

CHAPTER-16

WHO WILL DO THIS WORK?

2 MARK QUESTIONS

1. What kinds of work or jobs do people not want to do? Why?

ANSWER:

People do not want to do the kinds of works which do not require our mental ability, such as sweeping, cleaning and more.

2. So, who does this kind of work? Why do people do this kind of work that others do not want to do?

ANSWER:

Poor and illiterate people do this kind of work because of their poverty and lack of education.

3. What would happen if nobody did this work? If nobody cleared the garbage lying outside your school or your house for one week, then what would happen?

ANSWER:

If nobody does this work, then it will create a lot of problems. The garbage will get collected outside near schools and houses and will give a bad smell due to the process of rotting.

4. Why did Gandhiji and his team start doing the job of cleaning? What do you think about this?

ANSWER:

Gandhiji and his team started doing the job of cleaning so that people came out of their mindset. He wanted to respect all kinds of jobs too. He wanted to show that a particular job is not meant for a particular people or caste.

5. Do you know any such people in your area who try to help others in solving their problems? Find out and discuss in the class.

ANSWER:

Yes, nowadays, some such people try to help others in solving their problems.

6. Guests at Gandhiji's Ashram had to learn this work also. If you were one of these guests, what would you do?

ANSWER:

I would have learned this work and would have happily done that.

7. What are the toilet arrangements in your house? Where is the toilet? Inside the house or outside? Who cleans the toilet?

ANSWER:

There are toilets in my house, one is attached to the room, and another one is common for everyone. A toilet is built inside the house. The toilet is modern with a good water facility. Usually, my mother cleans the toilet, though sometimes, whoever uses it cleans it.

8. How did the man who was returning from the toilet behave with Mahadevbhai? Why did he behave like this?

ANSWER:

The man behaved with Mahadevbhai in an insulting way because his impression towards cleaning toilet is that it is a dirty job and people who do this are untouchables.

9. How do people generally behave with those people who clean toilets and drains? Write.

ANSWER:

People generally behave badly with those people who clean toilets and drains because the impression towards them is that they are untouchables.

10. Narayan and Gandhiji discussed all these many years ago. Have things changed now?

ANSWER:

Yes, these things have changed a lot, and the concept of untouchability has also vanished.

11. Who does the cleaning in your school? What all has to be cleaned?

ANSWER:

Some sweepers do cleaning in my school. They clean classrooms, toilets, and playgrounds.

12. Do all children, like you, help in this? If yes, how?

ANSWER:

Yes, most of the students will help them by throwing garbage in specified bins.

13. If all do not help, why not?

Answer: That is because they think cleaning is a dirty job.

14. Do all children do all kinds of work?

ANSWER:

No, all children do not do all kinds of work.

15. Do they sometimes have to miss classes to do this work?

ANSWER:

No, they won't miss classes to do this work. Usually, in our free time, we do this work.

16. Do the girls and boys do the same kinds of work?

ANSWER:

Yes, both girls and boys do the same kind of work.

17. What work do you do at home?

ANSWER:

I help my mother with cooking and drying clothes, and I bring vegetables from the market along with my father.

18. Is the work done by boys and girls, men and women, the same?

ANSWER:

No, the work done by boys and girls, men and women, is not the same. But they can share their work and do it together.

19. Would you like to bring some change? What kind?

ANSWER:

Yes, both men and women, boys and girls, should do all kinds of work.

5 MARK QUESTIONS

1. Have You Seen Such Scenes Around You?



Answer: Yes, I have seen such scenes around me.

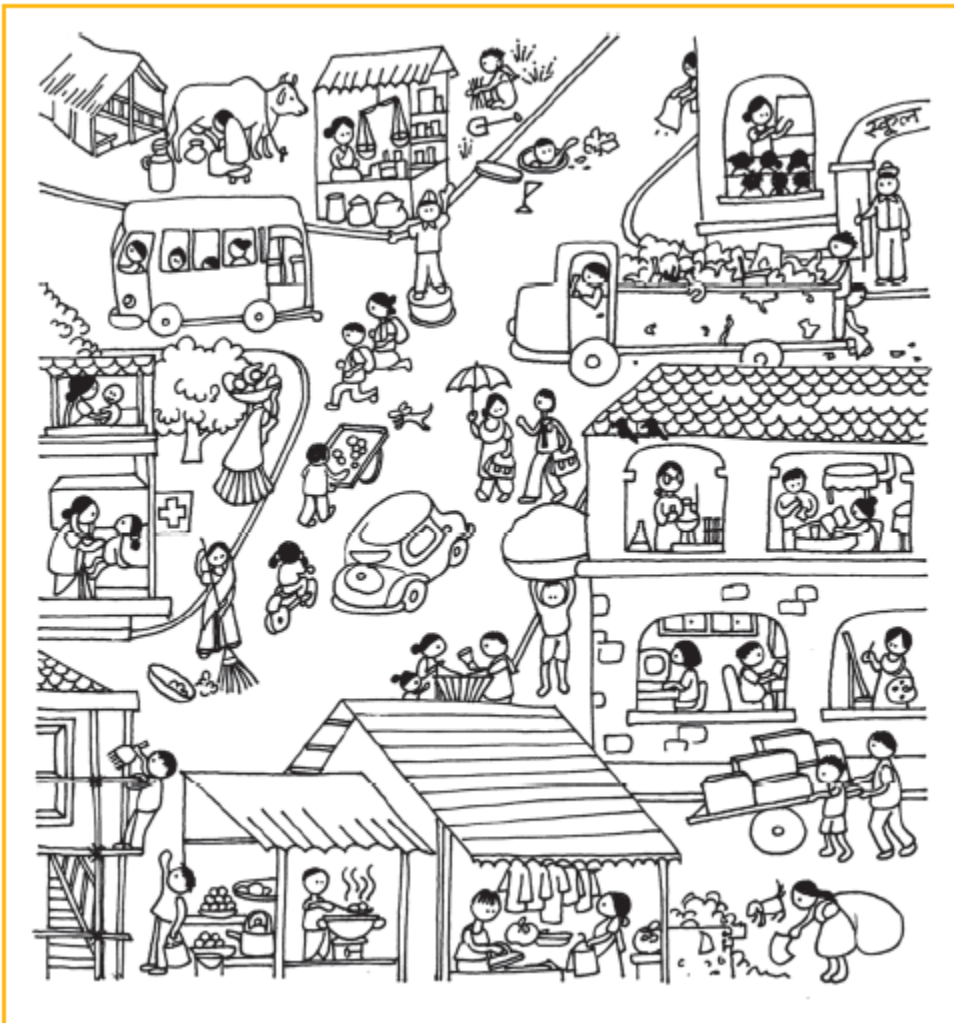
Q1: Have you ever thought of people who do this work? What is our responsibility to keep the place clean?

Answer: Doing such work may be very difficult and feels very dirty.

Q2: Why do you think people need to do this kind of work?

Answer: People need to do this work because of poverty and to keep our surroundings clean.

Q1: What are the different kinds of work being done in this drawing? List any five of these.



Answer: Difficult kinds of work done in the above images are painting the house, working in a field or garden, carrying the goods, sweeping the road and carrying the garbage.

2. If you were asked to do any five jobs shown in this picture, which would you choose? Why?

Answer: The five jobs I wished to do is teaching, doctor, scientist, shopkeeper and artist. Because these jobs are easier when compared to the rest.

Q3: Which five jobs would you not choose? Why?

Answer: Five jobs which I would not choose are sweeper, gatekeeper, construction worker, driver and cook. I wish to do a job which satisfies my parents and gives me more respect, and I want to lead a happy life.

2. What kinds of work or jobs do people not want to do? Why?

ANSWER:

People do not want to do the kinds of work which do not require our mental ability, such as sweeping, cleaning and more.

3. So, who does this kind of work? Why do people do this kind of work that others do not want to do?

Answer:

Poor and illiterate people do this kind of work because of their poverty and lack of education.

4. What would happen if nobody did this work? If nobody cleared the garbage lying outside your school or your house for one week, then what would happen?

Answer:

If nobody does this work, then it will create a lot of problems. The garbage will get collected outside near schools and houses and will give a bad smell due to the process of rotting.

5. Reflect on the conversation in school between Hetal and Meena. What does it reveal about the distribution of cleaning tasks among students, and what implications does it have for those involved?

Answer:

The conversation between Hetal and Meena suggests that cleaning tasks in school, particularly toilets, are assigned to specific children, and failure to perform these tasks results in punishment. This highlights an unequal distribution of responsibilities among students.

6. Analyze the incident when a man from a village asked Mahadevbhai Desai to clean a dirty area. How does this incident reflect the challenges in changing societal perceptions about cleaning work?

ANSWER:

The incident reflects the deep-rooted beliefs and challenges associated with changing societal perceptions about cleaning work. The man's request indicates that the villagers considered cleaning as the responsibility of a specific group, reinforcing the difficulty of breaking stereotypes.

7. Discuss the story of Bhim Rao Baba Saheb Ambedkar as presented in the passage. How does this childhood incident connect with the broader themes of the passage?

ANSWER:

The childhood story of Bhim Rao Baba Saheb Ambedkar, where he was refused a haircut due to the perceived dirtiness, connects with the broader theme of societal perceptions about certain kinds of work. It emphasizes the prejudices associated with cleanliness and untouchability.

8. Reflect on the teacher's note in the passage. How can discussions with cleaning staff be approached sensitively, and why is it essential to sensitize children before such interactions?

ANSWER:

The teacher's note emphasizes sensitizing children to be respectful during interactions with cleaning staff. Discussing possible questions beforehand ensures that children approach these discussions with empathy and understanding, fostering a positive and respectful exchange.

9. Evaluate the impact of Gandhiji's efforts to clean toilets in a village near Wardha. How did the villagers react, and what does this reveal about the challenges in changing societal attitudes towards cleaning work?

ANSWER:

Gandhiji's efforts to clean toilets in the village near Wardha faced resistance, as illustrated by the man who pointed out a dirty area and instructed Mahadevbhai to clean it. This resistance highlights the difficulty of altering long-standing societal attitudes towards specific types of work.

10. Consider the scenario presented in the passage where children like Hetal and Meena are required to clean toilets in school. How does this reflect the perpetuation of certain roles based on social factors, and what implications does it have for these children?

ANSWER:

The scenario indicates a perpetuation of specific roles based on social factors, where children from a particular community are assigned cleaning tasks. This reinforces social inequalities and may have implications for these children in terms of education and self-esteem.

11. Discuss the importance of bringing change in societal perceptions about different kinds of work, as highlighted in the passage. What role can education play in challenging stereotypes and promoting equality?

ANSWER:

The passage emphasizes the need to bring change in societal perceptions about different kinds of work. Education plays a crucial role in challenging stereotypes by promoting awareness, empathy, and equality, thereby contributing to breaking down societal barriers.

12. Explore the impact of the childhood incident involving Bhim Rao Baba Saheb Ambedkar on his later activism. How did his experiences contribute to his fight for justice and equality?

Answer:

Bhim Rao Baba Saheb Ambedkar's childhood incident, where he was denied a haircut, contributed to his awareness of social injustices. This experience fueled his later activism for justice and equality, leading to significant contributions, including the drafting of India's Constitution.

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. Sudharak Olve has been doing the cleaning work for about _____ years. **(twenty)**

2. According to the passage, people from Sudharak Olve's community have been doing cleaning work since their _____ times. **(great grandfathers')**

3. The teacher's note suggests sensitizing children to be _____ during their interactions with cleaning staff. **(respectful)**

4. Hetal and Meena, both studying in Class III, revealed that they have to carry _____ buckets of water for cleaning in school. **(twenty)**

5. In Gandhiji's Ashram, every person, including _____, had to carry the basket to the compost pit and empty it. **(guests)**

6. The passage mentions that people who usually did cleaning work were thought to be _____. **(untouchable)**

7. Narayan (Babla) stayed in Gandhiji's Sabarmati Ashram when he was about _____ years old. **(eleven)**

8. According to the passage, Mahatma Gandhi's friend Mahadevbhai Desai had a son named _____. (**Narayan**)

9. The childhood story about Bhim Rao Baba Saheb Ambedkar took place in _____ in Maharashtra. (**Goregaon**)

10. The passage suggests that education plays a crucial role in challenging _____ and promoting equality. (**stereotypes**)

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Sudharak Olve has been doing cleaning work for how many years?

- a. 10 years
- b. 15 years
- c. 20 years
- d. 25 years

Answer: c. 20 years

2. Why do most people in Sudharak Olve's community continue to do cleaning work?

- a. Lack of interest
- b. Lack of education
- c. Lack of opportunities
- d. Lack of skills

Answer: c. Lack of opportunities

3. According to Sudharak Olve, people of his community have been doing cleaning work since which times?

- a. Parents' times
- b. Grandparents' times
- c. Great-grandfathers' times
- d. Uncles' times

Answer: c. Great-grandfathers' times

4. What is the responsibility of children while interacting with cleaning staff, according to the teacher's note?

- a. Be curious
- b. Be respectful
- c. Be critical
- d. Be silent

Answer: b. Be respectful

5. In Gandhiji's Ashram, who had to carry the basket to the compost pit and empty it?

- a. Only the cleaning staff
- b. Only the guests
- c. Only the children
- d. Every person, including guests

Answer: d. Every person, including guests

6. What did Narayan argue about when he was young, regarding people who make a place dirty?

- a. They should be punished
- b. They should clean the place themselves
- c. They should learn lessons
- d. They should be ignored

Answer: c. They should learn lessons

7. In the conversation in school, who mentioned that they have to carry twenty buckets of water for cleaning?

- a. Hetal
- b. Meena
- c. Both Hetal and Meena
- d. The teacher

Answer: c. Both Hetal and Meena

8. According to the childhood story, where did little Bhim go to spend his holidays?

- a. Sabarmati Ashram
- b. Goregaon, Maharashtra
- c. Wardha, Maharashtra
- d. India Untouched

Answer: b. Goregaon, Maharashtra

9. Who became very famous across the world and fought for justice for people like him?

- a. Sudharak Olve
- b. Narayan (Babla)
- c. Mahadevbhai Desai
- d. Bhim Rao Baba Saheb Ambedkar

Answer: d. Bhim Rao Baba Saheb Ambedkar

10. According to the passage, what is important in challenging stereotypes and promoting equality?

- a. Cleanliness
- b. Education
- c. Money
- d. Power

Answer: b. Education

SUMMARY

The passage explores the challenges faced by individuals engaged in cleaning work and reflects on societal attitudes toward such occupations. Sudharak Olve, who has been involved in cleaning for two decades, highlights the lack of opportunities that lead people in his community to continue this work, even after obtaining a college degree. The passage emphasizes the need for respectful interactions with cleaning staff and encourages students to inquire about their experiences.

Drawing from a documentary film and personal narratives, the text discusses the historical context of cleaning work. In Gandhiji's Ashram, every person, including guests, had to participate in cleaning tasks, challenging traditional practices associated with certain communities. Narayan (Babla), reflecting on his experiences, raises questions about the importance of changing societal attitudes toward those engaged in cleaning work.

The narrative shifts to a contemporary school setting, where children from a specific community are tasked with cleaning toilets and face physical punishment if they fail to comply. The passage also includes a historical anecdote about young Bhim Rao Baba Saheb Ambedkar, highlighting his later advocacy for justice and equality.

Ultimately, the passage prompts readers to consider the societal implications of differentiating tasks based on social roles and emphasizes the importance of education in challenging stereotypes and promoting equality.