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CLASS: VII	SUB: SOCIAL SCIENCE	TOPIC: CIVICS	CH-8
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Role of Gender- Growing up as Girls and Boys

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. _____ hamper the growth of the society. (iii) **Typecasting ✓**
2. Anti-dowry law was amended in (ii) **1984 ✓**
3. Which of the following is not true about domestic workers? (iii) **They are paid high wages. ✓**
4. The system of anganwadi was developed in (i) **1975 ✓**

B. Match the following:

- a. **Child Marriage Restraint Act — 1929**
- b. **Anti-dowry law — 1961**
- c. **Equal Remuneration Act — 1976**
- d. **Rashtriya Mahila Kosh — 1993**

C. Write 'T' for true or 'F' for false statements.

- i. Household work requires physical strength. — **TRUE**
- ii. Discrimination against women is a cause of concern all over the world. — **TRUE**
- iii. Domestic workers are ill-treated. — **TRUE**
- iv. Anti-dowry Act was amended in 1994. — **FALSE**

D. Short answer questions.

1) What is women empowerment?

It means educating women as well as making them financially and emotionally independent. It includes involving women in decision making from which they were previously kept out.

2) Why has the government set up anganwadis?

The government has set up anganwadis or child-care centres in several villages in the country to look after children below the age of six years in slum areas. It provides these children regular meals each day in hygienic environment. These children are also given lessons on health and hygiene.

3) What work does a domestic worker do?

The work of a domestic worker involves- cleaning, sweeping, cooking, washing clothes and dishes as well as taking care of young children or the elderly.

4) What is 'STEP'? What does it do?

Support for Training and Employment Programme (STEP) is a programme launched by our government to impart training to women in latest technologies in agriculture, dairy-farming, horticulture etc.

E. Long answer questions.

1) What are the steps taken by the government for women equality?

- i. The Rashtriya Mahila Kosh was established in 1993 for easy approval of loans to women. Our Constitution also provides reservation of one-third of seats for women in local bodies to overcome gender inequality.
- ii. Women should also be aware of their rights as well as duties. For example, laws and acts like, anti-dowry law which was made in 1961 and amended by the government in 1984. This law declares that giving and taking dowry is illegal.
- iii. The Child Marriage Restraint Act 1929 declares marriage of a girl below 18 years of age as illegal.
- iv. The Equal Remuneration Act which was passed in 1976, entitles women to get the same payment or salary as men for similar jobs.

2) Write a short note on domestic workers.

Domestic workers are mostly employed by households in big cities and towns. Mostly women and girls are employed as domestic help but the work they do is not given much importance due to which they are paid low wages. The work of a domestic helper involves—cleaning, sweeping, cooking, washing clothes and dishes as well as taking care of young children or the elderly. The work a domestic helper does, is physically very challenging and puts ample strain on them. This work is also not considered respectable which leads to their ill-treatment.

3) In what form can gender disparity be seen in the majority of Indian homes?

In majority of homes in India, knowingly or unknowingly, gender disparity can be seen. Girls and women are groomed to cook, clean and be docile from the beginning. These are the expected qualities of a girl. But, in this process, a girl's individuality is sacrificed. She is expected to become responsible from an early age, do household work and look after her family. These expectations also curb a girl's freedom at an early age.

4) Write a short note on the life of a domestic worker.

Omitted