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CLASS: VII	SUB: SOCIAL SCIENCE	TOPIC: Civics	CH-5
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Women Change the World

A. Multiple Choice Type Questions

1. In which century did the people begin sending their daughters to school? **19th .**
2. Who taught Rokeya to speak English and Bengali? **Her eldest brother.**
3. In which year did Rokeya open a school in Kolkata? **1910**

B. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words and phrases:

1. It is believed that girls and women are not capable of dealing with **technical** things.
2. Rokeya was born was in a **rich** family.
3. **Dowry** is one of the biggest social evils.
4. **Sultana's Dream** is the first known work of Indian science fiction by a woman.

C. True/False :

1. In Indian society women are considered equal to men. **False**
2. Women are not differentiated on the basis of the work they do. **False**
3. Rokeya and her sisters only received traditional education at home. **True**
4. Men cannot take part in women's movements. **False**

D. Short Answer Type Questions:

1. Write a short note on Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain.

(shifted as E5)

2. What is campaigning?

Campaigning is one of the most prominent ways to fight injustice, discrimination and violence. These campaigns have a positive effect on lives of women. Many laws in favour of women are passed as a result of these campaigns.

3. Write ways to create awareness among people regarding equality.

Some of the ways to create awareness among the masses are:

Protesting: Millions of women are engaged in a variety of protests against discrimination or to fight for their rights and self-worth. They showcase their protests via public rallies and demonstrations.

Showing Solidarity: solidarity refers to showing support to other women of common interests, objectives and causes. Women's movements also display solidarity for other women on various issues.

4. Mention the 3L's that lead to women empowerment.

The 3L's or the three essential factors for women empowerment are Learning, Labour and Leadership.

E. Long Answer Type Questions:

1. Give three reasons why girls in rural areas drop out of school at different levels.

Three reasons why girls in rural areas drop out of school at different levels are:

1. In the rural areas, distance between school and home is a major issue and thus, non-availability of transport hinders access to education.
2. Many families are too poor and unable to bear the cost of educating all their children. So, they give priority to educate the boys.
3. Lack of proper schools and teachers.

2. What is dowry system? Has it come to an end now? Or is it still prevalent?

Dowry is one of the biggest social evils. A lot of women and girls have lost their lives due to the greed of their in-laws. Different women's groups raised their voice against this heinous act and consequently, dowry practice came into limelight. It became a matter of public concern. Finally, laws against dowry were made under Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961.

No, it is still prevalent in some parts of India.

3. What do you understand by women's movement?

Women have struggled a lot to bring about social and political changes. The struggle is known as the Women's Movement. Individual women and women's organizations from different parts of the country participate in these movements. The participants use various strategies and tactics to spread awareness, fight discrimination and seek justice.

4. How does education play an important role in shaping the personality of an individual as well as the society?

Education plays an important role in shaping the personality of an individual as well as the society. In the present scenario, education is available to each individual irrespective of gender. But in the past girls didn't have access to education due to the conservative mindset of the people. They were not allowed to study and were supposed to learn to do the household chores. But later in the 19th century, schools became more accessible and there seemed to be a change in the mindset of people. People began sending their daughters to school. Girls have to struggle to have access to their basic rights, one of which is education.

5. Write a short note on Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain.

Popularly known as Begum Rokeya, Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain was born and brought up in a rich family. Her brothers were first educated at home, then went to St. Xavier's, one of Calcutta's most renowned colleges. Rokeya and her sisters only received traditional

education at home. They were kept away from learning Bengali and English precisely because they were spoken by non-Muslims as well. But Rokeya's eldest brother, who was exposed to Western education, was in favour of educating women. He secretly taught Rokeya English and Bengali at home and also inspired her to write.

She wrote on a wide range of subjects such as social prejudice, women's education, women's rights, social repressions on women, etc. One of her most famous works is a story named 'Sulatana's Dream', the first known work of Indian science fiction.

Rokeya's primary concern was formal education for girls. To make sure that girls have access to education she opened a school in Kolkata in 1910.