

Short Answer Question

Q.1. How are the ways of managing child-birth in traditional societies useful?

Ans. The ways of managing childbirth in traditional societies are many and varied their usefulness stems directly from the fact that they are accepted culturally and collectively. So that the mother does not have the physical burden of reinventing the procedures.

Q. 2. Pregnant woman in a traditional society does not feel that she is alone. Why?

Ans. So that the mother does not have the psychic burden of reinventing the procedures. Even though the potential catastrophes are alive in memory of her community and the index of anxiety high, a right approach to pregnancy which hems the pregnant woman about with taboos and prohibitions helps make the anxiety manageable.

Q.3. What is the superstition associated with acquiring new clothes and instruments for baby before the birth ?

Ans. Physical exploit of childbirth, performing them in deep silence and total recollection at the same time every day come hell or high water. As well, she observed the old diehard superstition that acquiring equipment and apparel for baby before the birth was bad luck and so one of my godchildren shot into the world without crib on napkins.

Q. 4. Where do sylheti women go to stay during the last stage of pregnancy?

Ans. She goes to her mother's house for the last few months of her pregnancy and about the first three months of the baby's life.

Q. 5. What is the reward of pregnancy for a young sylheti women?

Ans. All the time she is looked after. The whole matter of pregnancy is one of celebration. When the baby is born it is an occasion of joy for the whole family. The naming ceremony is lovely.

Q. 6. How are children of the Joint family in Bangladesh looked after ?

Ans. In Bangladesh children under the age of five or six are looked after by the whole family. All the children of the Joint family are looked after together. They are taken to the pond for a bath perhaps by one daughter-in-law, and she bathes them all. Then they all come in and sit down eat.

Q.7. What is the worst impact of western medicine in traditional societies ?

Ans. The impact of western medicine in traditional societies is one of the most problematic areas of modernization. The prestige of the white coats is enormous, the respect for their miraculous hypodermics total.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q. 1. What is the role of rituals in managing childbirth in traditional societies?

Ans. The ways of managing childbirth in traditional societies are many and varied, their usefulness stems directly from the fact that they are accepted culturally and collectively so that the mother does not have the psychic burden of reinventing the procedures, even though the potential catastrophes are alive in the memory of her community and the index of anxiety, a ritual approach to pregnancy which hems the pregnant woman about with taboos and prohibitions helps make the anxiety manageable, A woman who observes all the prohibitions and carries out all the rites will be actively involved in holding the unknown at bay. She will have other reinforcements, for many of the ritual observances of pregnancy involve the participation of

others who should support her, primarily her husband, then her kinfolk and then the other members of the community.

Q.2. Experience of childbirth is very significant. But modern technology has deprived the potential mother. of this significant experience. How?

Ans. Clearly infant and mother mortality is greater in traditional births, but in our anxiety to avoid death we may have destroyed the significance of the experience for the vast majority who live. No one would deny that each infant and particularly every maternal death is a tragedy to be prevented if at all possible, nor that modern obstetric care, which has developed in hospital settings, has been at least partly responsible for the dramatic decrease in both maternal and pre-natal mortality at any price when this includes giving up things which free human beings have often felt to be more important than their own survival- such as freedom to live their own lives their own way and to make individual choices in line with their own sense of values.

Q.3. Describe the western interpretation of a bride's longing for a child in a traditional society ?

Ans. All technological change, causes social problems the impact of western medicine in traditional societies is one of the most problematic areas of modernization. The prestige of the white-coat is enormous the respect for their miraculous by products total. The pressure of expectation makes for aggressive and dramatic procedures even when the health status of the patients is too poor to withstand them. Allopathic doctors in peasant communities are dependent upon expensive drugs, sparkling equipment and lots of electricity most of which they have not got in sufficient quantity. Where foreign aid has established that temples of our religion, the hospital it must make a ritual display of its power with humble results.

Q.4. How do languages come in the way of a better understanding of the womens problems?

Ans. The delivery ward was full of groaning, whirling women the majority laboring alone, oxytocin drips and pump were in widespread use. This was the meeting-place of the old Africa and the new technology of the west. Pools of blood lay on the floor like sacrificial-out-pourings, and Bantu nurses were happy to leave them there as a witness of the blessings of the earth, while they busied themselves with technologically sophisticated modern equipment and ignored the labouring women as far as possible.

Q.5. What is the truism of anthropologies, that the writer talks about?

Ans. Anthropology that such woman do not become members of their new family until they have borne a child, if we consider that in such societies the marriage was quite likely to have been arranged, it is understandable that the bride to long for the child who will stand in the same intimate relationship to her as she with her own mother.

Q. 6. Does the writer want to say that the use of western medicine in childbirth is producing horrible results? Do you agree with her views?

Ans. All technological change causes social problems the impact of western medicine in traditional societies is one of the most problematic areas of modernization. The prestige of the white coats is enormous the respect for their miraculous hypodermics total, The pressure of expectation makes for aggressive and dramatic procedures even when the health status of the patients is too poor to withstand them. Allopathic doctors in peasant communities are dependent upon expensive drugs, sparkling equipment and lots of electricity most of which they have not got in sufficient quantity. Yes I agreed with her views.

Q.7. What could be the worse fates than death for a pregnant woman?

Ans. In fact peasant communities are more levelheaded and sceptical of us and our methods than we realise and they have resisted the intrusion of our chromium plated technology more successfully than we like to think. They

know that death attends too frequently in the traditional birthplace, but they also know that there are worse fates than death.

Q.8. What are the problems of a modern woman in matters of pregnancy and childbirth?

Ans. Sophisticated modern equipment and ignored the labouring women as far as possible, which it was not so difficult to do as they did not speak the same languages any way Birth was very far from normal here and it was conducted in such a way that I had seen before in American hospitals catering for black" clinic' patients from large urban ghettos impersonal conveyor-belt obstetrics accompanied by a plethora of technical innovations and machinery.