

Long Answer Questions

Q.1. Write a note on growing of boys and girls in Samoan islands in the 1920s.

Ans. (i) Samoan islands are one of the large groups of small islands in the southern part of the Pacific Ocean.

(ii) In 1920s, children in this island did not go to school.

(iii) When the babies started walking on own, they were left under the care of their older brothers and sisters. Children as old as five years looked after their younger siblings.

(iv) After attaining nine years of age, boys joined the older boys for outdoor activities like fishing and planting coconuts. However, girls continued looking after the younger ones.

(v) When girls became teenagers, i.e., 14 years of age, they were allowed more freedom as they could then go for fishing and plantation activities or help their mothers in cooking, etc.

Q.2. How are rural and urban women and girls maltreated?

Ans. (i) A number of housework tasks require heavy physical work.

(ii) In both rural and urban areas, women and girls have to fetch water from long distances.

(iii) In rural areas, women and girls carry heavy headloads of firewood.

(iv) Tasks like washing clothes, utensils, cleaning, sweeping and picking up loads require bending, lifting and carrying.

(v) Many women work hard at home doing domestic chores.

(vi) However, housework and care giving is not given due attention.

(vii) In this way, women are maltreated and do not have time for leisure.

Q.3. What are Anganwadis?

Ans. (i) Anganwadis are childcare centres set up in the villages in the country.

(ii) The government has passed laws that make it mandatory for organisations that have more than 30 women employees to provide creche facilities.

(iii) The provision of creches helps many women to take up employment outside the home. It also makes it possible for more girls to attend schools.