Ch-22
Unpacking gender

- **Tick the correct option:**

1. The word 'Gender' refers to different values, attitudes and behaviours attached to roles of males and females by:

a) Only government

b) Different social and cultural groups

c) Only schools

d) Only parents

Answer: b

2. In some communities, boys are always dressed in blue and not in pink as pink is considered to be a:

a) 'Masculine' colour

b) 'Feminine' colour

c) Royal colour

d) Neutral colour

Answer: b

3. By what age do children tend to be aware of their gender?

a) Age of one

b) Age of three

c) Age of five

d) Age of ten

Answer: b

4. Males are told 'boys don't cry' and are given what as toys?

a) Dolls and playhouses

b) Guns and cars

c) Kitchen sets

d) Makeup kits

Answer: b

5. Girls are schooled to be soft and obedient, and boys are told to be:

a) Weak and crying

b) Tough and dominating

c) Lazy and sleepy

d) Quiet and shy

Answer: b

6. The notion of stereotyping is generally negative because it:

a) Creates equality

b) Creates discrimination that results in inequality

c) Helps individual thought

d) Is rational and logical

Answer: b

7. Stereotyping of roles may have originated in early primitive tribes because:

a) Physical strength of males was considered very important for control of territory

b) Females were stronger

c) Everyone was equal

d) No one worked

Answer: a

8. The 'set' activities assigned to girls and boys influence the selection of:

a) Only food

b) Subjects in school and college

c) Only games

d) Only clothes

Answer: b

9. What is not considered 'work' according to the chapter?

a) Farming by men

b) Housework and childcare

c) Factory work

d) Teaching

Answer: b

1**0. When rural men migrate to cities for employment, rural women:**

a) Also migrate immediately

b) Take over responsibility of farms along with household work

c) Stop all work

d) Only do childcare

Answer: b

11. The work urban educated women do at home is:

a) Counted as productive

b) Unaccountable and not considered productive

c) Paid work

d) Given awards

Answer: b

12. Right to Vote was given to women in England in:

a) 1918

b) 1928

c) 1944

d) 1950

Answer: b

13. In France, Right to Vote was given to women in:

a) 1928

b) 1944

c) 1950

d) 1960

Answer: b

14. Mortality inequality means:

a) Women live longer than men

b) Women mortality rates are higher as compared to men all over the world

c) Men and women have same mortality

d) Only men die young

Answer: b

15. Natality inequality is caused because:

a) Many male-dominated societies have preference for boys

b) Girls are preferred

c) No one wants children

d) Government bans boys

Answer: a

16. Basic facility inequality means:

a) Boys are denied education

b) Girls are denied right to education and many other facilities

c) Everyone gets equal facilities

d) Only rich get facilities

Answer: b

17. The legal body set up for protection of women's rights in India is:

a) National Human Rights Commission

b) The National Commission for Women

c) Child Rights Commission

d) Labour Commission

Answer: b

18. International Women's Day is celebrated on:

a) March 8 every year

b) January 26

c) August 15

d) October 2

Answer: a

19. Which project inducted women cab drivers and tourist guides?

a) Make in India

b) 'Incredible India' campaign

c) Swachh Bharat

d) Digital India

Answer: b

20. According to 'Need of Gender Equality', equal sharing of responsibilities by men and women would help to create harmony within:

a) Only offices

b) The family and society

c) Only schools

d) Only government

Answer: b

- **Fill in the Blanks:**

1. The word 'Gender' refers to the different values, attitudes and behaviours that are attached to the roles of males and females by different social and cultural groups.

2. For example, women cook and clean, men fix cars and fly aeroplanes!

3. Even as babies, boys and girls are treated differently. In some communities, boys are always dressed in blue and not in pink as it is considered to be a 'feminine' colour.

4. Stereotypical gender roles, like males are tough and females are the weaker sex, originate from roles that are taught during childhood.

5. By the age of three, children tend to be aware of their gender. They are encouraged to prefer the games, clothing, way of speech, and other aspects of culture usually associated with boys or girls.

6. Males are told 'boys don't cry' and are given guns and cars as toys and girls are given dolls and playhouses.

7. The notion of stereotyping is generally negative. It creates discrimination that results in inequality.

8. Stereotyping of roles has deep roots in the human mind. It may have originated in the early primitive tribes, as they struggled for the control of territory.

9. The effort to create a free, democratic and rational society, where everyone enjoys equality, continues to be an important political and social issue.

10. Most women work much harder than their male counterparts. But the invisibilisation of women's labour fails to get them their due share.

11. The housework and childcare are not considered 'work'.

12. The condition of rural women is quite sad. As rural men are migrating to cities in large numbers in search of employment, the women have taken over the responsibility of looking after the farms.

13. The domestic maids in big cities also work very hard, live under unhygienic conditions and lead a life without dignity.

14. The woman's role as a caregiver and homemaker has not been accorded its rightful place. She gives birth, lactates her babies, cares for them, feeds the family and attends to the sick and older members of the family.

15. Gender inequality exists in most parts of the world in different forms. Mortality inequality: Women mortality rates are higher as compared to men all over the world.

16. Natality inequality: Many male-dominated societies have preference for boys. The techniques of determining the gender of the foetus has encouraged this inhuman practice.

17. Ownership inequality: In many societies the basic assets, i.e. home and land are owned by males. The lack of claim to property reduces the voice of women.

18. In earlier times, Indian society gave due respect to women. We had famous women philosophers, writers as well as social reformers.

19. Today, education and awareness has empowered the woman to emerge as a powerful force in political and economic spheres. Many women social activists have led strong movements against the government in politics.

20. Shared power and responsibility between women and men at home, as well as for Indian democracy. Shared power and responsibility between

women and men and a harmonious partnership between women and men are necessary for the well-being of their family as well as for Indian democracy.

- **One-Word Answer Questions:**

1. Q**: What term refers to values and behaviours attached to roles of males and females by society?**

A: Gender

2. Q: **In some communities, which colour is considered 'feminine'?**

A: Pink

3. Q: What type of inequality means women mortality rates are higher than men?

A: Mortality

4. Q: What inequality refers to preference for boys in male-dominated societies?

A: Natality

5. Q: Which inequality is about denial of education to girls?

A: Basic

6. Q: Which Commission protects women's rights in India?

A: National

7. Q: When is International Women's Day celebrated?

A: March

8. Q: Which campaign inducted women cab drivers and tourist guides?

A: Incredible

9. Q: Poonam, shown in the photo, completed her Ph.D. in which subject?

A: Physics

10. Q: According to keywords, treating someone as inferior or lower in status is?

A: Discriminating