. The law alleviated the distress to women caused by the undesirable tradition of dowry. The Maternity Benefit Act which gave women the right to get leave from work at the time of child - birth also into force in 1961.

- i. List the rights of women recognised by the law enacted in 1952.
- ii. Which practice was declared a cognizable criminal offense by the Dowry Prohibition Act of 1961 ?
- iii. How does social pressure create obstacles in implementation of Laws for women ?

Ans i. a. Women's right to alimony and share in father's property.

b. Right to Streedhan.

ii. Giving and taking of Dowry.

iii. a. Many sections of Indian Society do not recognize women's Share in father's property.

b. Few religious organisations do not accept women's right to alimony.

c. In spite of stringent acts made by the government, practice of giving and taking dowry is in vogue.

d. Above all people's initiative Low rate of initiatives by people is a major reason.

4

In the Post Independence period, our Constitution adopted the values of freedom, equality, fraternity and social justice. In accordance with this, the practice of untouchability was banned by law. Untouchability was removed by the 17th paragraph of the Constitution and this class was included in the Scheduled Castes. In view of the educational and social backwardness of these castes, they were given reservations in education as well as jobs to facilitate their development.

- i. What values were adopted by our Constitution in post-independence period?
- ii. Which article of the Constitution has helped to remove untouchability?
- iii. Scheduled Castes were given reservations in education as well as jobs to facilitate their development. Explain.

Ans i. In the postindependence period, our Constitution adopted the values of freedom, equality, fraternity and social justice.

ii. The 17th paragraph of the Constitution has helped to remove untouchability

iii. Untouchability was removed by the 17th paragraph of the Constitution and this class was included in the Scheduled Castes. In view of the educational and social backwardness of these castes, they were given reservations in education as well as jobs to facilitate their development.