



CLASS VII SOCIAL SCIENCE JULY – AUGUST MONTH MATERIAL

HIS – 4 AND 5, GEO – 3, 4 AND 5, SOC. & POL. LIFE – 3, 4 AND 5

Ch.4 (History) The Mughal Empire

***Key words**

* Genealogy, Mansabdar, Zat, Jagir, Zamindars, Diwan, Subadar,

***Define the terms**

(1) **Genealogy**-History of generations of one,s family in sequence.

(2)**Manasabdar**- An individual who holds a mansab meaning a position or rank.

(3) **Zamindars**- The headmen or the local chieftain.

(4) **Diwan**- The financial officer of a Suba was called as Diwan.

(5) **Jagir**- Mansabdars received their salaries as revenue assignments called jagirs.

Points to be remember.

***1237- Genghis Khan died.**

***1632- Ahmadnagar was annexed by Shah Jahan.**

***1685- Aurangzeb annexed Bijapur.**

*** 1569- Akbar seized Ranthambhor.**

***1687- Aurangzeb annexed Golconda.**

***Answer in one word.**

Q.1 Who was defeated by the Babur at Chandri?

Ans. Rajputs

Q.2 At was age did Akbar become the emperor of the Mughal Empire?

Ans. At the age of 13.

Q.3 Who was the regent of Akbar?

Ans Bairam Khan

Q.4 Who fought guerrilla warfare?

Ans. The Marathas

Q.5 Name the battlefield where Ibrahim Lodi was defeated by Babur.

Ans. Panipat

***Answer in one sentence**

Q.1 Who was Babur?

Ans He was the first Mughal emperor and reigned from 1526 to 1530.

Q.2 Who was Genghis Khan?

Ans. He was the ruler of the Mongol tribes, China and Central Asia.

Q.2 Why was it a difficult task for rulers of the Middle Ages to rule the Indian subcontinent?

Ans. It was because people of diverse backgrounds and cultures lived here.

Q.3 What was jagir?

Ans. Mansabdars received their salaries as revenue assignment known as jagir.

Q.4 Who was zat?

Ans. Rank and salary were determined by a numerical value called Zat.

Q.5 Who was the Akbar's revenue Minister?

Ans. Todar Mal

*** Answer in brief**

Q.1 What were the central provinces under the control of the Mughals?

Ans: The central provinces under the control of the Mughals were Panipat, Lahore, Delhi, Agra, Mathura, Amber, Ajmer, Fatehpur Sikri, Ranthambore, Allahabad, Sindh, Kabul, Mewar, Marwar, Gujarat, Bihar, Bengal, Chittor, Orissa and Deccan. Important officers in these provinces were Subedar, Diwan, Bakshi, Waqa-i-Newis, Qazi and Kotwal. The number of provinces rose to 15 during Akbar's reign, 17 during Jahangir's time and 22 under Shah jahan. The provinces were divided into sarkars, parganas and villages.

Q.2 How important was the income from land revenue to the stability of the Mughal Empire?

- The income from land revenue was the main source of income for the Mughal rulers and hence it was very important.
- The salaries of soldiers were paid and the welfare for the general public was conducted using the income from land revenue.
- In order to run the administration and law and order, the income from land revenue was required.

Answer in detail

Q.1 Why was it important for the Mughals to recruit mansabdars from diverse backgrounds and not just Turanis and Iranis?

Ans: It was important for the Mughals to recruit mansabdars from diverse backgrounds and not just Turanis and Iranis because the empire had expanded to encompass different regions and provinces. By recruiting mansabdars from diverse backgrounds, the Mughals were able to win the trust of the common people and created a balanced administration.

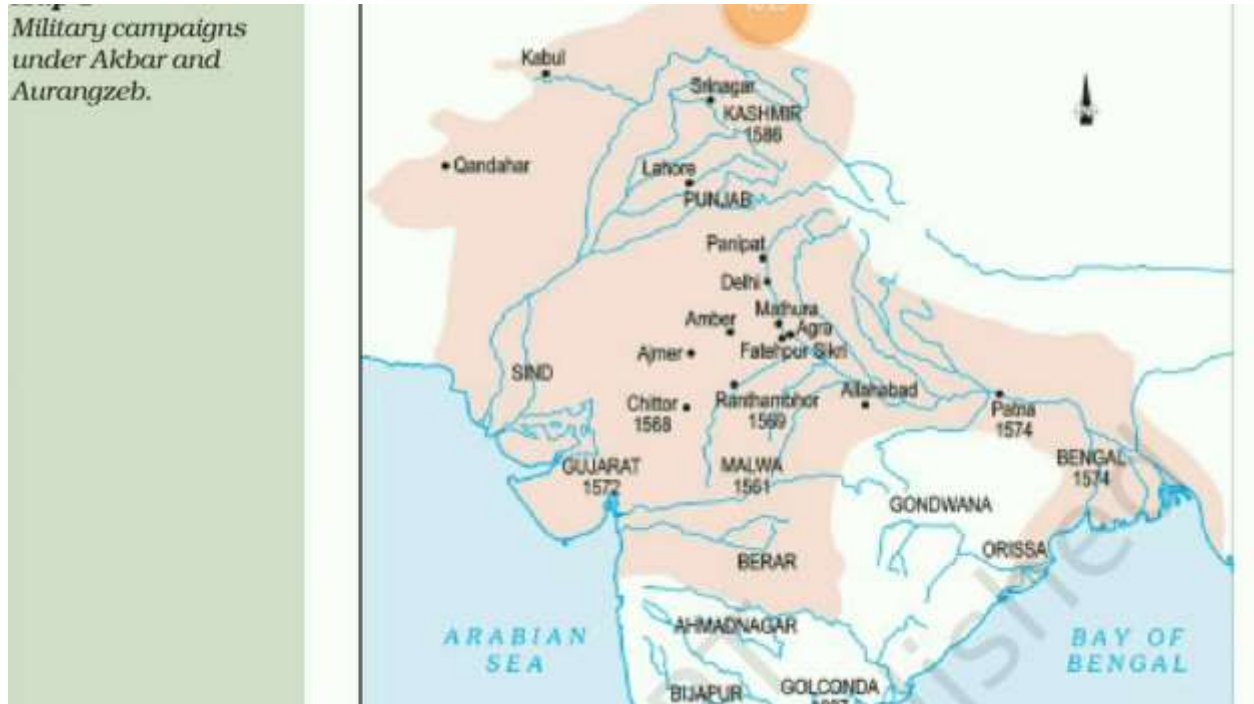
Q.2 What was the role of the zamindar in Mughal administration?

Ans:

- i. The term Zamindars was used by the Mughals for all intermediaries - whether they were local headmen of villages or powerful chieftains. The zamindars collected revenue from the peasants. They acted as intermediaries between the rulers and the peasants.
- ii. They collected tax on the produce of the peasantry which was a source of income for the Mughal rulers.
- iii. In some areas, the zamindars exercised a great deal of power and sometimes zamindars and peasants of the same caste allied in rebelling against Mughal authority.
- iv. These peasant revolts in fact challenged the stability of the Mughal empire from the end of the seventeenth century.

***Activity**

****Map skills – On the outline map of India, show military campaigns under Akbar.**



Ch- 5 History (Rulers and Building)

***Key words-**

Superstructure, Baolis, Shikhara, Arcuate, Chahar bagh, Pishtaq, Architecture, Bangla dome.

Define the terms-

(1) Superstructure- It refs to the part of a building above the ground floor.

(2) Baolis- They were large stepped –wells.

(3) Shikhara- The top-most point of the temple.

(4) Chahar Bagh- Four gardens.

(5) Pishtaq- The tall gateway.

***Points to be remember-**

1) Merchants and others also carried out construction activity.

- 2)The technologies used in the monuments are unique.
- 3) Under the Mughal ruler, gardens, tombs, and forts were built.
- 4) Ruler offered patronage to learned and pious people.
- 5)Shah Jahan's audience halls were specially constructed to resemble a mosque.

Answer in one word-

1.Name the ruler who won universal respect for constructing a large reservoir just outside delhi-I kuhna?

Ans- Sultan Iltutmish

2.Name the temple built by King Rajarajadeva

Ans- Rajarajeshvar temple.

3. Where was Shah Jahan's capital in the early years of his reign?

Ans- Agra

4.When was the tomb of Hanumaun built?

Ans- It was built between 1562 and 1571.

5.Who destroyed Somnath temple.

Ans-Sultan Mahmud

*Answer in one sentence

1.What were havellis?

Ans- They were large mansions of the merchants.

2.To whom Qutb Minar was constructed?

Ans- Qutbuddin Aybak

3. Who's ruler built Agra fort ?

Ans- Akbar

4.What was the special feature of Humayun's tomb?

Ans-It has a central towering dome, and tall gateway.

5.Name the king who invaded Sri Lanka?

Ans-King Shrimara Shrivallabha.

***Answer in brief-**

Q.1 What is a shikhara?

Ans: Shikhara is the tower or spire of an Indian medieval temple. It is the highest roof of the Hindus temples in India and abroad. It is also found on top of the mandapas. The shape of Shikhara is like a small stupika or an octagonal cupola i.e. the Rajarajeshvara temple at Thanjavur had the tallest shikhara amongst the temples of its time.

Q2: What is pietra-dura?

Ans: Pietra-dura is a decorative art, an architectural style in which coloured, hard stones were placed in depressions carved into marble or sandstone creating beautiful, ornate patterns. They are usually crafted on green, white or black marble stones. This word is derived from an Italian word meaning 'hard stone' or 'semi-precious stone'. For example, behind the Emperor Shah Jahan's throne, were a series of pietra dura inlays that depicted the legendary Greek god Orpheus playing the lute.

***Answer in detail**

Q1: What are the elements of a Mughal chahar bagh garden?

Ans: The elements of a Mughal Chahar bagh garden are rectangular walled enclosures, divided into four quarters by artificial channels. The Chahar bagh garden also had a variation that historians describe as the "riverfront garden" in which the dwelling was not located in the middle of the Chahar bagh but at its edge, near the bank of the river. Shah Jahan adapted the riverfront garden in the layout of the Taj Mahal.

Q2: How did a temple communicate the importance of a king?

Ans:

- i. A Temple communicated the importance of a king as they were meant to demonstrate the power, wealth and devotion of the patron.
- ii. It helped the king to appear like a God as the king took the God's name because it was auspicious. For example, in the Rajarajeshvara temple, there is an inscription that mentions that it was built by King Rajarajadeva for the worship of his God, Rajarajeshvaram. The king's name is similar to God's name. Through the rituals of worship in the temple one, God (Rajarajadeva) honoured another (Rajarajeshvaram).
- iii. As each new dynasty came to power, kings wanted to emphasize their moral rights to be rulers.
- iv. It also gives a chance to the king to proclaim close relationships with God and come closer to people.

***Activity-Flow learning chart-**



Ch- 3 (Geography) Our Changing Earth

***Key words**

Endogenic force, Exogenic force, Earthquake, Focus, Epicenter, Erosion, Meander, Floodplain,

***Define the terms**

- (1) **Focus-** The place in the crust where the movement starts is called the focus.
- (2) **The landscapes** are continuously worn away by two forces, weathering and erosion.
- (3) **Weathering** is the breaking down of the rocks on the earth's surface.
- (4) **Erosion** is the wearing away of the landscape by different agents like water, wind and ice.
- (5) **Deposits** The eroded material is carried away or transported by water, wind, etc. and eventually deposited.

Points to be remember

- The lithosphere is broken down into a number of plates known as the Lithosphere plates.
- Sudden movements like earthquake and volcanoes cause mass destruction over the surface of the earth.
- A volcano is a vent (opening) in the earth's crust through which molten material erupts suddenly.

- The vibration in the plates of earth is called a earthquake.
- The place in the crust where the movement starts is called the focus.

***Answer in one words**

1. Which is not an erosional feature of sea waves?

Ans Cliff

2. Which is caused by the sudden movements of the earth?

Ans. Volcano

3. Where are Mushroom rocks found?

Ans Deserts

4. How do the lithosphere plates move?

Ans Just a few millimeters' each year.

5. Name the two process of erosion and deposition create?

Ans Weathering and erosion

Answer in one sentence

1. What is a volcano?

Ans: A volcano is a vent or opening in the earth's crust through which molten material erupts suddenly

2. What are called sea caves?

Ans Due to seawaves, hollow-like caves and formed on the rocks. They are called sea caves.

3. What are called sea arches?

Ans. As cavities become bigger in size, only the roof of the caves remain, thus forming sea arches.

4. Define the stacks.

Ans The erosion further breaks the roof and only walls are left. These wall-like features are called stacks.

5. What is sea cliff?

Ans. The steep rocky coast rising almost vertically above sea water is called sea cliff.

Answer in brief

1. What are sand dunes?

Ans.In sandy deserts, when the wind blows, it lifts and transports sand from one place to another. When it stops blowing, the sand particles fall and get deposited in low hill-like structures called sand dunes. They are temporary landforms.

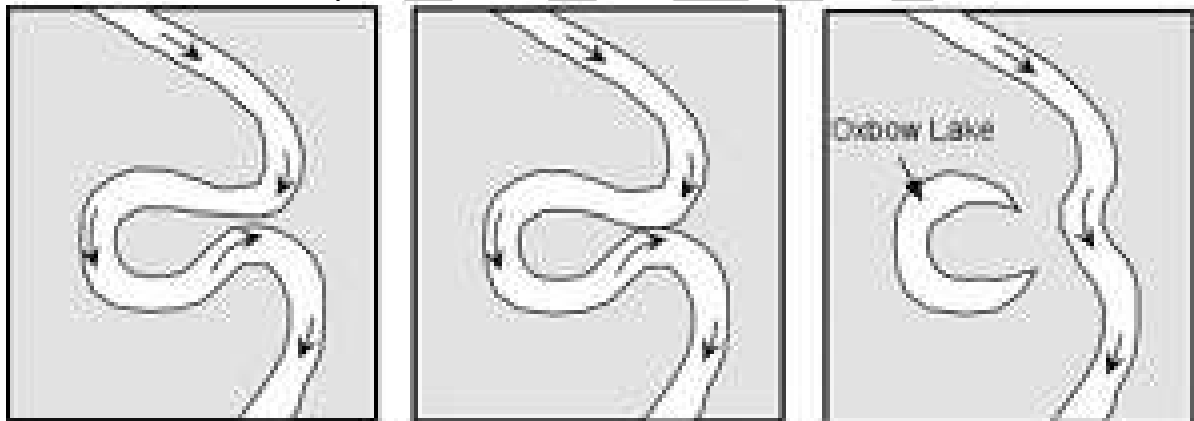
2. How are beaches formed?

Ans.The erosion and depositional activities of sea waves give rise to different coastal landforms. A beach is one such coastal landform. It is formed when the sea waves deposit sediments along the seashore. People love spending time on the beach.

Answer in detail

Q.1 What are ox-bow lakes?

Ans.An oxbow lake is a crescent-shaped river formed by a meandering river. During its journey through a plain, a river twists and turns to form meanders. An *oxbow lake* is a U-shaped *lake* that forms when a wide meander from the main stem of a river is cut off, creating a free-standing body of water. This landform is so named for its distinctive curved shape, which resembles the bow pin of an *oxbow*.



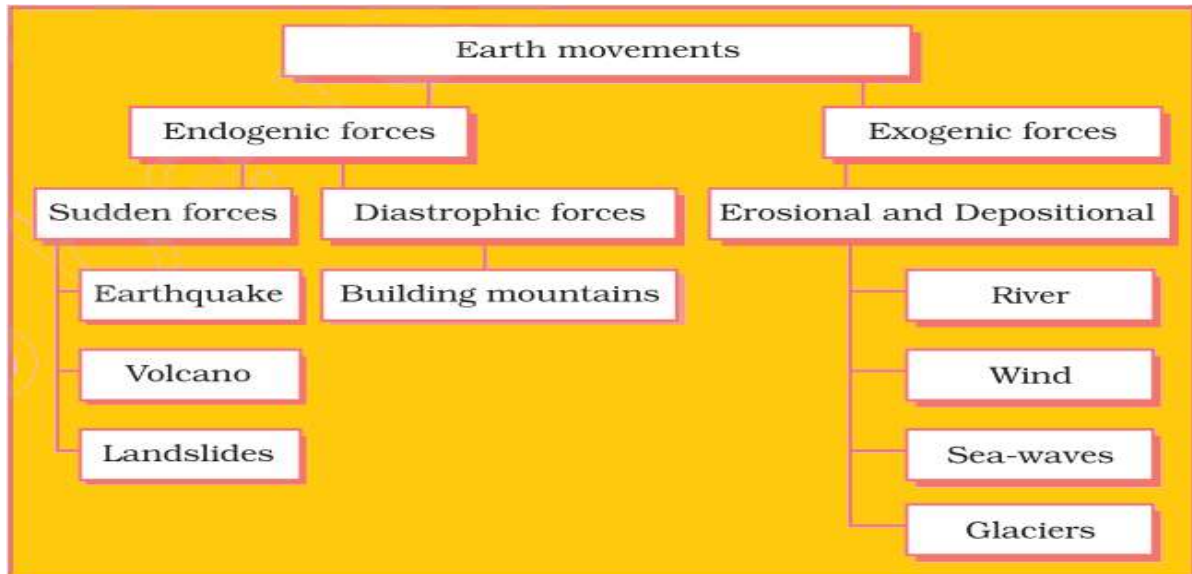
Erosion and deposition occur constantly along the sides of a meander, causing its ends to come closer and closer. In due course of time, the meander loop cuts off from the river and forms a cut-off crescent-shaped ox-bow lake. It is called so because of its shape.

2. What are exogenic and endogenic force?

Ans.The earth's movements are divided based on the forces which cause them. The forces that work on the earth's surface are called exogenic forces while those that work in the earth's interior are called endogenic forces. Endogenic forces sometimes cause sudden movements and at other times produce slow movements. The erosional and depositional activities of wind, water, sea waves, and glaciers are examples of exogenic forces. Earthquakes, landslides, and volcanoes are examples of sudden movements of endogenic forces and they cause mass destruction on the surface of the earth. Mountains are formed due to slow movements of endogenic forces.

*Activity-

* **Flow learning chart (Movement of the Earth)**



Ch 4 (Geography)Air

* **Key words**

Atmosphere, Global warming, Weather, Climate, Temperature, Isolation, Moisture, Humidity, Barometer,

***Define the terms**

(1) **Barometer**- It measures atmospheric pressure.

(2) **Rain gauge**- It measures the amount of rainfall.

(3) **Wind vane**- It shows the direction of the wind.

(4) **Cloud**- It is a mass of water droplets.

(5) **Isolation** – Isolation is the incoming solar energy intercepted by the earth.

* **Point to be remember-**

(1) Climate is the average weather condition of a place for a longer period of time.

(2) Weather is hour-to hour, day to day condition of the atmosphere.

- (3) Thermosphere helps in radio transmission.
- (4) The atmosphere is a thin blanket of a air that surrounds the earth.
- (5) Exosphere is the uppermost layer, where air is very thin.

***Answer in one words**

Q.1 Which of the following gases protects us from harmful sun rays?

Ans: Ozone gas protects us from the harmful sun rays.

Q.2 Which two gases make the bulk of the atmosphere?

Ans Nitrogen(78%) and oxygen(21%)

Q.3 Which is the most important layer of the atmosphere?

Ans Troposphere

Q.4 Which of the following layers of the atmosphere is free from clouds?

Ans Stratosphere.

Q.5 What is the nature of cold air?

Ans It has tendency to go down.

***Answer in one sentence**

Q.1 What is weather?

Ans. Weather is the hour-to-hour, day to day conditions of the atmosphere. It can be described as hot, humid, cold, breezy and pleasant.

Q.2 Name three types of rainfall.

Ans(a) The conventional rainfall
(b) The orographic rainfall
(c)The cyclonic rainfall.

Q.3What is called humidity?

Ans Moisture in the air at any time is called humidity.

Q.4 Where is air pressure highest?

Ans At the sea level

Q.5 What is an important feature of Stratosphere?

Ans Stratosphere contains a layer of ozone gas.

*Answer in brief

Q.1 What is air pressure?

Ans .Air pressure is defined as the pressure exerted by the weight of air on the earth's surface. As we go up the layers of the atmosphere, the pressure falls rapidly. The air pressure is highest at sea level and decreases with height. The air always moves from high-pressure areas to low-pressure areas.

Q.2 Which gas creates a greenhouse effect in the atmosphere?

Ans. Carbon dioxide. Carbon dioxide is used by green plants to prepare food Whereas humans and animals release carbon dioxide. This perfect balance is being upset by the burning of fuels which add billions of tons of carbon dioxide to the atmosphere each year. This increased volume of carbon dioxide is affecting the earth's weather and climate.

Answer in detail

Q.1 What is atmosphere?

Ans. A huge blanket of air that surrounds our earth is called atmosphere. All living beings on this earth depend on the atmosphere for their survival. It provides us with the air we breathe and protects us from the harmful effects of the sun's rays. Without this blanket of protection, we would be baked alive by the heat of the sun during the day and get frozen during the night. So it is this mass of air that has made the temperature on the earth liveable.

The atmosphere has the following layers :

- a. Troposphere.
- b. Stratosphere
- c. Mesosphere
- d. Thermosphere
- e. Exosphere

Out of these atmospheric layers, Troposphere is the most important layer of the atmosphere, which directly supports life on this planet.

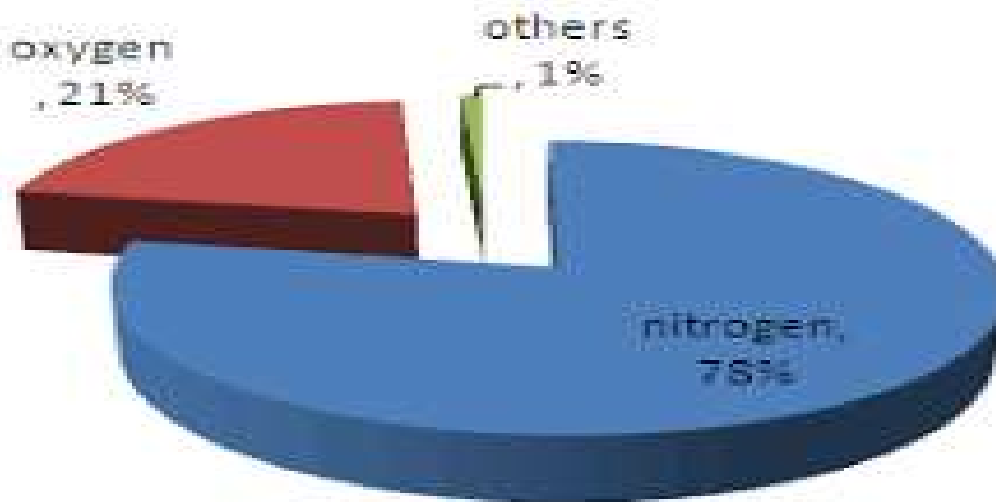


Q.2 Which two gases make the bulk of atmosphere?

Ans.(a) Nitrogen (b) Oxygen. Nitrogen is the most plentiful gas in the air. When we inhale, we take some amount of nitrogen into our lungs and exhale it. But plants too need nitrogen for their survival and cannot take it directly from the atmosphere. Bacteria in the soil take nitrogen from the air and change its form so that plants can use it. Oxygen is the second most plentiful gas in the atmosphere. Humans and animals take oxygen from the air as they breathe. Green plants produce oxygen during photosynthesis.

***Activity**

****Flow learning chart –(Constituents of air)**



Composition of Air

Ch -5 (Geography) Water

*Key words

Evaporation, Condensation, Terrarium, Precipitation, Waves, Neap tide, Ocean currents

* Define the terms

- (1) **Tsunami**- Tsunami is a huge tidal wave.
- (2) **Tide**- Tide is the rhythmic rise and fall of ocean water that occurs twice in a day.
- (3) **condensation**- It is the process in which water vapour turns into water droplets.
- (4) **Terrarium**- It is an artificial enclosure for keeping small house plants.
- (5) **Ocean currents**: Large Scale movement of water in the oceans in a definite direction are called ocean currents.

*Points to be remember-

- (1) When the level of the Water is highest, it is called High Tide.
- (2) Three-fourth of the earth surface is covered by water.
- (3) During stormy weather, huge waves are formed.
- (4) When the level of water is the lowest, it is called Low Tide.
- (5) Ponds and lakes have calm water whereas ocean water keeps moving continuously.

*Answer in one word

Q.1 What is an example of cold current?

Ans. The Labrador Ocean Current

Q.2 When we celebrated 'World water Day;?'

Ans 22 March

Q.3 What is the salinity of Dead sea?

Ans 45 parts per thousand.

Q.4 what happened to the Indira point during the tsunami of 2004?

Ans It got submerged.

Q.5 Which type of water does the ocean bodies and the seas contain?

Ans. They contain salty water.

*** Answer in one sentence.**

Q.1 what is precipitation?

Ans. Precipitation is any form of liquid or solid water particles that fall from the atmosphere and reach the surface of Earth. This may be in the form of rain, hail, frost, fog, sleet or snow.

Q.2 what is water cycle?

Ans: The process by which water continually changes its form and circulates between oceans, atmosphere and land is known as the water cycle.

Q.3. What are tides?

Ans. The rhythmic and alternate, rise and fall of ocean water twice a day is called a tide.

Q.4 hat is Tsunami?

Ans. Tsunami is a Japanese word that means Harbour waves, as the harbours get destroyed whenever there is Tsunami.

Q.5 What is Evaporation?

Ans. It is the process through which water turns into vapour.

***Answer in brief**

Q.1. What are the factors affecting the height of the waves?

Ans. The factors affecting the height of waves are:

- (1)The high speed of the wind
- (2)Pushing action of winds blowing over the ocean
- (3)Duration of wind
- (4)The distance the wind blows on water
- (5)Earthquake
- (6)Volcanic Eruption
- (7)Underwater Landslides

Q.2 Which factors affect the movement of ocean water?

Ans.The factors affecting the movement of ocean water are:

- (1)Earth's rotation
- (2)Salinity
- (3)Prevailing winds
- (4)Variation in Temperature
- (5)The gravitational pull of sun and moon
- (6)Earthquakes and volcanic eruptions

Answer in detail

Q.1 How do we classify ocean movements? Explain.

Ans. Waves: When the water on the surface of the ocean rises and falls alternately. They are called waves. Waves are formed when winds scrape across the ocean surface.

Tides: The rhythmic and alternate, rise and fall of ocean water twice a day is called a tide. Tides are caused due to the gravitational pull exerted by the sun and the moon on the earth's surface.

The moon is closer to the Earth is responsible for tides to a greater extent than the Sun.

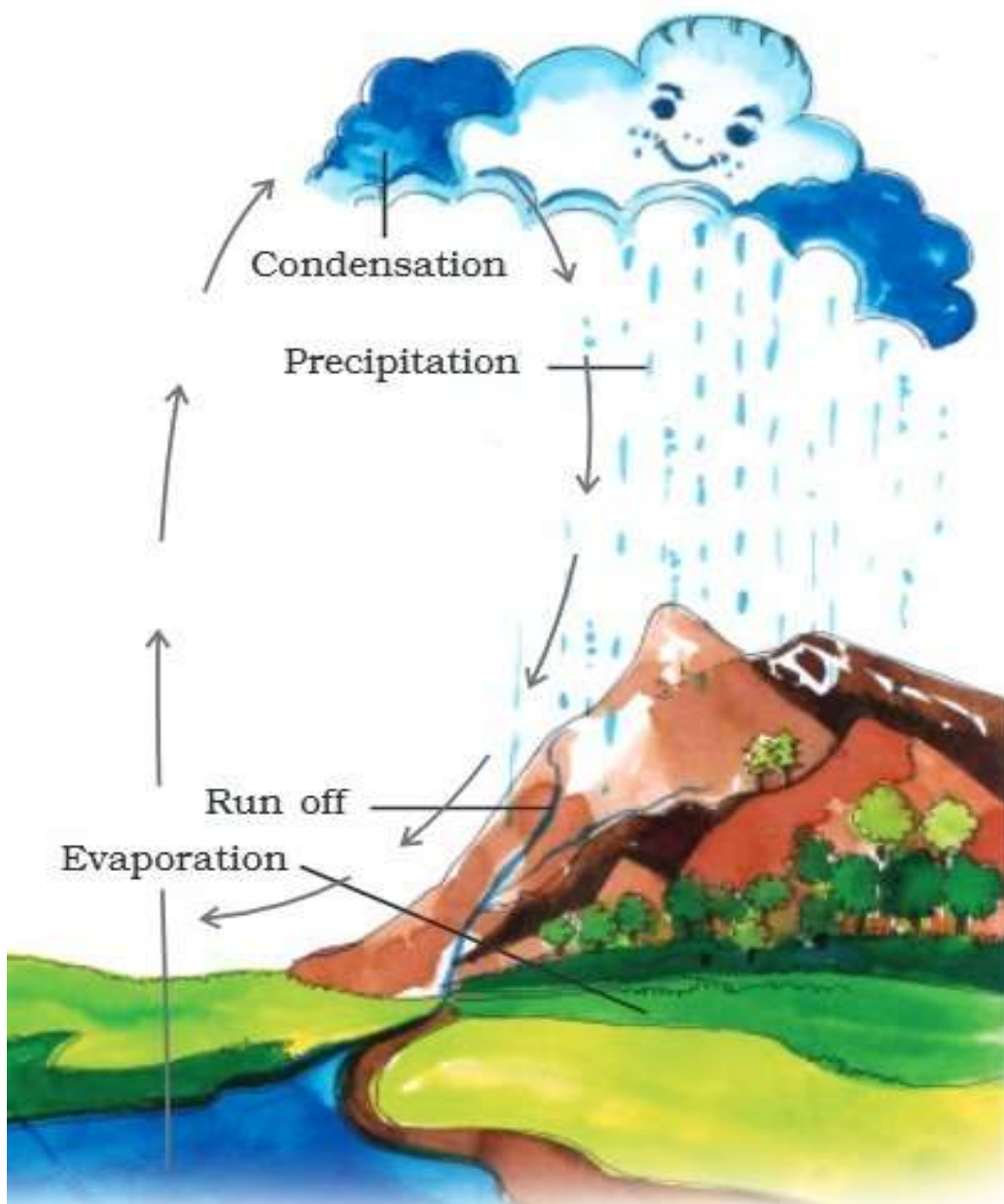
When the level of the Water is highest, it is called High Tide.

When the level of water is the lowest, it is called Low Tide.

Ocean currents: Large Scale movement of water in the oceans in a definite direction are called ocean currents. The ocean currents are like rivers in the ocean that are of thousands of kilometers in length and very wide also. The ocean currents are of two types. That are- Warm Currents and Cold Currents. For example, the Labrador ocean current is cold current and the Gulf Stream is warm currents.

*** Activity**

***Flow learning chart- Water Cycle**



Ch-3 (civics) How the state Government Works

***Key words**

Legislative Assembly, constituencies, Opposition, Debate, Ruling party, Political parties.

Define the terms

- (1) Ruling party-** The political party that has the majority is known as the ruling party
- (2) Constituency-** It refers to a particular area from which all the voters living there choose their representative
- (3) Majority –** A political party whose MLAs have won more half the number of constituencies in a state can said to be in a majority
- (4) Political party –** These MLAs belong to different political party.

***Points to be remember-**

1. It is the government's duty to provide necessary health services, including treatment in emergency situations.
2. The government should take action to prevent the spread of diseases like TB, Malaria, jaundice, cholera, diarrhea etc.
3. Clean drinking water and pollution free environment should be provided by the government
4. The government should also invest more in healthcare and ensure that funds are used appropriately for providing the public with healthcare facilities

Answer in one words

Q.1 Who is the head of the state?

Ans. Governor

Q.2 How is the Governor of a state appointed?

Ans By the Central Government

Q.3 Who is the head of the(executive) Government?

Ans Chief Minister

Q.4 Why are press conferences organized ?

Ans Press conferences are organised to discuss various current issues.

Q.5 Law for the entire country is made in the which Sabha?

Ans Parliament

Answer in one sentence

Q.1 The Government works at three levels, Name them.

Ans Local, State, National

Q.2 How will you define a legislative Assembly?

Ans. A legislative Assembly is a place where all the MLAs, from the ruling party as well as the opposition, meet to discuss various things.

Q.3 Define the term; government?

Ans The term; government; refers to the government departments and various ministers who head them.

Q.4 Why do people in a democratic set up organise meeting?

Ans. They do so to their opinions and protest against the government if any of its actions is not in their favour.

Q.5 Write two measures that the government undertook for controlling diarrhoea?

Ans. Supply of drinking water and creating general awareness through campaign in order to inform people about the steps to prevent diarrhoea.

Q.6 In the working of the government, explain being an MLA and MLA who explain the difference between

being an MLA and MLA who is also a minister.

Ans. An MLA is responsible only for the development of his constituency while an MLA who is also a minister has to bear dual responsibilities. He is not only accountable for his own constituency but also for the entire state.

***Answer in brief.**

Q.1- How did some MLAs become Ministers? Explain.

Ans: Every MLA belongs to a political party. Some MLAs become ministers when their party wins more than half the number of constituencies in a state and thus forms the majority. The political party that has the majority is called the ruling party and all other members are called the opposition. After the elections, The MLAs from the ruling party can elect the Chief Minister of the state. The Chief Minister then selects a few of the elected MLAs as ministers. Not all elected MLAs can become ministers. The Governor of the state appoints the Chief Minister and other ministers. The Chief Minister and other ministers have the responsibility of running various government departments or ministries. They have separate offices.

Q.2-What is the difference between the work that MLAs do in the Assembly and the work done by government departments?

Ans: MLAs can express their opinions and ask questions related to the issue or give

suggestions about what should be done by the government in the assembly and pass laws. They form the ruling government. The government departments, run by the chief minister and other ministers, implement the laws made by the Legislative Assembly. The work done by the government departments has to be approved by the members of the Legislative Assembly.

***Answer in detail.**

Q.1.What are the different ways through which the government can take steps to provide healthcare for all?

Ans: The different ways through which the government can take steps to provide healthcare for all are:

It is the primary duty of the government to ensure the welfare of the people and provide healthcare to all.

5. The government could increase the number of hospitals or medical vans in rural and remote places for better access to healthcare.
6. Sanitation facilities and proper drainage system could be improved.
7. With the help of different agencies, the government could provide efficient filters for clean and safe drinking water.
8. Proper garbage dumps and disposable bags should be provided and maintained.
9. Medicines should be available either at free costs or at very low costs.
10. Even proper toilets and washrooms should be provided and maintained at every corner.
11. The government should safeguard the right to life of every person.
12. We need appropriate health care facilities such as health centres, hospitals, laboratories for testing, ambulance services, blood banks etc.

- **Activity**
- **Visit an election center in your neighbourhood and write about what you saw there.**



Ch- 4(Civics) Growing up as Boys and Girls

Key words-

Care- giving , Devalue, Strenuous, Physically demanding, Identity, Equality, Anganwadis

*Define the terms-

- (1) **'Time-consuming'** means something which takes a long time to be done.
- (2) **Care- giving**-Looking after the family with great sincerity.
- (3) **Strenuous**-Very tough and difficult.
- (4)**Identity**- It is a sense of awareness of who one, a person can be a brother, a pilot, an engineer.
- (5)**Physically demanding**-I t refers to the household tasks which are very tough and demand great physical strength.

*Points to be remember-

- (1)The work women do is strenuous, time-consuming and demanding.
- (2) Women spend more time working as compared to men in tasks such as cleaning, washing clothes, cooking, taking care of children and the elderly.
- (3) Our Indian society believes that the roles of boys and girls are different and are not valued equally.
- (4) Most domestic workers are women.
- (5) Time-consuming household task. Cooking involves standing for long hours in front of hot stoves.

*Answer in one word-

1.In which class boys and girls in Madhya Pradesh in 1960s went to separate schools ?

Ans-VIth (6)

2.Who are usually Domestic workers?

Ans- women

3. Give the name of one activity was not associated with the Samoan children in the 1920s?

Ans- playing cricket important activity on the Samoan

4.What was a very important activity on the Samoan island in the 1920s?

Ans- Fishing

5.Why do girls like to do to school together in groups?

Ans- They feel secured

*Answer in one sentence

(1) Housework commonly involves many different tasks, Name some of them.

Ans- Washing cloth, cleaning, sweeping, cooking.

(2) What do you mean by the term 'double burden'?

Ans-Several women today work both inside and outside at home. This is often referred to as 'double burden'

(3) Why are the wages of domestic workers usually low?

Ans. It is because the work that domestic workers do. Dose not have much value.

(4) What is the daily schedule of a domestic workers ?

Ans- A domestic worker's day usually begins at five in the morning and ends at twelve in the night.

(5) What is meant by the terms 'physically demanding'?

Ans-Physically demanding' means something which requires hard work and physical exertion.

*Answer in brief-

Q.1 Housework is *invisible* and unpaid work, why?

Ans-'Invisible' here means something which is not noticed. A good example will be cleaning the house. It is expected that the house should be clean at all times, however, women have to put in great effort to maintain the cleanliness. Cooking three meals for the entire family is also take for granted and they expect more varieties for every meal.

Q.2- Write in your own words what is meant by the terms 'physically demanding'

Ans-'Physically demanding' means something which requires hard work and physical exertion. An example of this is washing clothes which require physical labour. In rural areas, women and girls carry heavy head loads of firewood. Tasks like cleaning, sweeping and picking up loads require bending, lifting and carrying.

*Answer in detail

Q.1 Our society does not make distinctions between boys and girls when they are growing up.

Ans-False. Our society does make distinctions between boys and girls as they grow up. This can be exemplified as follows: The girls' school was designed very differently from that of the boys. They had a central courtyard where they played in total seclusion and safety from the outside world. The boy's school had no such courtyard. Boys used the streets as a place to stand around idling, to play and to try out tricks with their bicycles. For the girls, the street was simply a place to get straight home. The girls always went in groups for the fear of being teased or attacked. Girls are usually given toys such as dolls, whereas boys are given toys such as cars, bat and ball etc. As compared to boys, girls spend more time in the kitchen and they are the ones who help the mother in taking care of the requirements of the household. On the other hand, boys are more involved in outdoor activities. They are not shouldered with much responsibility.

Q.2 Why does our society devalue the work women do inside the home?

Ans- It is a part of a larger system of inequality between men and women. Since our society considers men to be the breadwinners of the family, any work that a woman does is not valued much because it does not contribute to the total income of the family. However, it must be noted that the amount of time women spend in taking care of the household, which

involves tasks such as preparing three meals, getting children ready for school, taking care of the general cleanliness of the household, managing rations, dealing with maids or other such domestic help etc., is truly commendable. It is also assumed that this is something that comes naturally to women. It, therefore, does not have to be paid for. And society devalues this work.

Activity-

*Write a note on Women's work and equality.



Ch-5(Civics) Women change the world

*Key words

Stereotype, Discrimination, Violation, Protest, Scheduled caste, Autobiography ,Manuscript ,census

*Define the terms-

- (1)**Discrimination-** Treating people unequally.
- (2) **Protest-** To raise the wrong action or decision.
- (3)**Scheduled caste-**It is the official term used for Dalit class of people.
- (4) **Scheduled Tribe-**It is the official term used for Adivasi class of people.
- (5) **Autobiography-** Autobiography is the life sketch of the writer himself.

*Points to be remember

- (1) Women's movements protest when violations against women happen or when a law or policy works against their interest.
- (2) The women's movement used to raise issues are by raising awareness, protesting, showing solidarity and campaigning.
- (3) Women's movements raise awareness on women's rights issues.
- (4) Rokeya started a school for girls in Kolkata in 1910.
- (5) Her book titled Amar Jiban is the first known autobiography written by a woman.

*Answer in one word-

1. What is the percentage of women engaged in agricultural work in our country?

Ans-83.6%

2. When is international women's day celebrated?

Ans- 8 March every year

3. She was given the title 'Pandita'? Who was she?

Ans-Ramabai

4. According to census of 2001, what is the percentage of literate girls and women?

Ans-54%

*Answer in one sentence-

1. Mention any one stereotype about what women can or cannot do?

Ans-Women can be good teachers but they are incapable of dealing with technical things.

2. When we think of a farmer we only think of a man. Why?

Ans-It is because major portion of the agricultural work is done by man. Women only assist them.

3. What is sexual harassment?

Ans- Physical or verbal behavior that is of a sexual nature and against a woman's wishes.

4. What is manuscript?

Ans- The script written in the writer's own handwriting.

5. What do you mean by 'Stereotype.?'

Ans-Fixed image of a person and a community. stereotypes prevent us from looking at people as unique individuals.

6. How do you think about what women can or Cannot do affect women's right to equality?

Ans: Stereotypes, about what women can or cannot do affect women's right to equality by forcing the society to give them certain roles and not allow others. This is unequal treatment because the choice of the woman is not considered and she is not free to do what she wants.

*Answer in brief

1. What is meant by the terms invisible physically demanding and time consuming?

Ans-A good example will be breakfast in the morning, which we eat without realizing the amount of effort put in making it. Physically demanding means something which requires hard work. An example of this is washing clothes. Time consuming means something which takes a long time to be done.

2. Can you describe two methods of struggle that the women's movement used to raise issues?

Ans: The two methods of struggle that the women's movement used to raise issues are: (i) Campaigning: It is an important part of the women's movement to fight discrimination and violence against women. It has led to new laws being passed. ... The dowry laws were changed to punish families who seek dowry.

Answer in brief-

Q.1: How do you think stereotypes, about what women can or cannot do, affect women's right to equality?

Ans: Stereotypes, about what women can or cannot do affect women's right to equality by forcing society to give them certain roles and not allow them to take up other roles. Many girls do not get the same support that boys do to study and get trained. In most families, once girls finish school, they are encouraged by their families to see marriage as their main aim of life. In communities that taught sons to read and write, daughters were not allowed to read the alphabet. Even in families where skills were taught, the contribution of daughters and women was only seen as supportive. This is unequal treatment because the choice of the woman is not considered and she is not free to do what she wants. This leads to fewer opportunities and rigid expectations from women in society and hampers innovation.

***Answer in detail**

1. List one reason why learning the alphabet was so important to women like Rashundari Devi, Ramabai and Rokeya.

Ans: Learning the alphabet was important to women like Rashundari Devi, Ramabai and Rokeya because women were forbidden education as it was considered dangerous for their moral development and family life. By learning how to read and write, these women achieved a degree of independence.

Through her own writing, Rashundari Devi gave the world an opportunity to read about women's lives in those days. Her book titled Amar Jiban is the first known autobiography written by a woman. At that time, it was believed that if a woman learnt to read and write, she would bring bad luck to her husband and would become a widow. Despite this, she taught herself how to read and write in secret after marriage. Ramabai set up a Mission in Khedgaon near Pune in 1898, where widows and poor women were encouraged not only to become literate but to be independent. They were taught a variety of skills, from carpentry to running a printing press. She never went to school but learnt to read and write from her parents. Rokeya started a school for girls in Kolkata in 1910.

***Activity**

