

**CBSE Class 7 Social Science Civics Notes Chapter 4:** Chapter 4, "Growing Up as Boys and Girls," talks about how boys and girls are treated differently as they grow up. It explains that society has certain expectations for boys and girls based on their gender.

The chapter discusses the differences between being a boy or a girl and how these roles are not the same everywhere. It also talks about how it's important to treat boys and girls equally and give them the same opportunities.

By learning about this, students understand how everyone should have the same rights and chances, no matter their gender.

## **CBSE Class 7 Social Science Civics Notes Chapter 4 Growing Up as Boys and Girls Overview**

These notes are prepared by subject experts of Physics Wallah for CBSE Class 7 Social Science Civics, Chapter 4: "Growing Up as Boys and Girls. This chapter talks about how boys and girls grow up differently. It explains how society expects different things from boys and girls based on their gender. By reading these notes, students learn about fairness and why it's important for everyone to have the same opportunities, no matter if they are boys or girls.

## **CBSE Class 7 Social Science Civics Notes Chapter 4 PDF**

The PDF link for CBSE Class 7 Social Science Civics Notes, Chapter 4: "Growing Up as Boys and Girls," is provided below. By examining how boys and girls are treated differently, the notes emphasize the importance of promoting equality and challenging stereotypes.

Through discussions on topics like gender discrimination and child rights, students gain insight into creating a more inclusive and equitable society. Access the PDF through the provided link to deepen your understanding of this significant topic.

[CBSE Class 7 Social Science Civics Notes Chapter 4 PDF](#)

## **CBSE Class 7 Social Science Civics Notes Chapter 4 Growing Up as Boys and Girls**

Here we have provided CBSE Class 7 Social Science Civics Notes Chapter 4 Growing Up as Boys and Girls for the ease of students, so that they can prepare better for their exams.

### **Growing up in Samoa in the 1920s**

In the 1920s, life for children in Samoa was quite different from what it is today. Research reports from that time show that children didn't attend school like they do now. Instead, they learned important skills at home and in their communities.

Younger children would learn tasks like caring for siblings or helping with household chores by watching older children and adults. It was common for both boys and girls to take part in household work, sharing responsibilities regardless of gender. This hands-on learning approach helped children develop practical skills early in life, preparing them for their future roles in the family and community.

## **Growing up male in Madhya Pradesh in the 1960s**

In Madhya Pradesh during the 1960s, growing up as a boy meant experiencing a different educational environment compared to girls. From the age of six onwards, boys and girls attended separate schools. The girls' school provided a safe and secluded environment with a central courtyard where they could play without fear of outside disturbances.

On the other hand, the boys' school lacked such a designated space, and their playground was simply a large area attached to the school. Due to the absence of a secluded area, boys didn't have the same sense of security during their playtime.

While girls often moved in groups to protect themselves from teasing or potential attacks, boys didn't face the same concerns. These stories highlight the diverse ways in which children are raised and the clear distinctions that societies often make between boys and girls.

## **Valuing housework**

The burden of housework and caregiving often falls heavily on women, who are expected to take care of the family and manage household tasks. Despite the significant effort and time involved in this work, it is often not recognized as real work. Society assumes that women should naturally excel at these tasks, leading to a lack of appreciation and acknowledgment for their contributions. As a result, women do not receive any payment for their housework, and the value of their labor is diminished in society's eyes.

## **Lives of domestic workers**

The lives of domestic workers, both in rural and urban areas, highlight the challenges and hardships faced by women in performing household tasks. These tasks often involve heavy physical labor, such as fetching water, carrying heavy loads of firewood, and performing various cleaning and washing chores. Women are required to bend, lift, and carry heavy loads, which can take a toll on their physical well-being.

Moreover, housework is not only physically demanding but also time-consuming. When combined with the work women do outside the home, such as employment or other responsibilities, it leaves them with very little time for themselves. As a result, women often spend much more time working than men and have limited opportunities for rest or personal leisure. This unequal distribution of labor underscores the need for society to recognize and value the contributions of women in both the domestic and public spheres.

## Women's work and equality

The principle of equality, enshrined in the Indian Constitution, emphasizes the importance of treating all individuals equally, regardless of their gender. However, despite this constitutional provision, gender inequality persists in society. To address this issue, it is essential to take action not only at the individual or family level but also through government interventions. Here are some measures taken by the government to promote gender equality:

**Promotion of Girl Education:** The government has actively promoted education for girls to ensure they have equal access to learning opportunities. This initiative aims to empower girls and provide them with the skills and knowledge necessary for their personal and professional development.

**Establishment of Anganwadis:** The government has set up Anganwadis, or child-care centers, in various villages across the country. These centers play a crucial role in providing early childhood care and education, as well as basic health services, to children and mothers in rural areas.

**Mandatory Crèche Facilities:** The government has passed laws mandating organizations with more than 30 women employees to provide crèche facilities. A crèche is a childcare facility where parents can leave their children while they are at work. These facilities ensure that working mothers have access to safe and stimulating environments for their children's holistic development.

By implementing these measures, the government aims to address the systemic barriers that hinder women's full participation in society. These initiatives not only support women in balancing their caregiving responsibilities with work but also contribute to creating a more inclusive and equitable society for all.

## Benefits of CBSE Class 7 Social Science Civics Notes Chapter 4 Growing Up as Boys and Girls

**Scoring High Marks:** Understanding the concepts discussed in this chapter can help students score well in exams as questions related to gender roles, discrimination, and equality are frequently asked.

**Comprehensive Revision:** These notes provide a concise summary of the chapter, making it easier for students to revise important topics before exams.

**Clarity of Concepts:** Studying these notes helps in clarifying concepts related to gender roles, discrimination, and societal expectations, which are important for answering exam questions accurately.

**Better Retention:** The organized format of the notes aids in better retention of key points and important information, facilitating effective recall during exams.

**Coverage of Important Topics:** These notes cover all the important topics and sub-topics of the chapter, ensuring that students do not miss out on any important information while preparing for exams.

**Time-Saving:** Instead of going through the entire chapter, students can quickly revise key points from these notes, saving them time during exam preparation.