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**CHAPTER-5**

**WOMEN CHANGE THE WORLD**

Qs 1. What does the agricultural work includes for women?

Ans. Planting, weeding, harvesting and threshing.

Qs 2(Imp). How do you think stereotypes, about what women can do or cannot do, affect women’s right to equality?

Ans. When we believe that people belonging to particular groups based on religion, wealth, language are bound to have certain fixed characteristics or can only do a certain type of work, we create a stereotype. We saw how boys and girls are made to take certain subjects not because he or she has an aptitude for it, but because they are either boys or girls. Stereotypes prevent us from looking at people as unique individuals.

Qs 3. What pressures are faced by boys from the world around them?

Ans.1. Sometimes, they come in the form of demands from adults.

2. Boys are pressurized to think about getting a job that will pay a good salary.

3. They are also pressurized to behave like other boys and are encouraged not to cry in front of others.

Qs 4. Even though women were engaged in pottery, they were not seen as potters. Why?

Ans. The contribution of daughters and women was only seen as supportive. In the pottery trade, women collected the mud and prepared the Earth for the pots. But since they did not operate the wheel, they were not seen as potters.

Qs 5(Imp). Describe the women’s struggle for learning.

Ans.1. In the past, the communities taught boys to read and write whereas daughters were not allowed to learn the alphabet.

2. In the nineteenth century, people started sending their children to school. But there was a lot of opposition to educating girls even then. Yet many women and men made efforts to open schools for girls.

Qs 6. Name the first autobiography written by an Indian woman.

Ans. Amar Jiban.

Qs 7. Name the first Indian woman who wrote her autobiography.

Ans. Rashsundari Devi.

Qs 8. What did you came to know about Rashsundari Devi’s struggle for getting education from her autobiography?

Ans. At that time, it was believed that if a woman learnt to read and write, she would bring bad luck to her husband and became a widow! Despite this, she taught herself how to read and write in secret, well after her marriage.

She used to study from dawn until midnight. She took a page out from her husband’s book Chanitanya Bhagabat and from her elder son’s notes and she then used to try to match letters from that page with the letters she remembered. With tremendous care and effort, and over a long period of time, she learnt how to read.

Qs 9. \_\_\_\_\_\_ is the official term for Dalit.

Ans. Scheduled Caste (SC).

Qs 10. Scheduled tribe (ST) is the official term for \_\_\_\_.

Ans. Adivasi.

Qs 11(Imp). What are the reasons due to which children from Dalit, Adivasi and Muslim communities leave school?

OR

What are the differences between the education of boys and girls today?

OR

“Poor girls drop out of schools because they are not interested in getting education.” Explain why this statement is incorrect.

Ans.1. In many parts of the country, especially in rural and poor areas, there may not be proper schools nor teachers who teach on a regular basis.

2. If a school is not close to people’s homes, and there is no transport like buses or vans, parents may not be willing to send their girls to school.

3. Many families are too poor and unable to bear the cost of educating all their children. Boys may get preference in this situation.

4. Many children also leave school because they are discriminated against by their teachers and classmates.

Qs 12(Imp). Women’s struggle to get the right to study and go to school and also improve in legal reform, violence and health is known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Ans. Women’s movement.

Qs 13. What made the women’s movement vibrant?

OR

Who were the people who supported the women’s movement?

Ans. Individual women and women’s organizations from different parts of the country are part of the movement. Many men support the women’s movement as well. The diversity, passion and efforts of those involved make it a very vibrant movement.

Qs 14(Imp). What are the strategies used to spread awareness, fight discrimination and seek justice for women?

OR

What were the various strategies used in the women’s movement?

Ans.1. Campaigning

2. Raising awareness

3. Protesting

4. Showing solidarity.

Qs 15(Imp). How campaigning has been an important part of the women’s movement?

Ans.1. Campaigns have led to new laws being passed. A law was passed in 2006 to give women who face physical and mental violence within their homes, also called domestic violence, some legal protection.

2. The Supreme Court formulated guidelines to protect women against sexual harassment at the workplace and within educational institutions.

3. Women’s groups spoke out against ‘dowry deaths’-cases of young brides being murdered by their in-laws or husbands, greedy for more dowry. They did so by coming on to the streets, approaching the courts, and by sharing information. Eventually, the dowry laws were changed to punish families who seek dowry.

Qs 16. What women did to raise awareness on women’s rights issues?

Ans. Their message has been spread through street plays, songs and public meetings.

Qs 17. How did women used to protest when violations against them took place?

Ans. They used to organize public rallies and demonstrations which are a powerful way of drawing attention to injustices.