

NOT A WOMEN'S ISSUE BUT A HUMAN RIGHTS ISSUE. IT AFFECTS US ALL
GRAPHIC NOVEL

GENDER INEQUALITY

Class-VII
Subject- Social Science



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0764CH04



MALVIYA CONVENT SCHOOL
(Affiliated to CBSE)
Malviya Nagar, Jaipur

Acknowledgement

Team work is always required in the completion of even a small book series. This graphic novel is a collective effort of an amazing team of teachers and educationists who all worked together in the process of creating this graphic novel.

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Preface

Gender discrimination is still present in our society . Even today we find that many women are still suffering from various forms of gender based discrimination. Yes, despite advances and significant progress, gender inequality persists and continues to provide policy makers with challenges. This graphic novel has tried to recognize the complexity of the topic in different fields like childhood to adulthood and its education, economic inequality, occupational inequality, political inequality and many more. Also we have tried to present the topic valuing housework, domestic workers, differences in growing up as male or female, so as the students are able to visualize the issues discussed regarding general inequality under the unit 'Gender' in the lesson 'Growing up as Boys and Girls' of our NCERT book. This novel also provide an insight into the political and legal reforms that have been pursued by the Government of India.

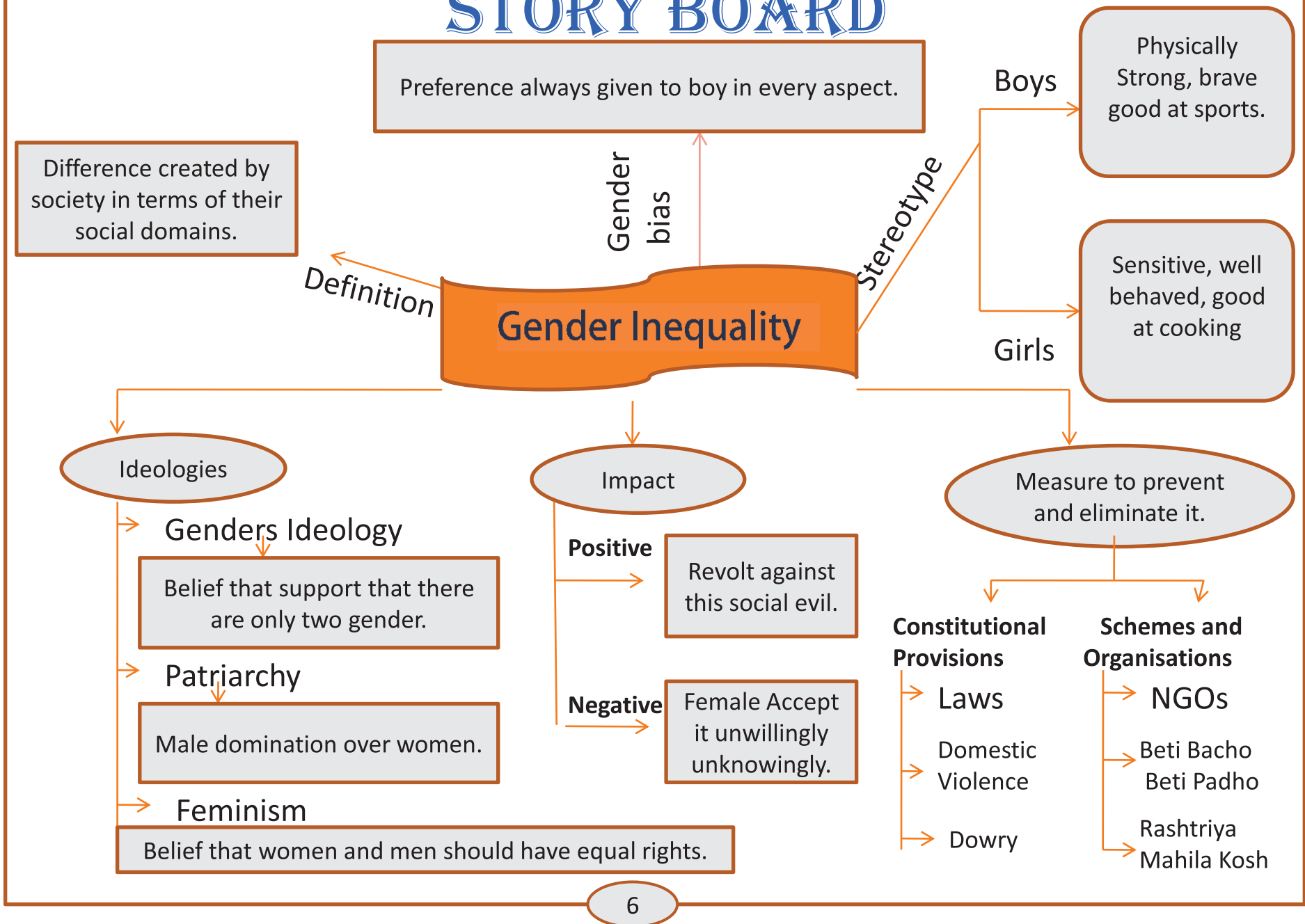
Learning Outcomes

The students will be able:

- 1.To gain better understanding and awareness of a global issue, Gender Inequality.
- 2.To understand meaning of gender and gender roles.
- 3.To know the difference between gender and sex.
- 4.To analyze and explore the impact of gender inequality in the form of social evils and crimes against them.
- 5.To understand the constitutional provisions to prevent gender injustice, inequality bias and discrimination.
- 6.To analyze the role of judiciary in achieving gender justice and gender equality by implementing the provisions enshrined in The Constitution of India for protecting the rights of the women.
- 7.To recommend and suggest various measures relating to prevention and elimination of gender inequality.



STORY BOARD



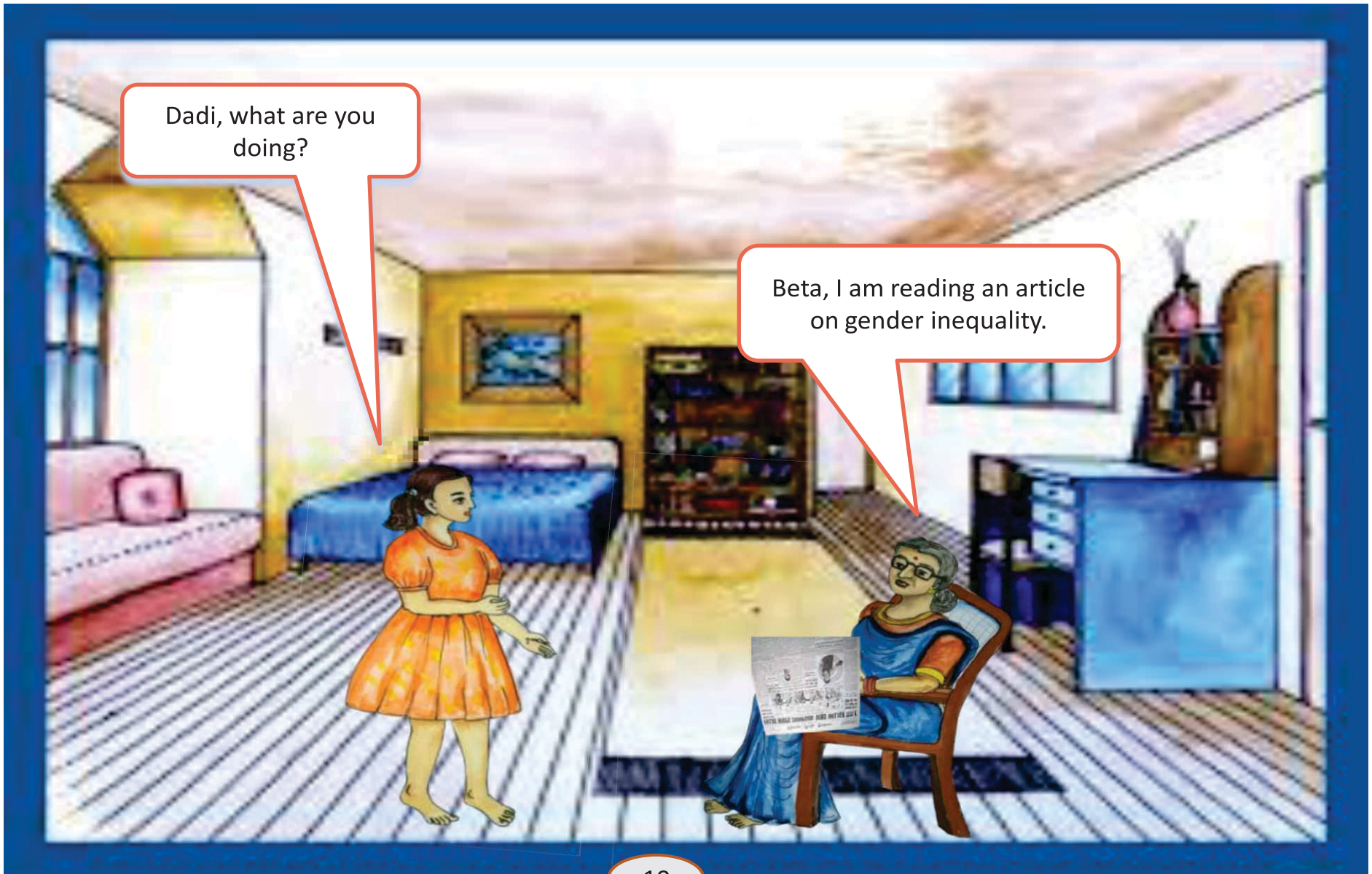
Characters

Sr. no.	Name	Image	Description
1	Kanta		Grandmother of Shreya, 60 years old
2	Shreya		Shreya, 10 years old
3	Ghanshyam Das		Father of Kanta, 26 years old
4	Sarla Devi		Mother of Kanta, 24 years old
5	Lata Devi (Amma)		Ghanshyam Das's mother, 50 years old
6	New born baby		New born baby
7	Nurse		Nurse

8	Kanta		1 year old
9	Kanta		6 years old
10	Kanta		10 years old
11	Kanta		18 years old
12	Aarav		3 years old
13	Sarla Devi		40 years old
14	Ghanshyam Das		43 years old

15	Ajeet		28 years old
16	Vijayanti		40 years old
17	Pallavi		35 years old
18	Mr. Rahane		45 years old
19	Mandakani		18 years old
20	Sudha Devi		45 years old

Dadi sitting on the chair and reading newspaper, Shreya enters.



Shreya is curious to know about Gender Inequality.



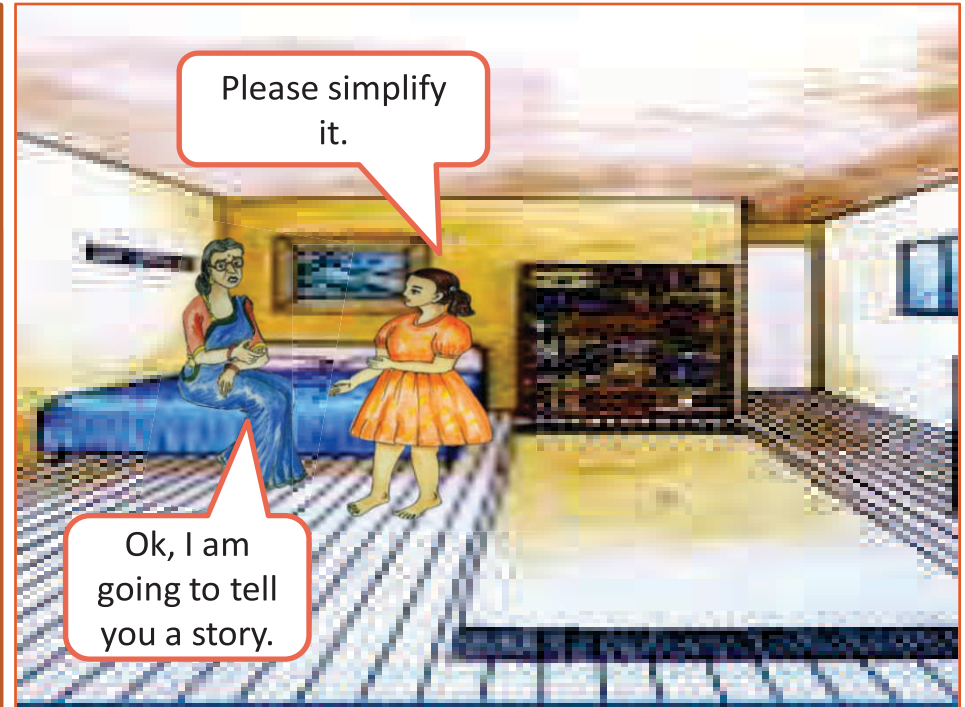
Shreya's curiosity increases.



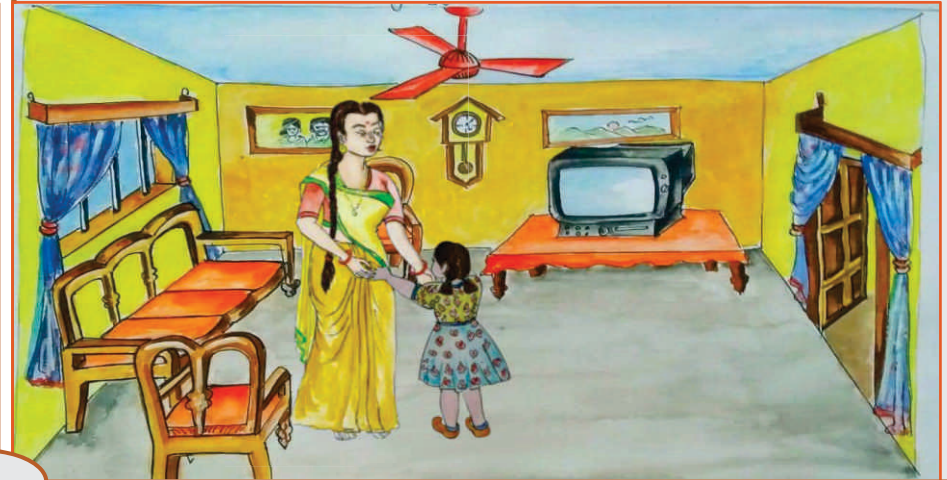
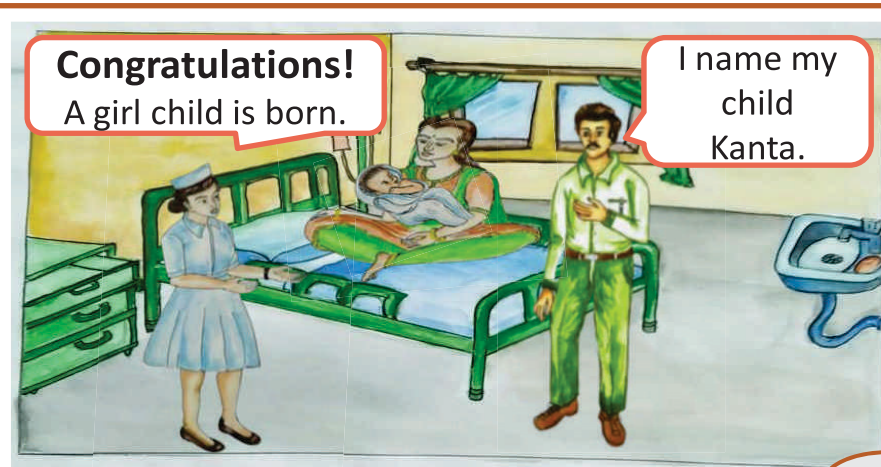
Story begins.



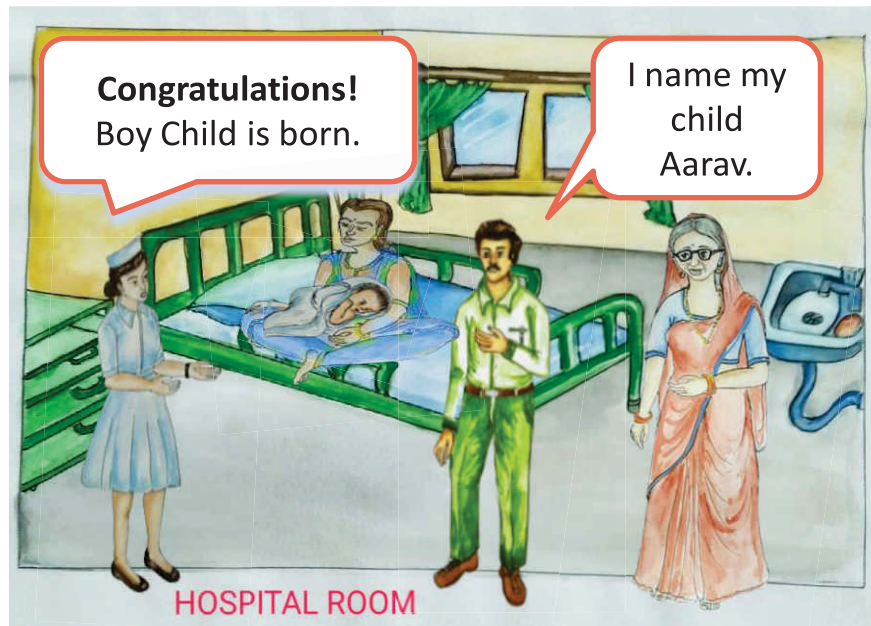
60 Years ago.



Sarla Devi playing with Kanta.



Everybody is happy now.



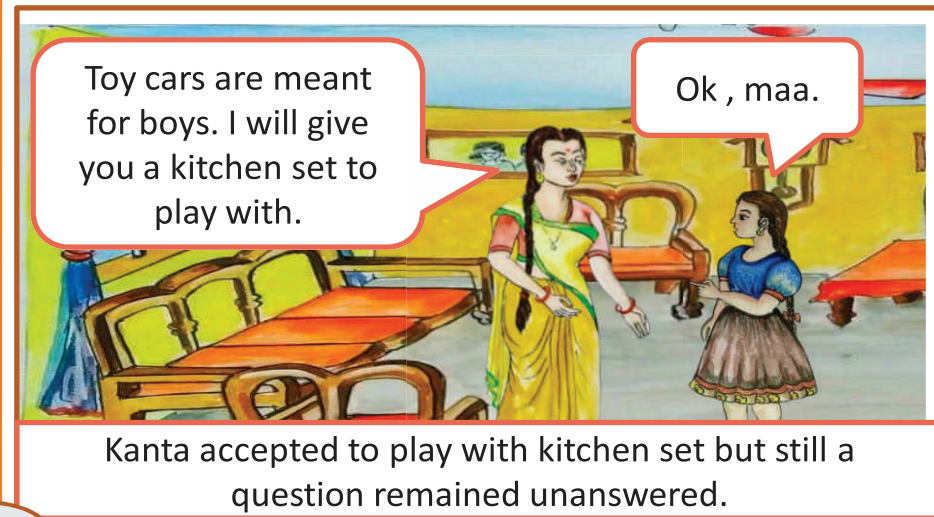
Celebration after six days.



Kanta demanding for toy car.



Sarla Devi convincing Kanta.



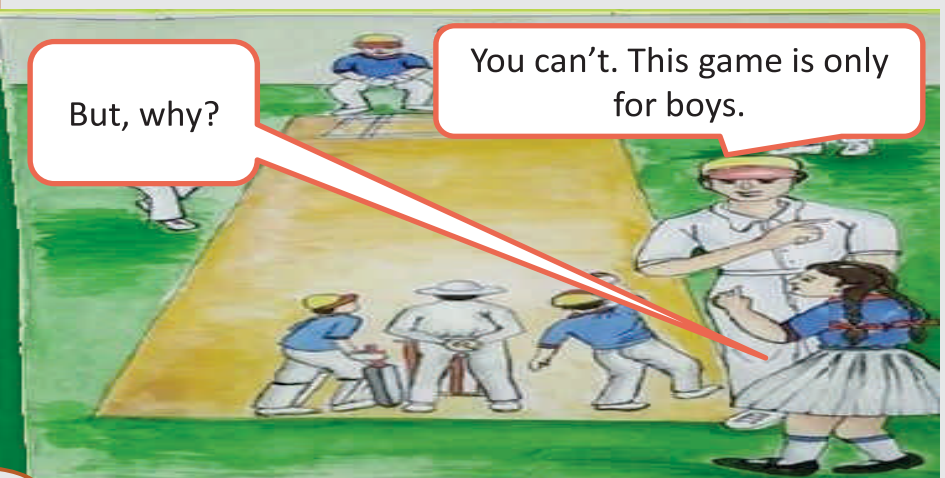
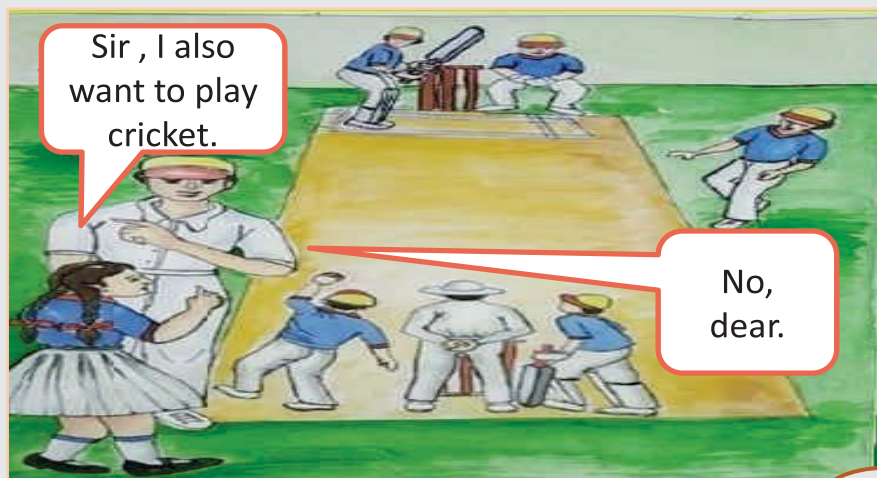
Checklist

1. Define gender inequality.
2. What was Shreya curious about?
3. The difference in the reaction of the family members on the birth of boy child is relevant how for?
4. Define the term stereotype.

After few months Kanta started going to school.



Boys playing cricket in school playground.



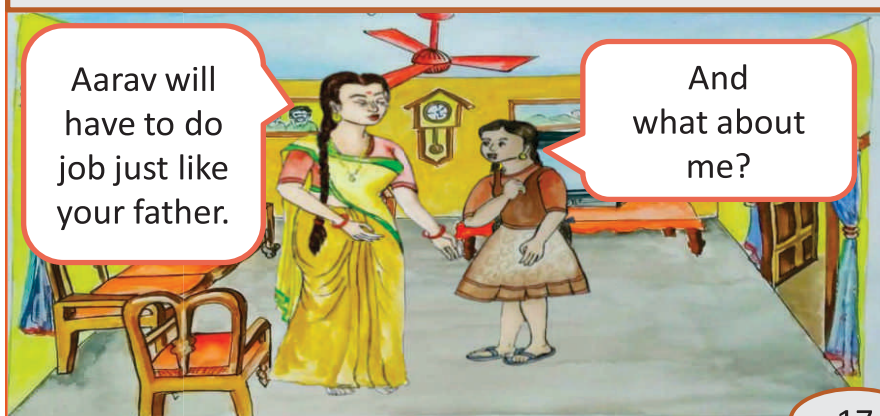
Kanta describes the playground incident.



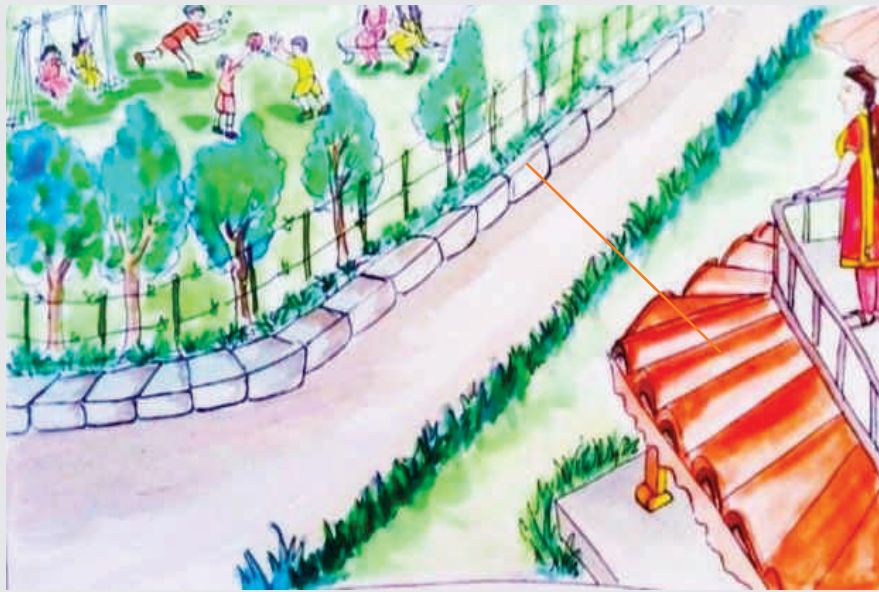
Ghanshyam Das worries.



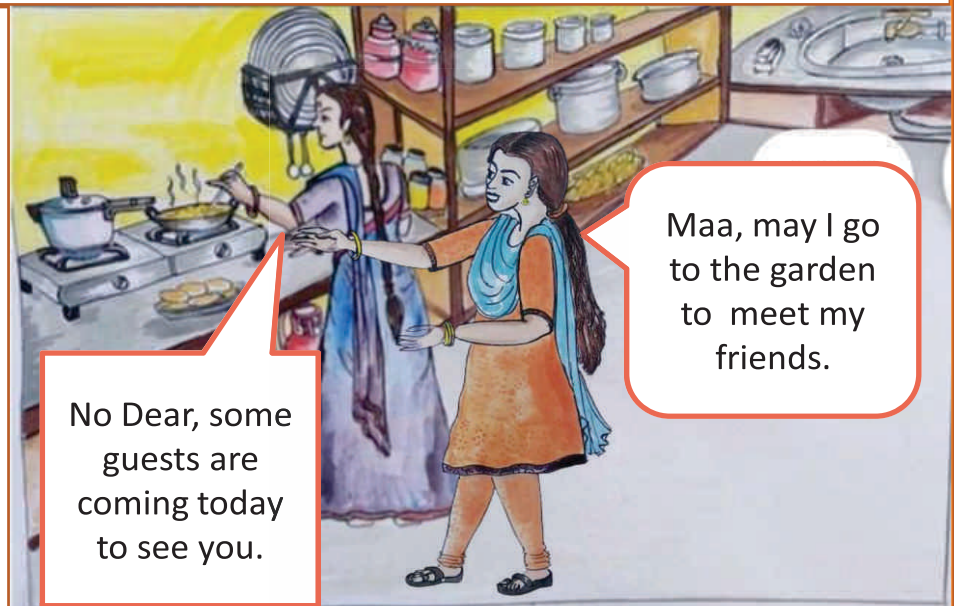
Ghanshyam Das worried about his children education.



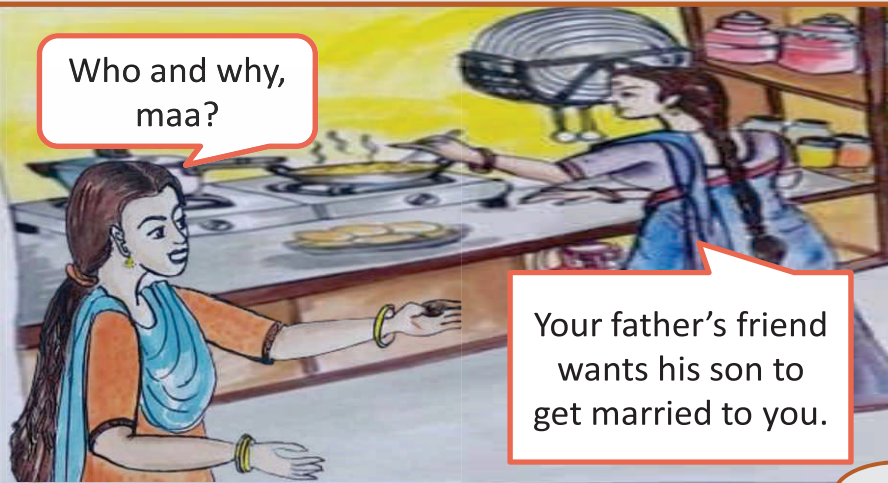
Kanta is now 18 years old. She is standing on terrace.



Sarla Devi preparing dishes for guests.



Who and why, maa?



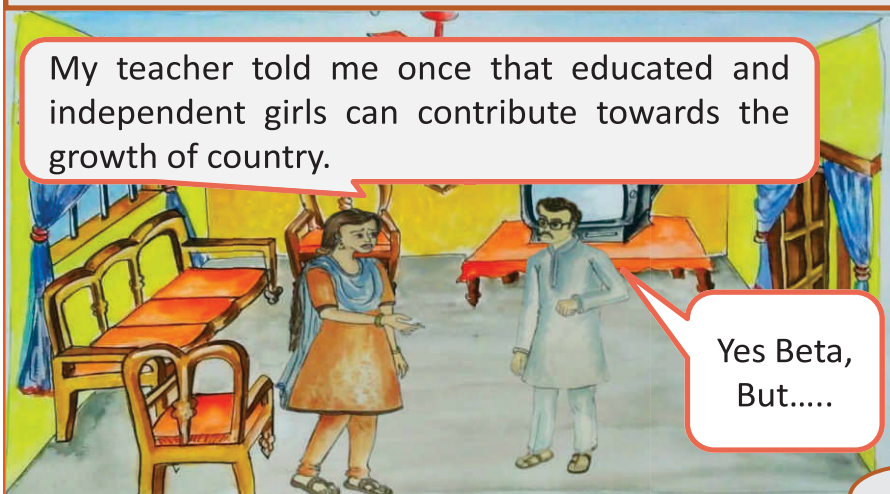
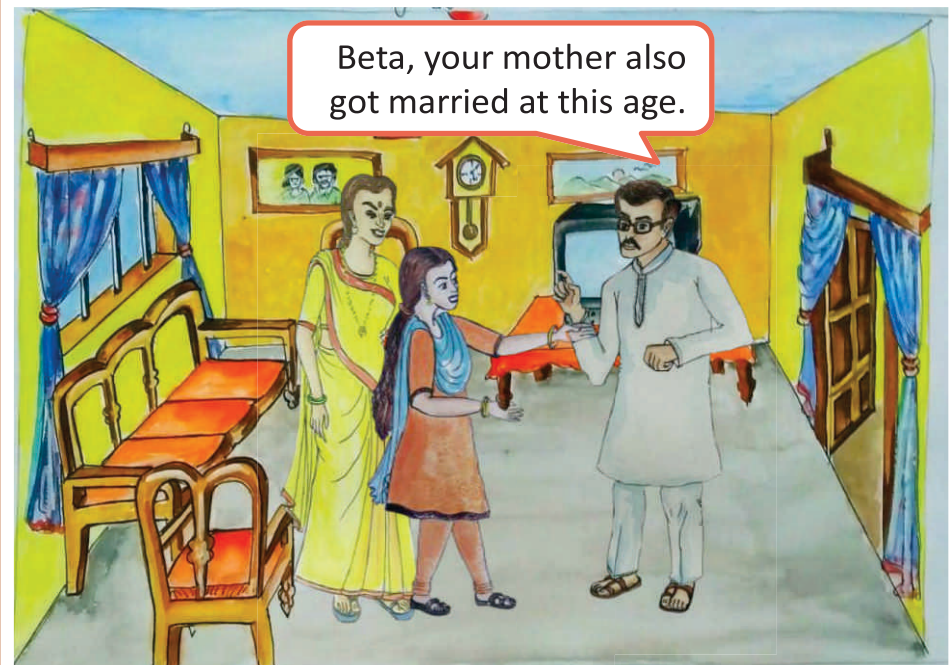
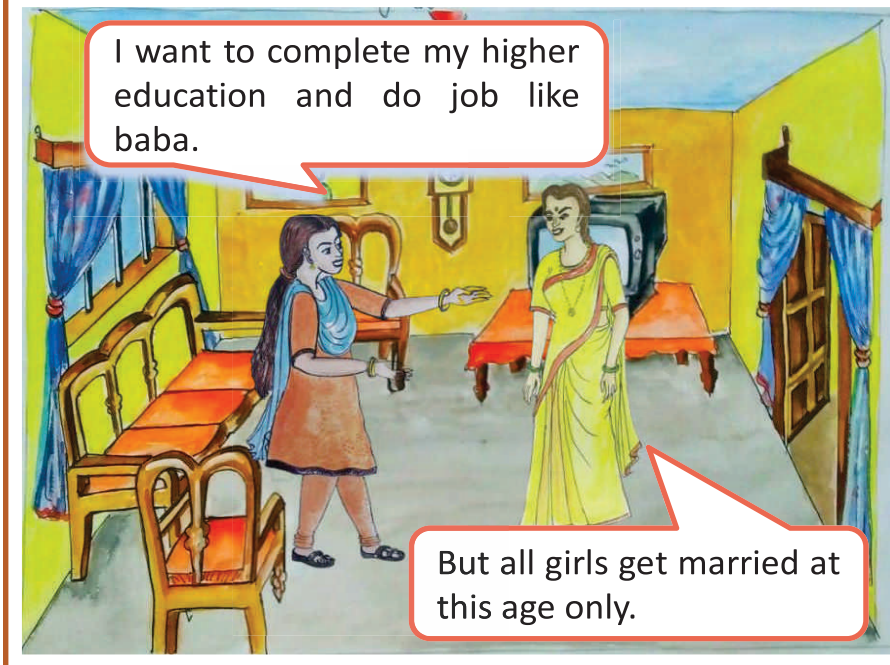
Your father's friend wants his son to get married to you.

But maa, I don't want to get married so soon.

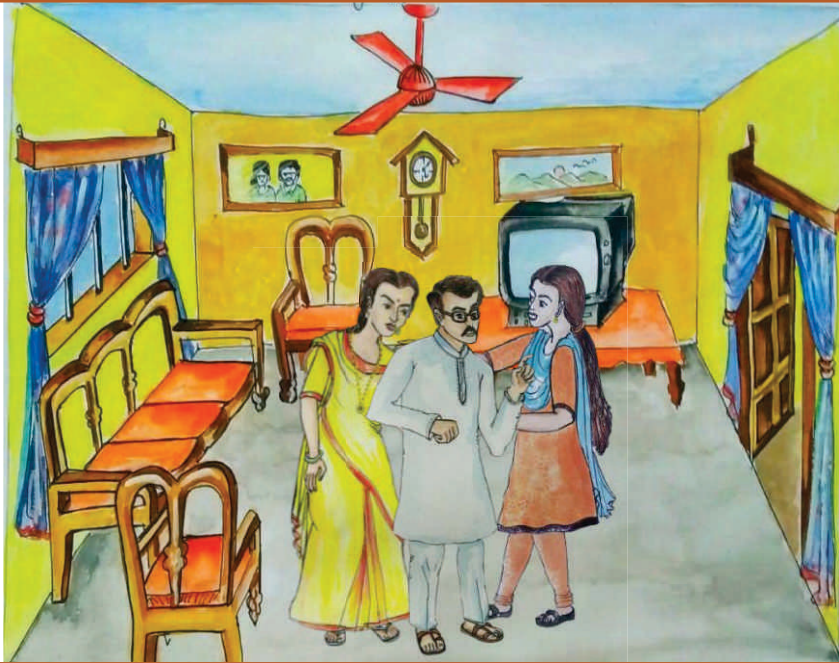


Why so, dear?

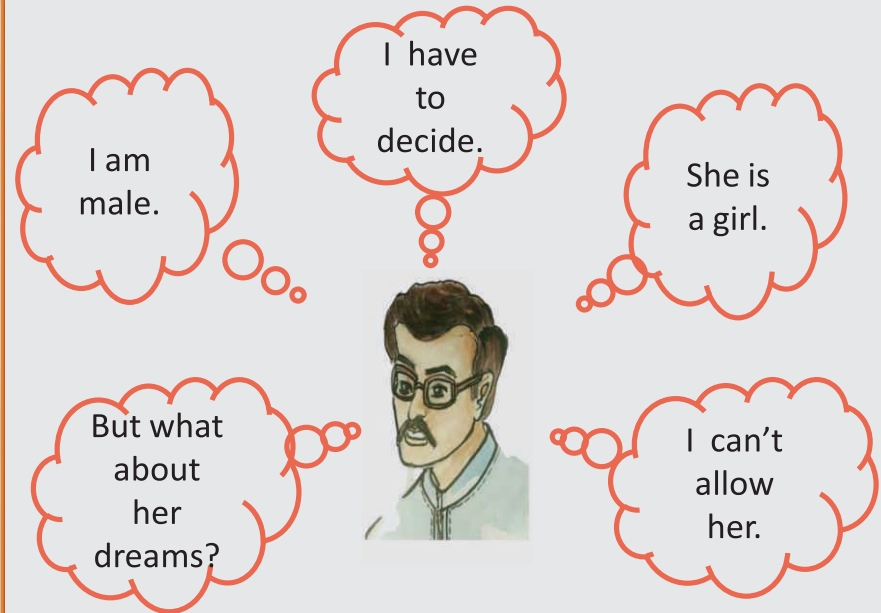
Kanta , after being educated is not convinced to accept the discrimination done intentionally or unintentionally.



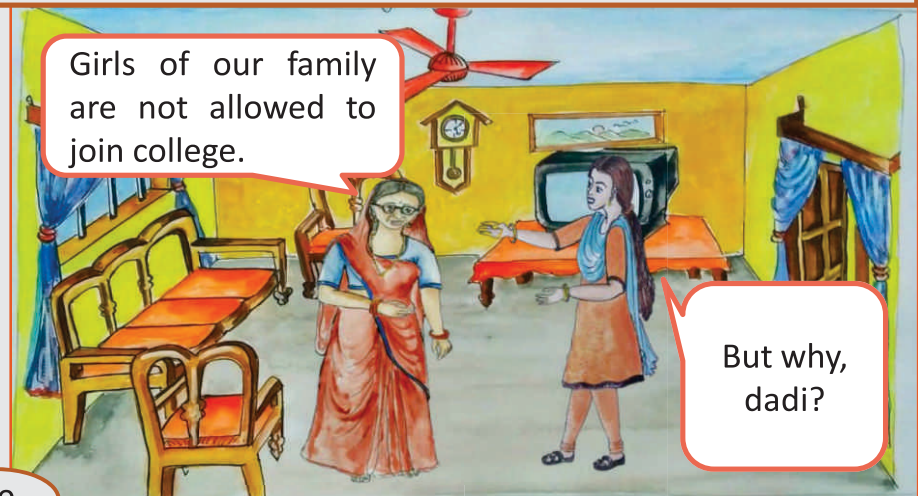
Kanta hugging her parents.

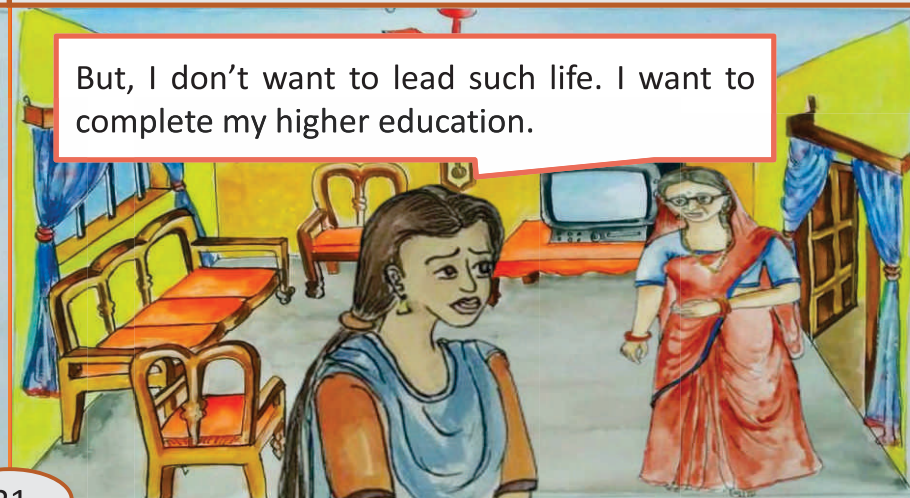
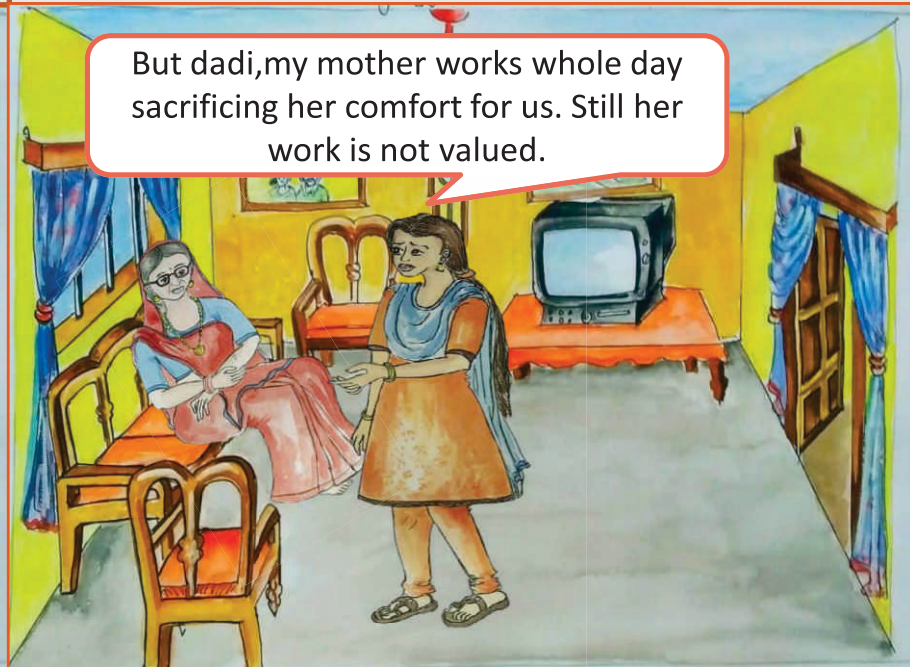
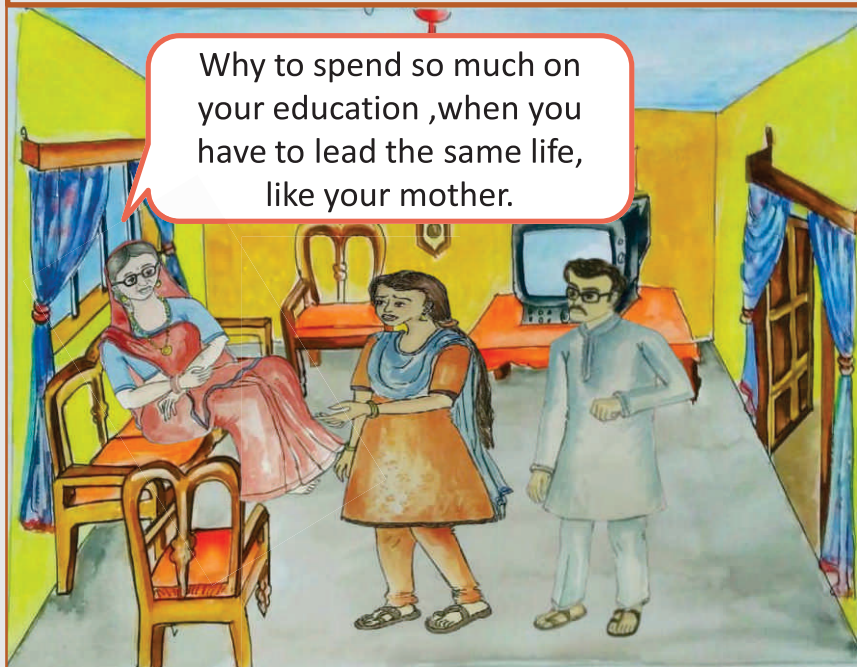


Ghanshyam Das thinking.



Result is declared. Kanta is very happy.



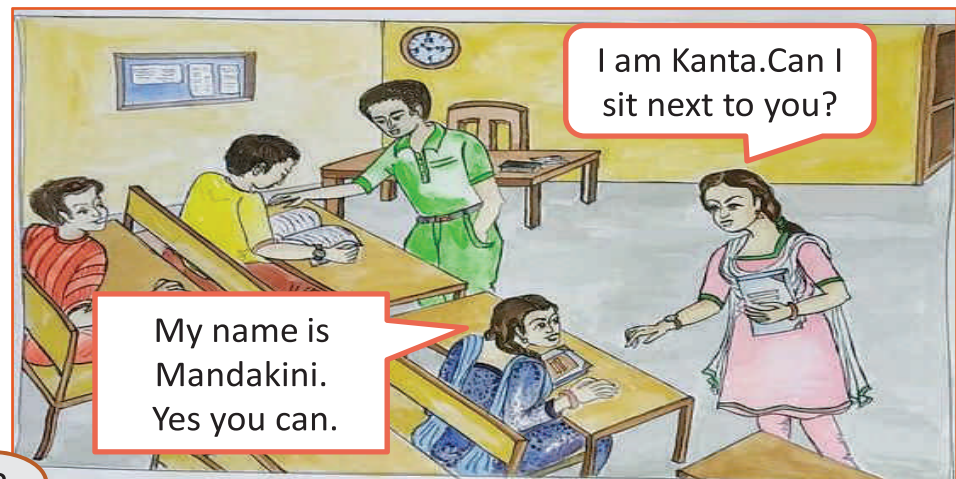




Boys all around. Kanta moving nervously towards her class.



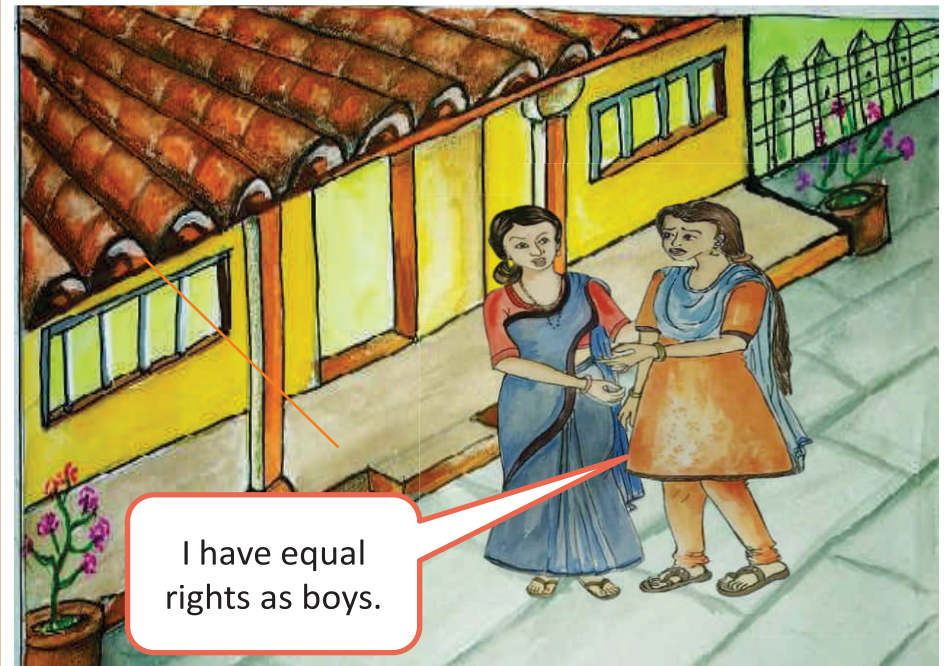
Kanta and Mandakini introduce themselves.



Checklist

1. What was Kanta's reaction when she was not allowed to play cricket in the school?
2. What were Ghanshayam Das worries?
3. Why did Kanta not want to get married at an early age?
4. Kanta was not encouraged by grandmother for higher education.
What reasons did she give to Kanta?

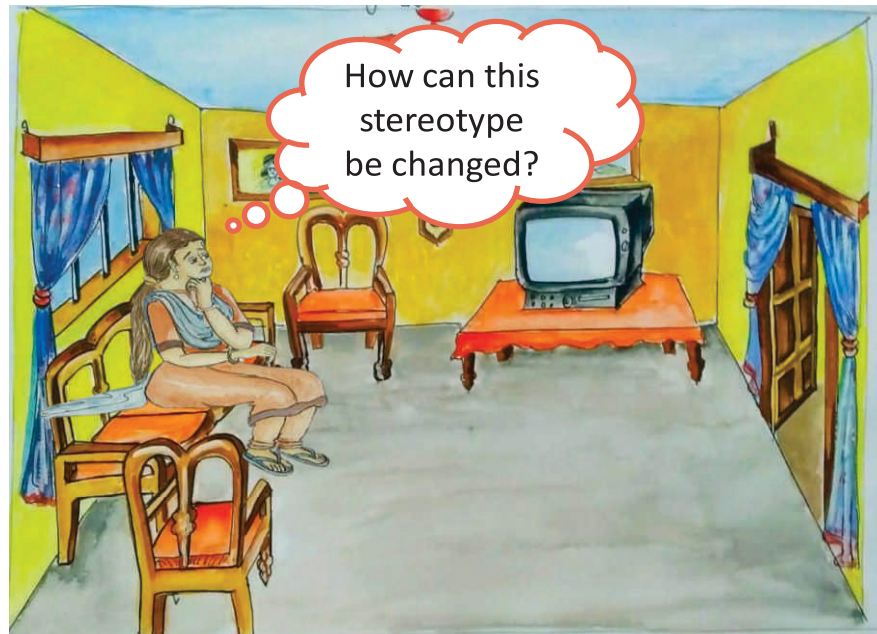
Vijayanti, Kanta's neighbour, showing disagreement on her decision of joining college.



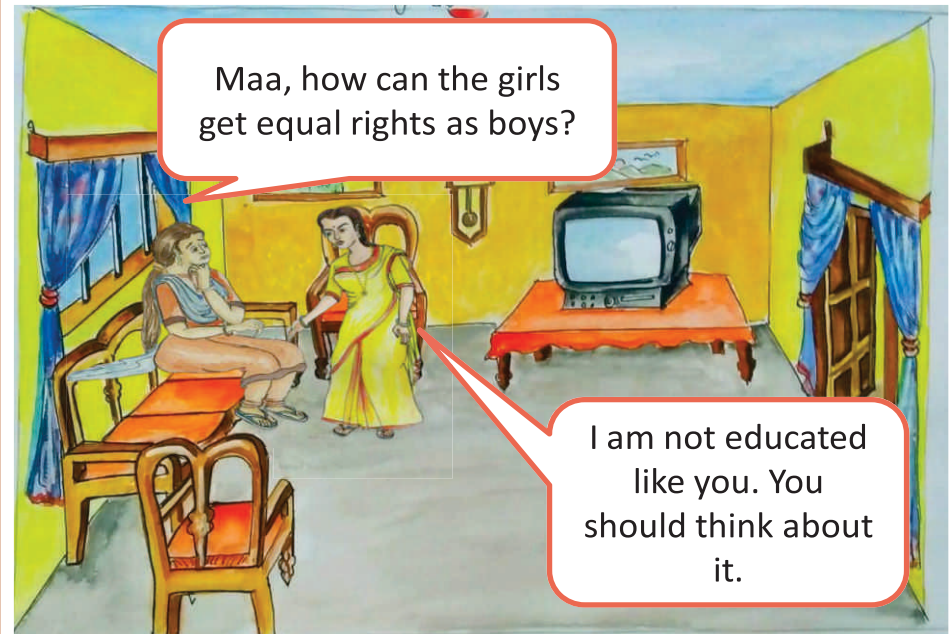
Vijayanti got irritated.



Kanta worried about why people are not ready to change their views.

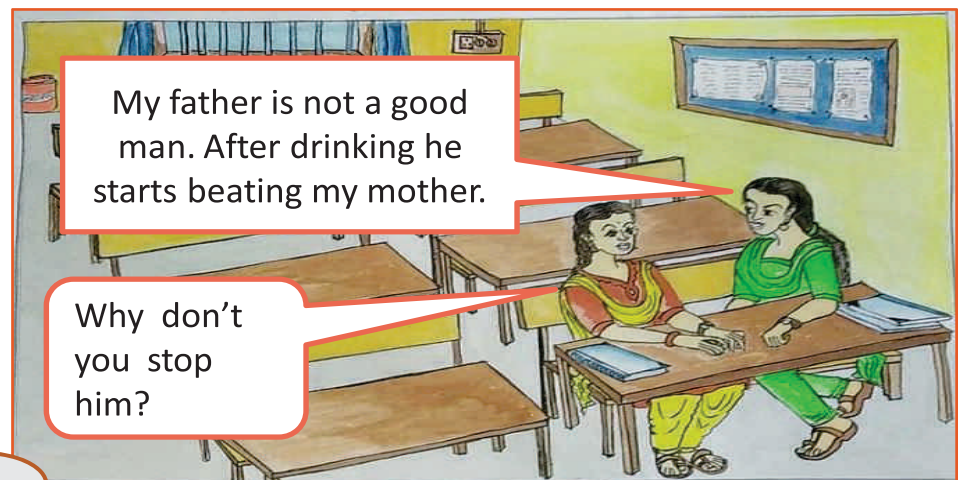
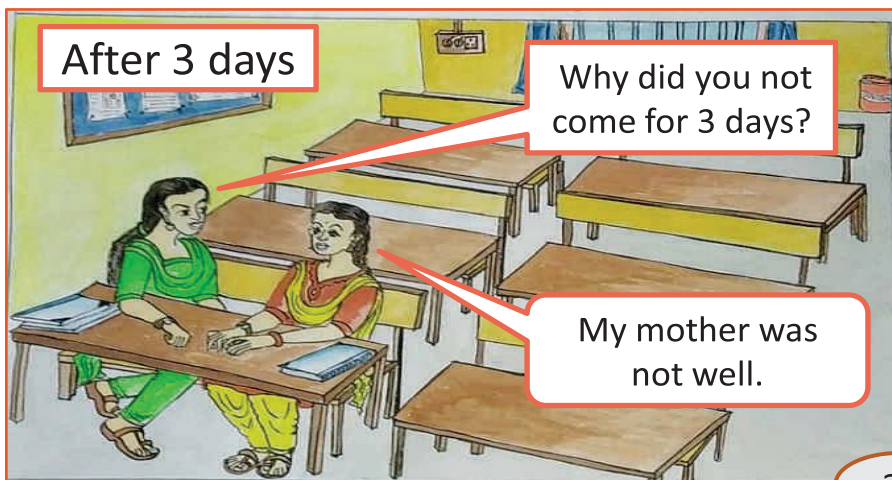


Kanta describes the incident to her mother.

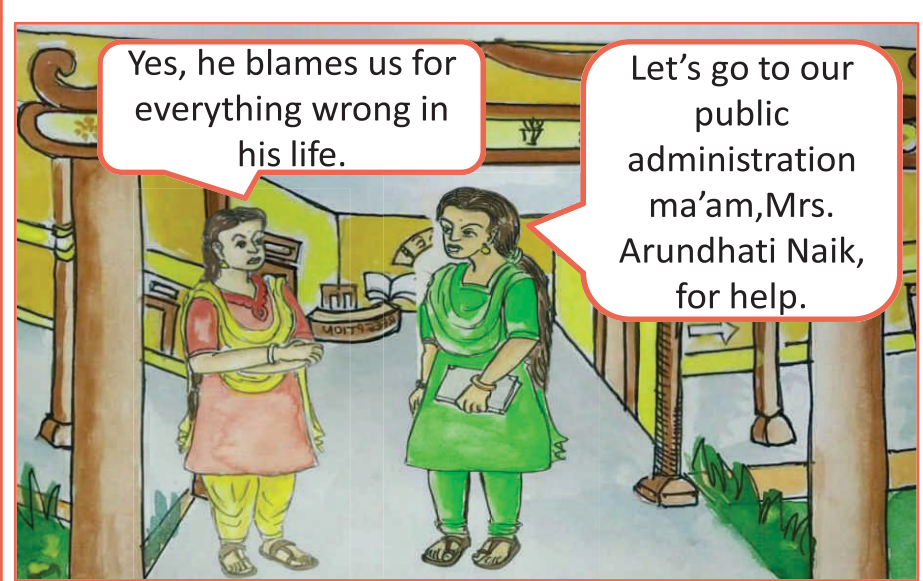
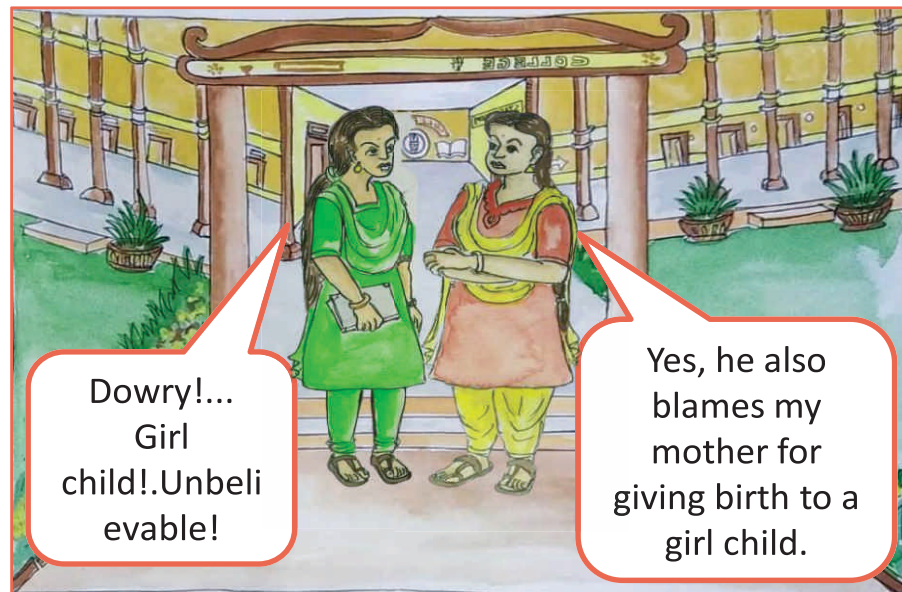
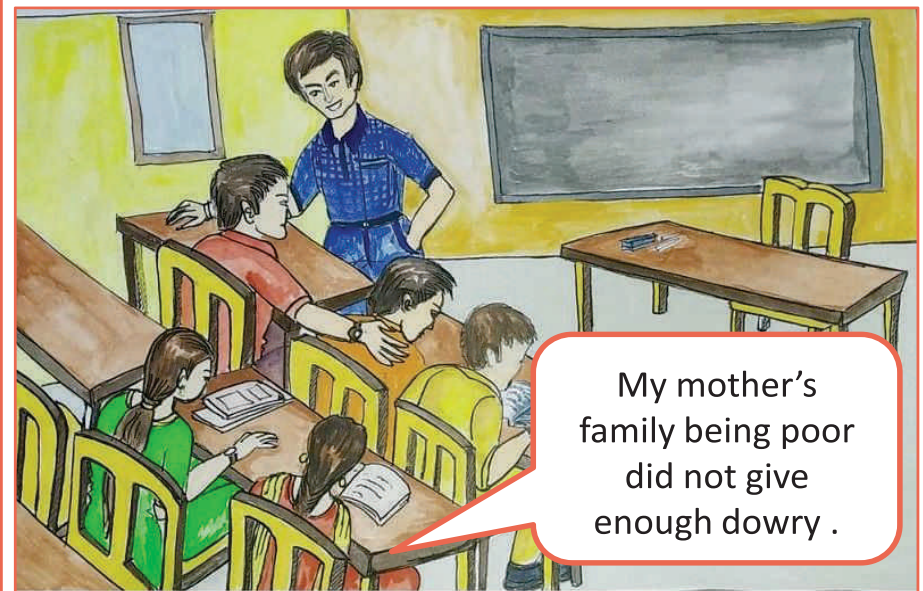
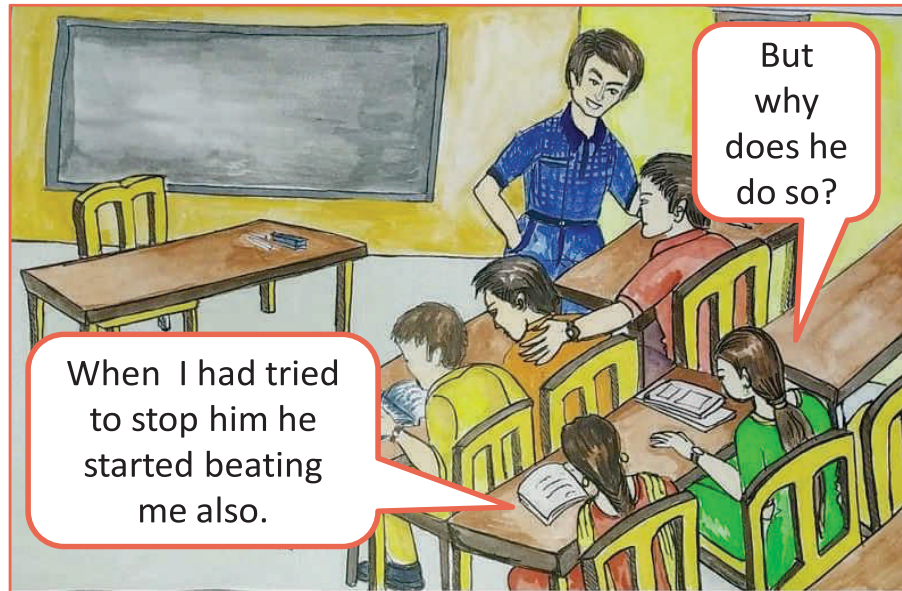


Mandakini looking disturbed.

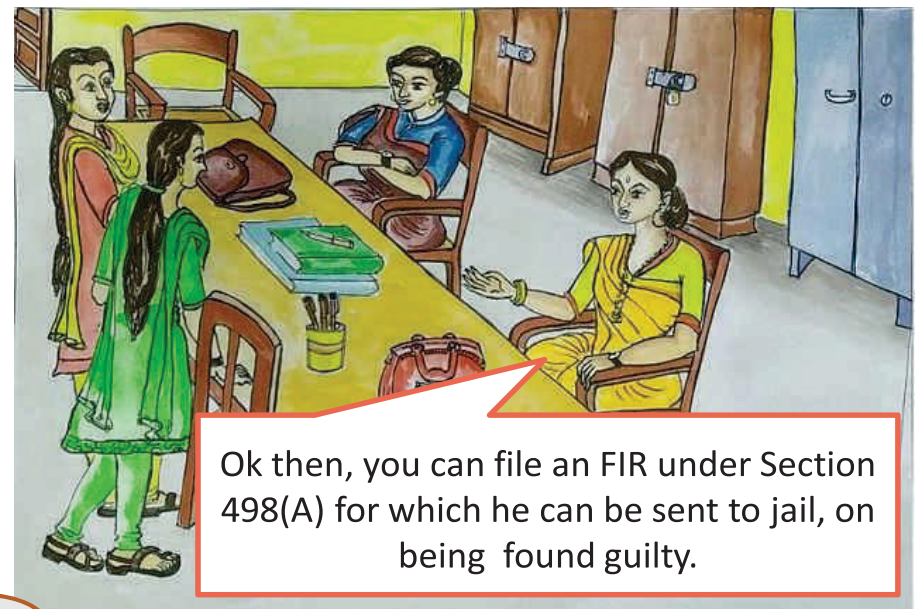
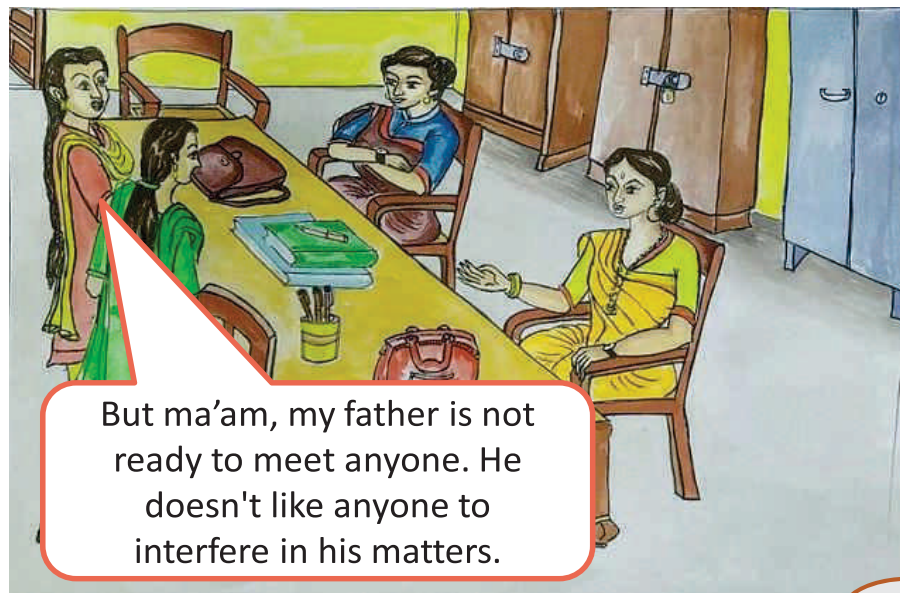
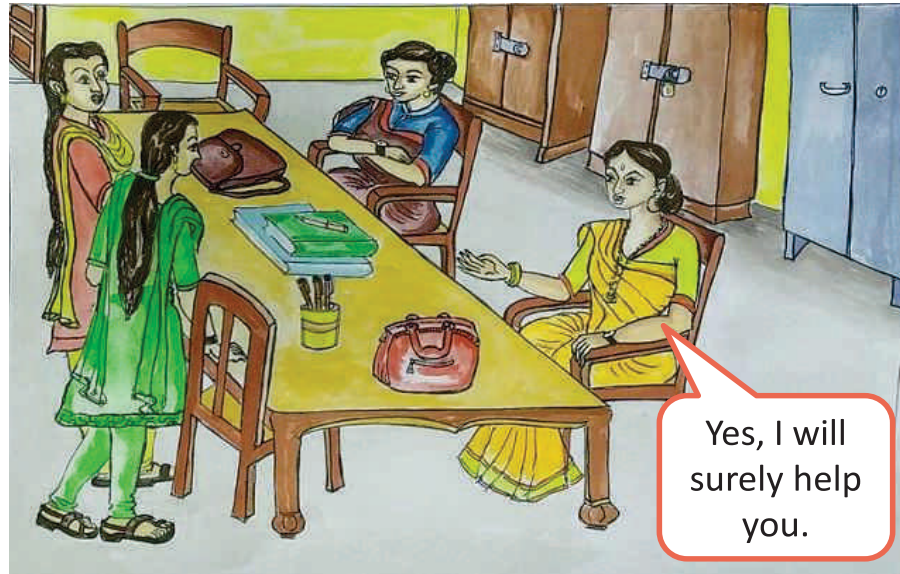
Mandakini describing the incident to kanta.



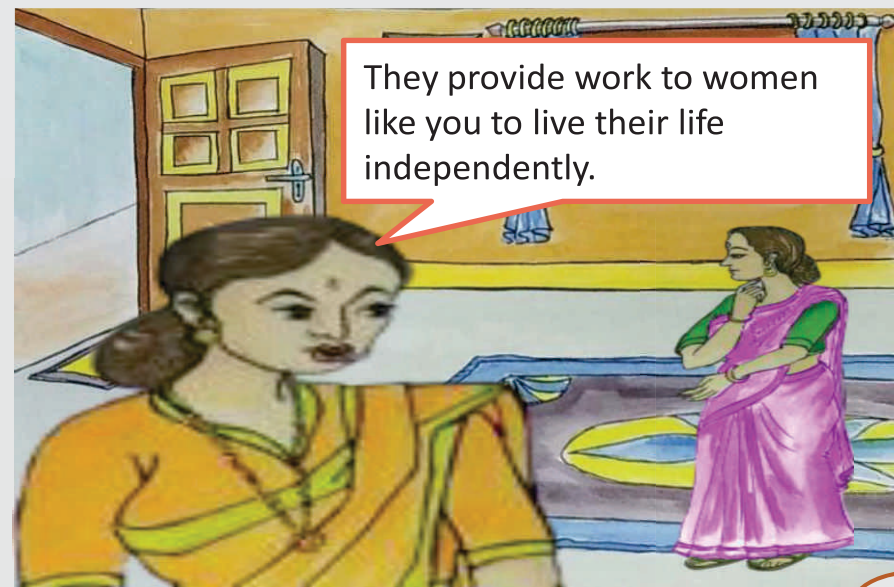
Kanta and Mandakini discussing the problem.



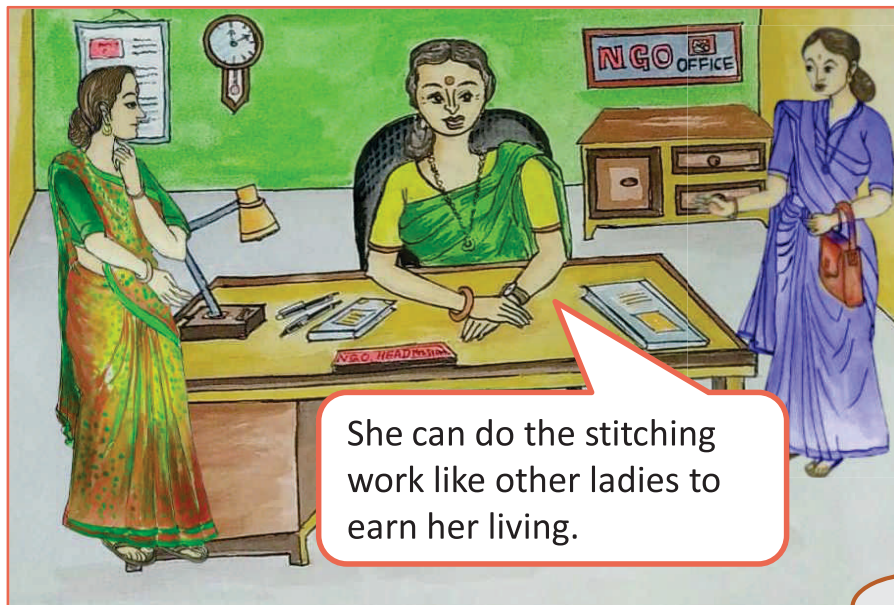
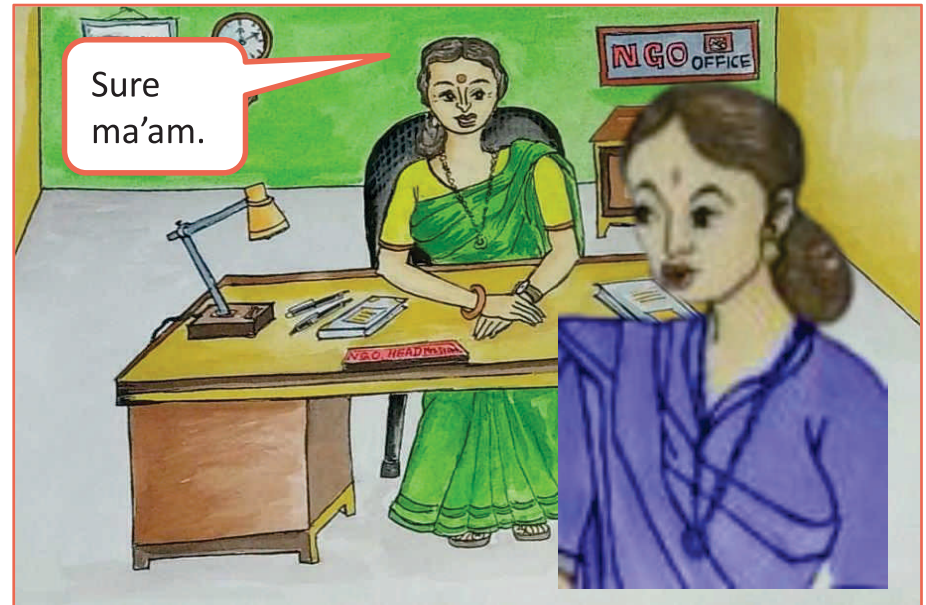
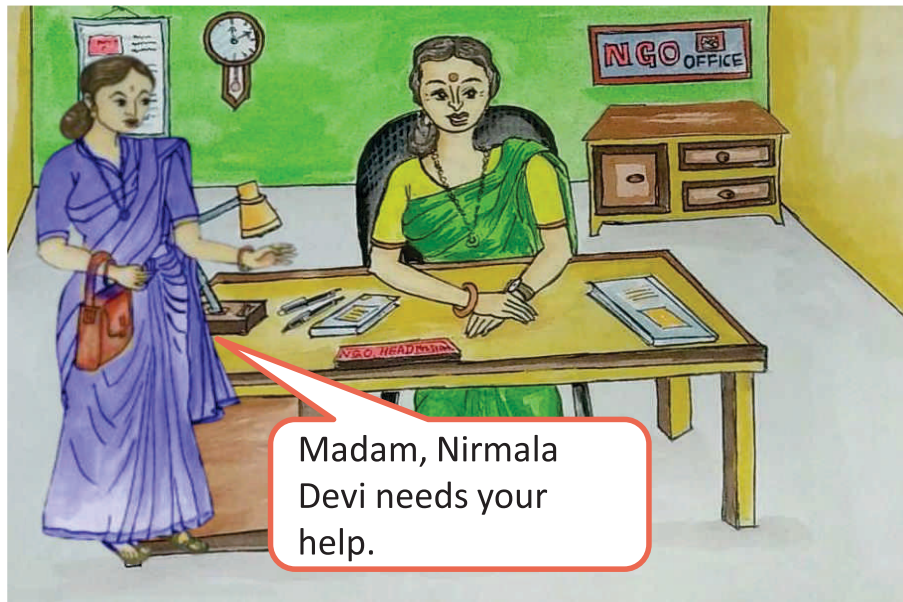
Kanta and Mandakini discuss the problem with their teacher.



Nirmala Devi won the case with the help of Mrs. Arundhati Naik's guidance. She is happy.



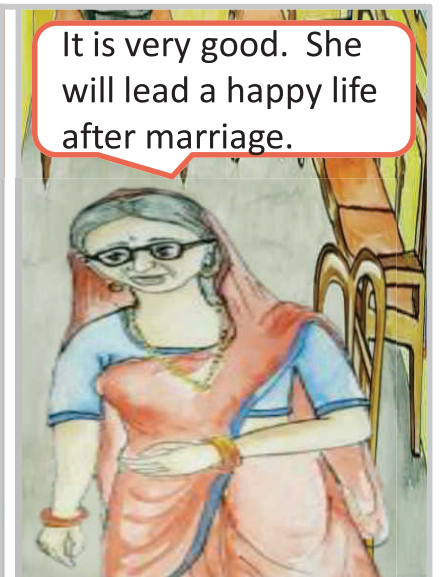
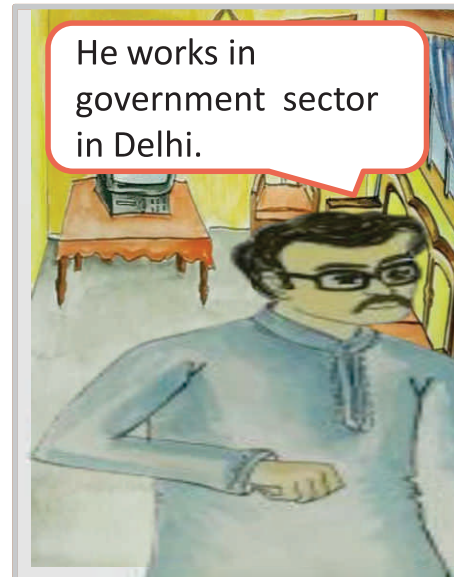
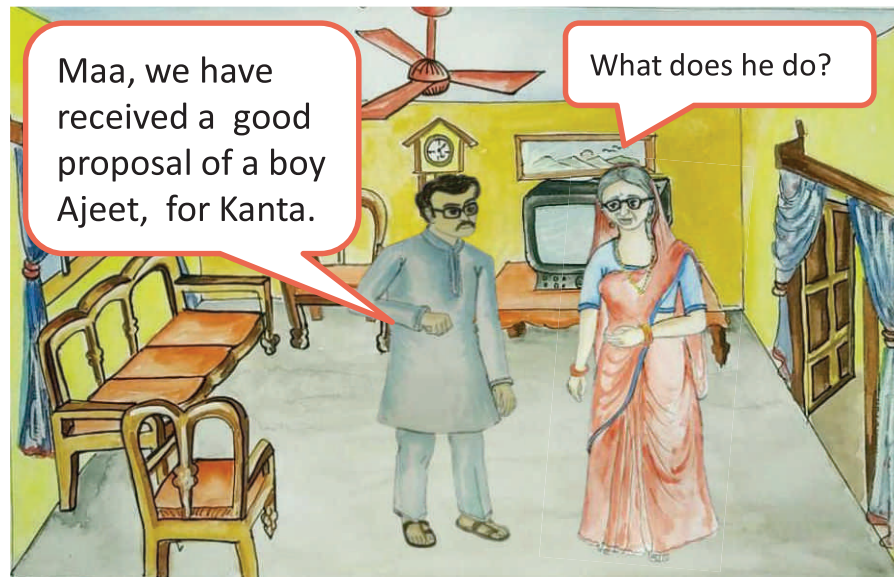
Mrs. Naik tells everything about Nirmala Devi to Sudha Devi, Head of NGO.



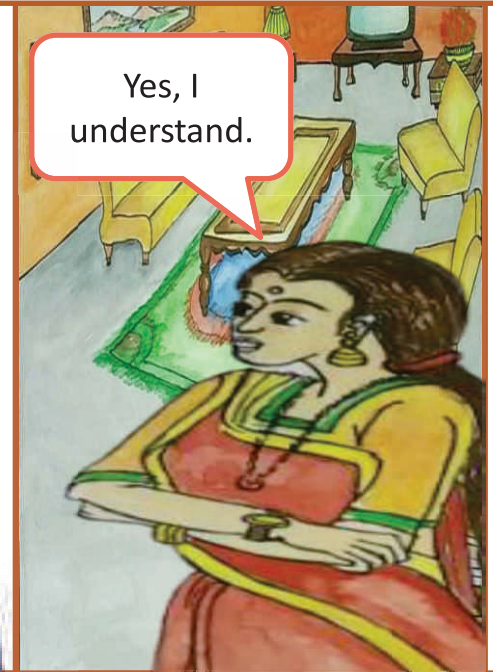
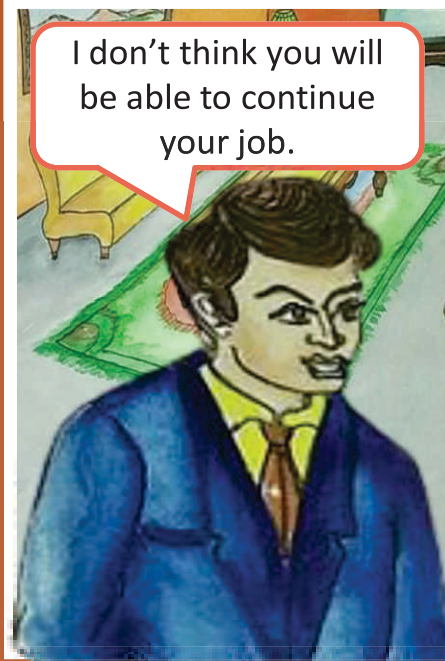
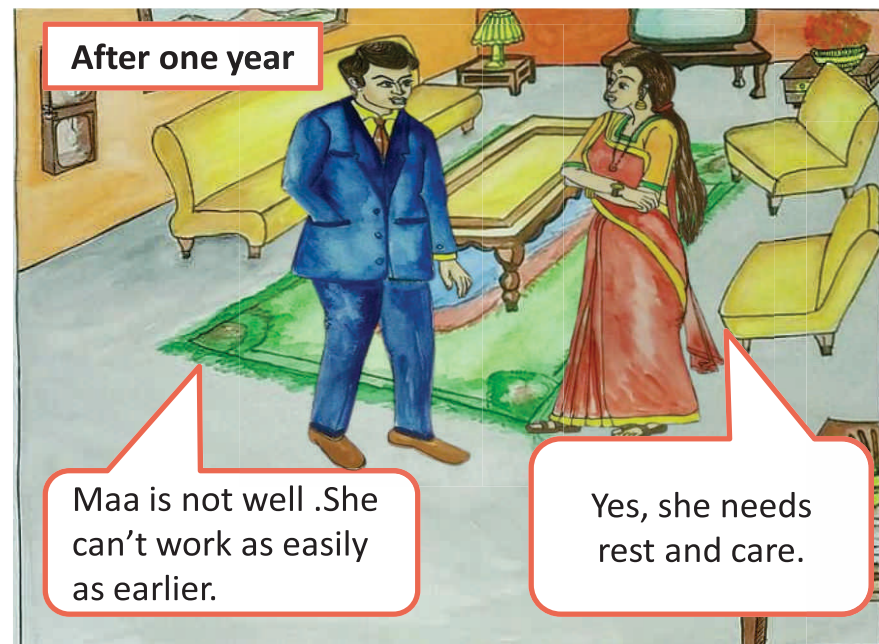
Checklist

1. Which social evil Mandakini mentioned to Kanta?
2. Mrs.Naik advised Mandakini to file an FIR under which section?
3. How did Sudha Devi help the ladies to live their life independently and with respect?

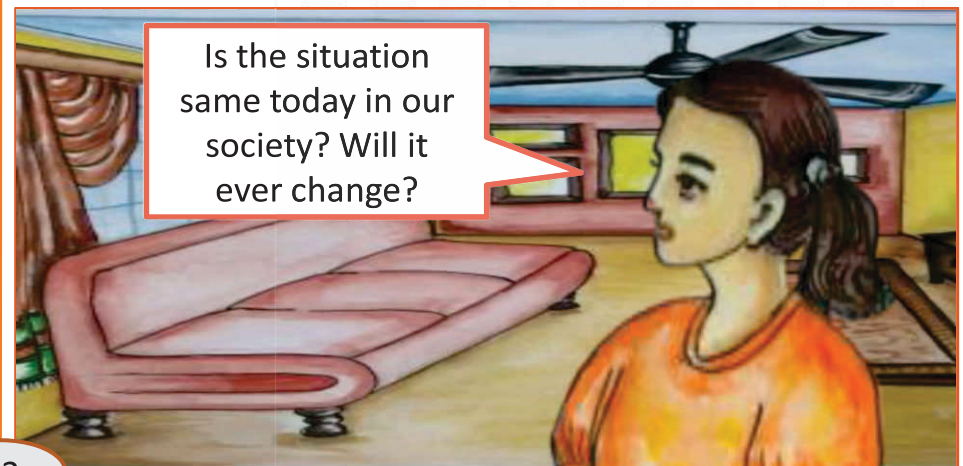
After four years. Kanta is now working as a teacher in a government school.

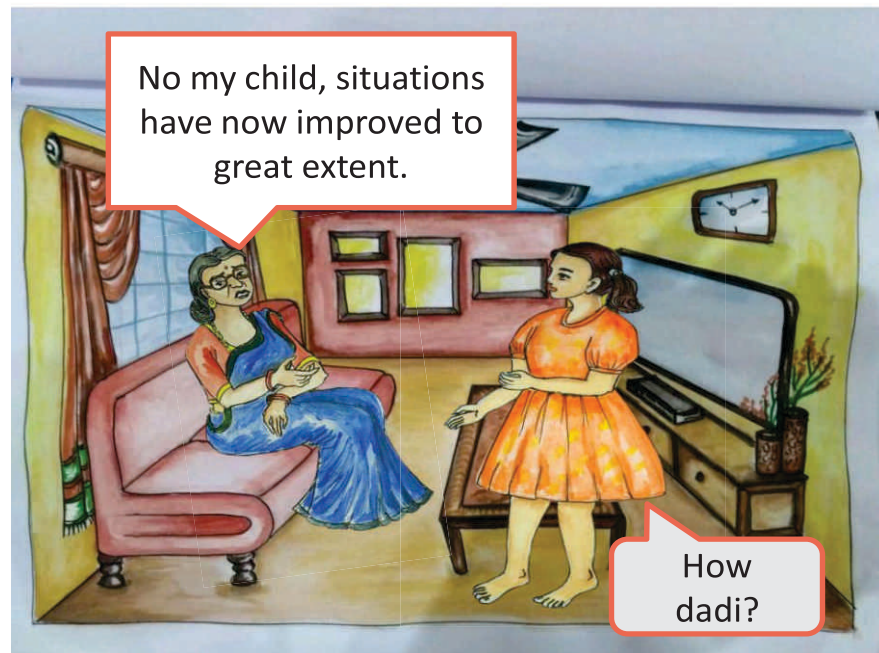


Kanta got married and she is living with her husband in Delhi.

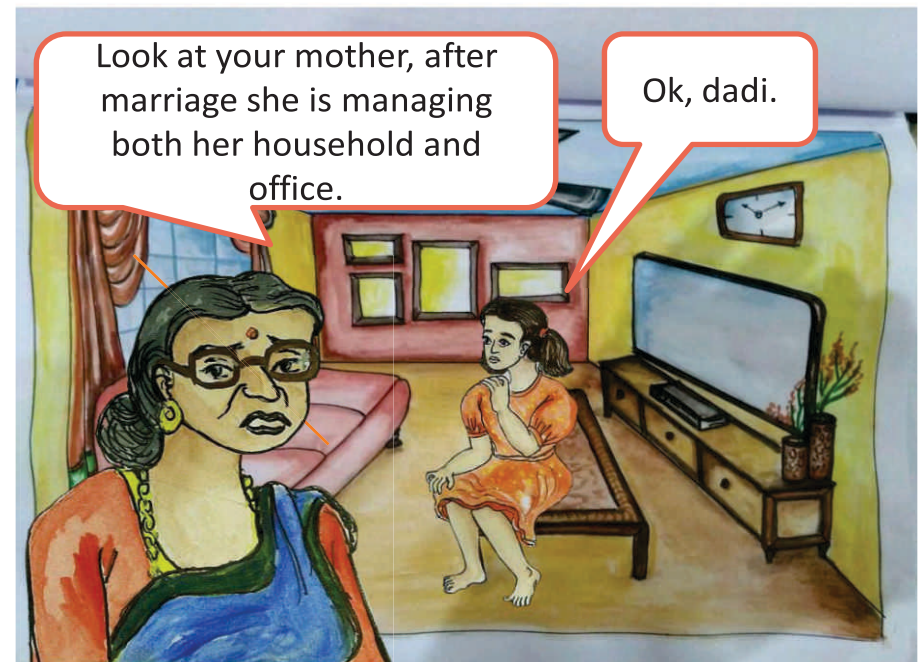


Shreya curious to know what happened next.



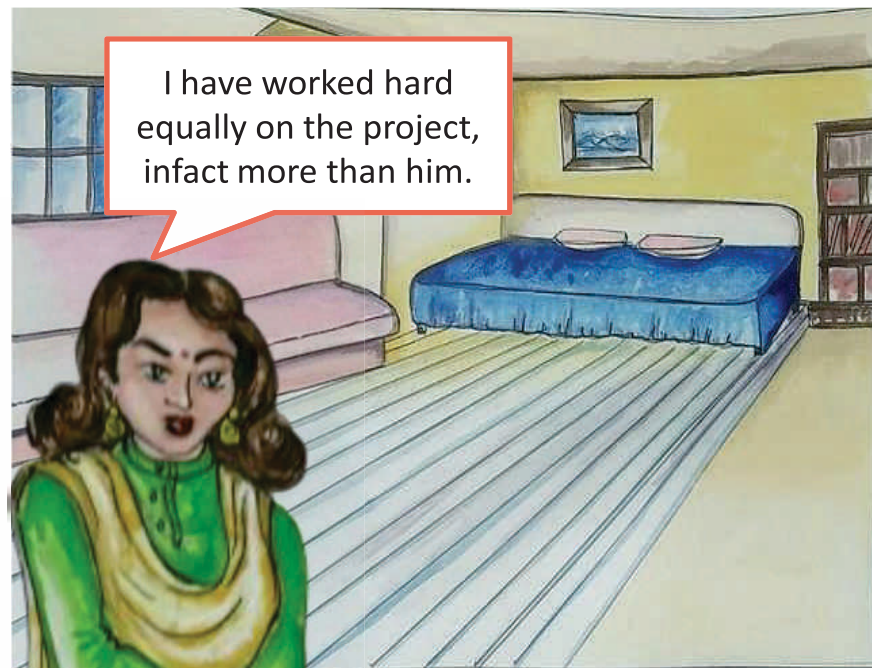


Shreya thinking about the problem.



Pallavi disturbed due to her office matter.





I have worked hard equally on the project, infact more than him.



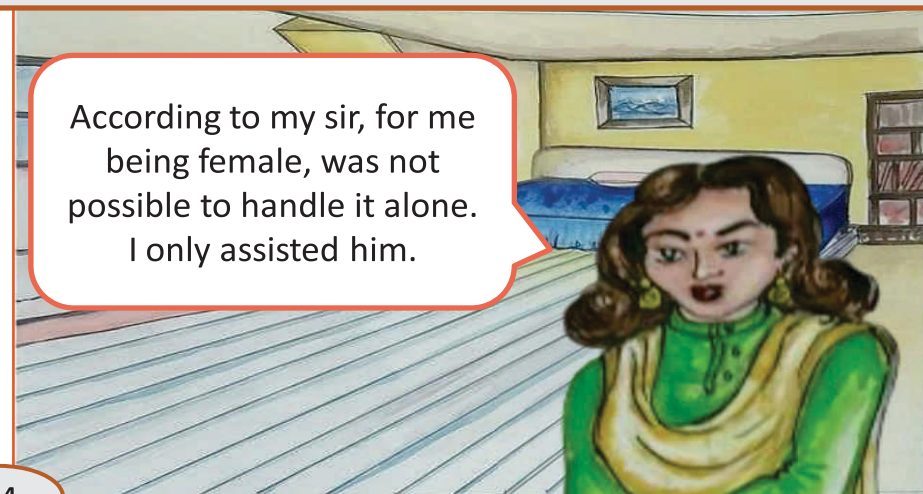
Why are you so upset?

My colleague is promoted and paid increment just because he is male.



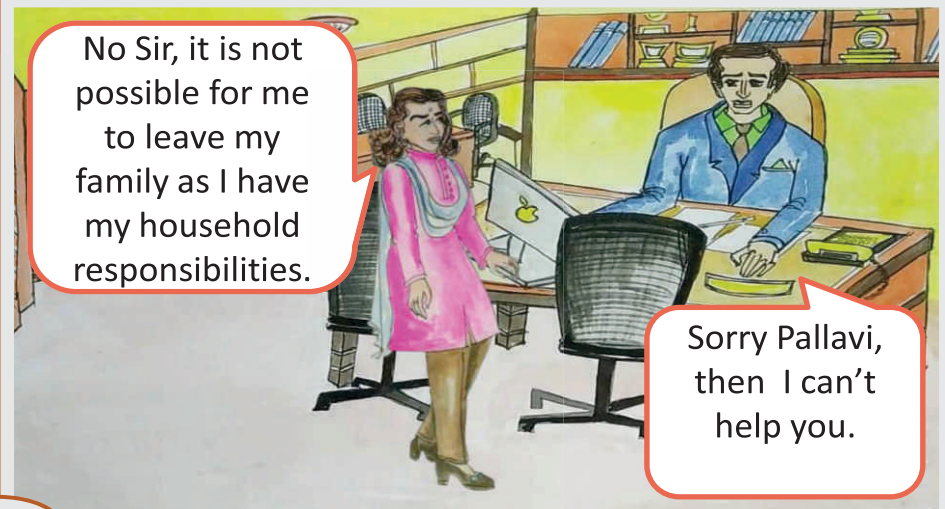
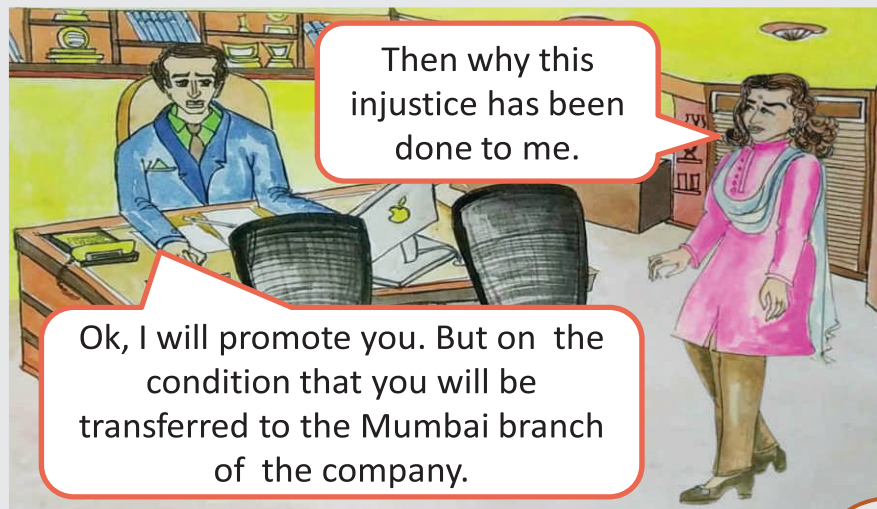
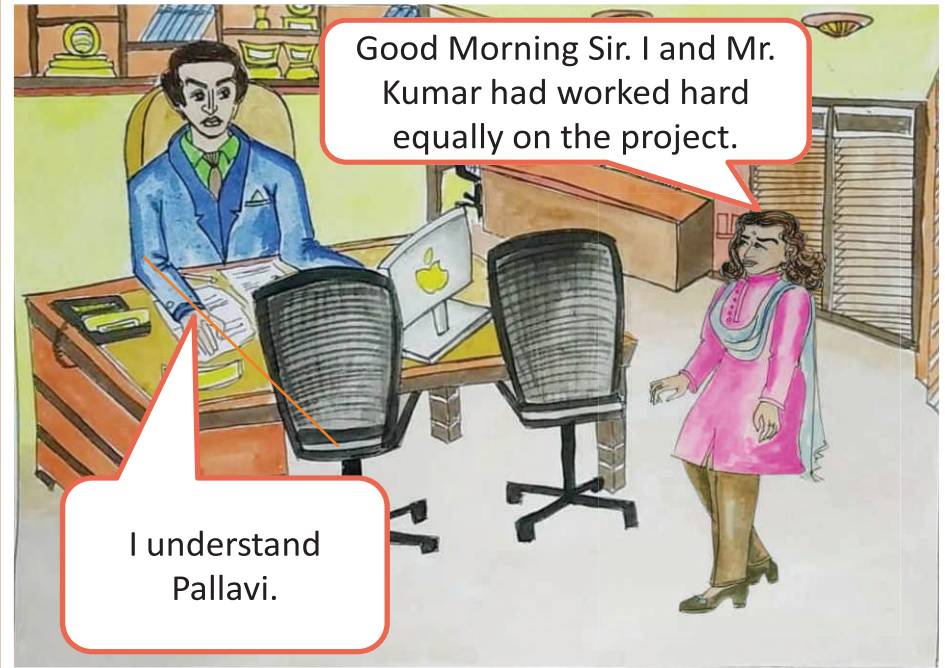
What are you talking about?

The project on which I was working since two months.

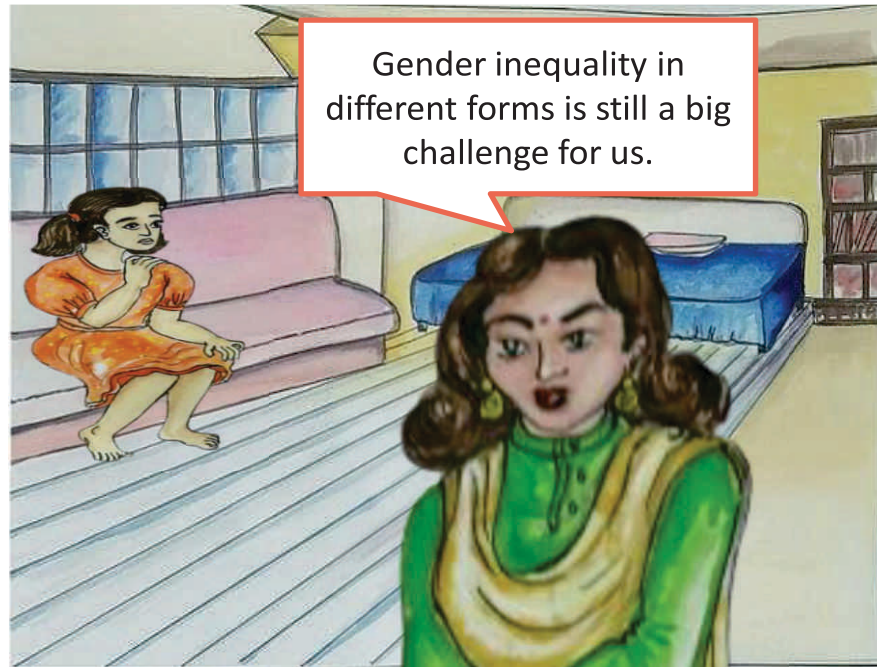


According to my sir, for me being female, was not possible to handle it alone. I only assisted him.

Pallavi Discusses her issue with her manager.



Shreya was listening and observing everything. She made a promise to herself.



Checklist

1. Why did Kanta sacrifice her dreams?
2. Why was Pallavi upset?
3. What condition did Mr. Rahane put before Pallavi?
4. What promise did Shreya make to herself?

Glossary

- 1. Constitution** - This is a document that lays down the basic rules and regulations for people and the government in the country to follow
- 2. Discrimination**- when we do not treat people equally or with respect we are indulging in discrimination.
- 3. Amendment** - A minor change or addition designed to improve or change an existing law or legal right.
- 4. Feminism** – The belief in social, economic and political equality of the sexes.
- 5. Patriarchy** – A system of society or government in which the father or eldest male is head of the family and descent is reckoned through the male line..
- 6. Family laws**- Those laws that deal with family related matters such as marriage, divorce, adoption, inheritance.
- 7. Gender gap :-** Disproportionate difference between men and women and boys and girls, particularly as reflected in attainment of development goals access to resources and levels of participation.
- 8. Gender Socialization** It is the difference between women and men as reflected in social, political, intellectual, cultural or economic attainments or attributes.
- 9. Gender stereotype :-** Ascribing certain attributes, characteristic and roles to people based on their gender.
- 10. Gender Bias**- Making decision based on gender that result in favouring one gender over the other.
- 11. Domestic Violence:** - Violence committed by someone in the victim's domestic circle. This include partners and ex-partner's, immediate family members other relatives and family friends.

Laws And Articles

1. Article 14 → Equality before law and equal protection of Law.
2. Article 15 → Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race caste sex.
3. Article 16 → Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment .
3. Article 18 → Abolition of titles, military and academic distinctions are however, exempted .
4. Article 39 → Equal wages
5. Article 21 A → Right to Education.
6. Law: The Dowry Prohibition Act 1961.
7. Law: Section 304B and 498A - Indian Penal code Arrested.
8. Law: Protection of women from Domestic violence Act 2005 - Protect women's Right.

Government Schemes for Women Upliftment

1. Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao
2. One stop Center Scheme
3. Rastriya Mahila Kosh
4. Khadi and Village Industries Commission
5. Pradhan Mantri Mahila Shakti Kendra Scheme
6. Sukanya Samridhi Yojana
7. Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women
8. Nari Shakti Puruskars
9. Mahila E-haat
10. Women Helpline Scheme

Statistics and Data

Gender Inequality (Literacy Rates In India)

Year	Male	Female	Gender Disparity
1951	27.16	8.86	18.30
1961	40.40	15.34	25.06
1971	45.95	21.97	23.98
1981	56.50	29.85	26.65
1991	64.13	39.29	24.84
2001	75.26	53.67	21.59
2011	80.90	64.60	16.30

Number of persons employed per thousand population for different years

Year	Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
68 th round (2011-12)	543	298	546	147
66 th round (2009-10)	547	261	543	138
61 st round (2004-05)	546	327	549	166
55 th round (1999-00)	531	299	518	139
50 th round (1993-94)	553	328	521	155

Average wage earning(Rupees per day) received by casual wage labour (15-59 years) in other types of work.

Year	Male Wages		Female Wages	
	Nominal Wages	Real Wage	Nominal Wages	Real Wage
2011-12	149.32	45.31	103.28	31.34
2009-10	101.53	36.17	68.94	24.56
2004-05	55.03	30.36	34.94	19.28

How Gender Equality can be attained.....

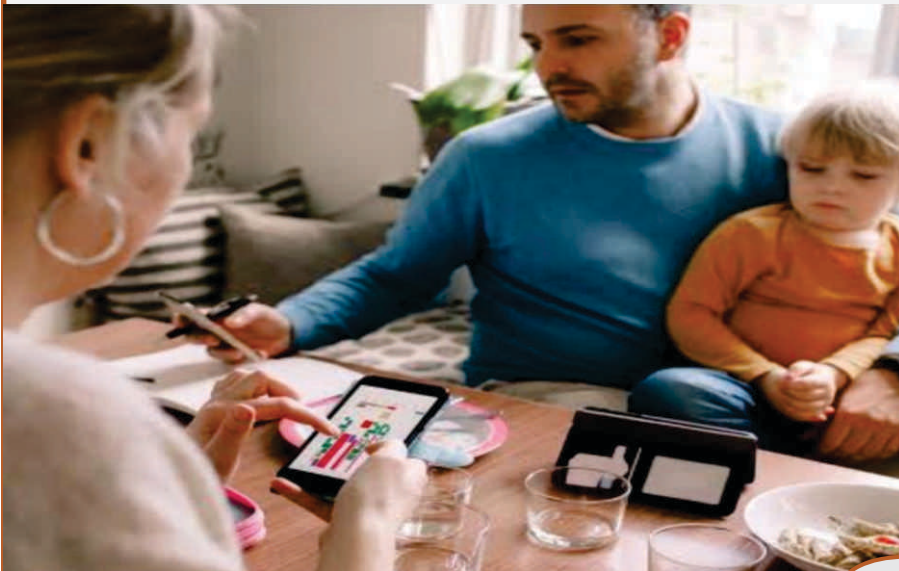
Right to Education



Equal Opportunity at Work Place



Sharing of Responsibility.



Economic Independence



Human Rights

Definition :

Dr. Justice Durga Das Basu defines human rights as “ Human Rights are those minimal rights, which every individual must have against the state, or other public authority, by virtue of his being a ‘member of human family’ irrespective of any Consideration”

Principles of Human Rights

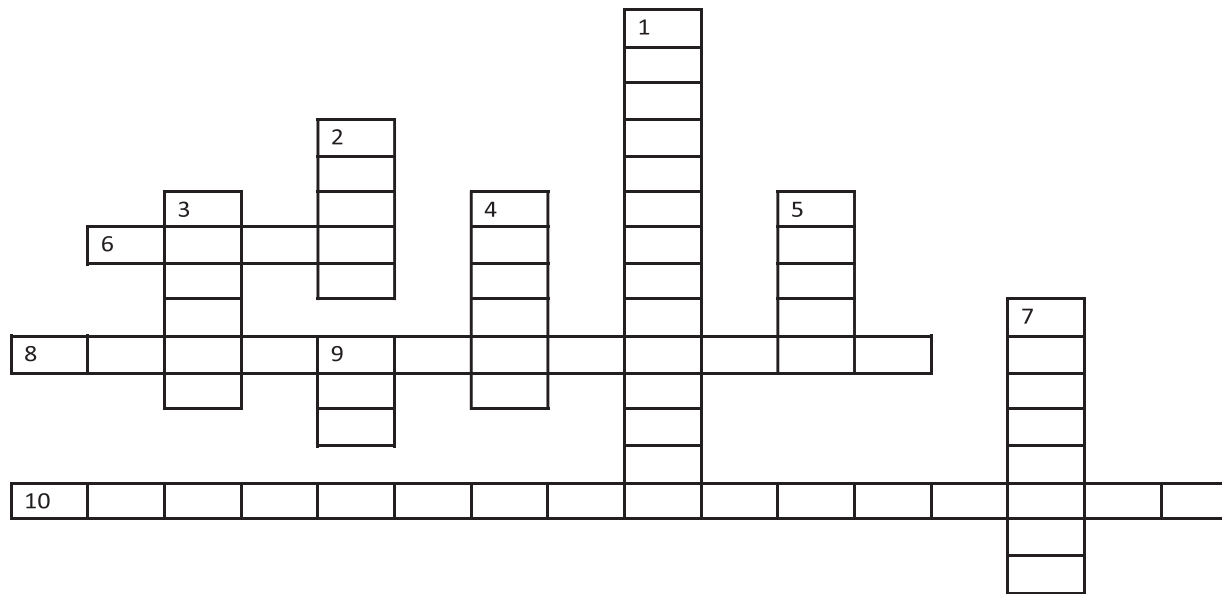
1. Universal and Inalienable
2. Indivisible
3. Interdependent
4. Interrelated
5. Equality and Non-Discrimination

Check your Knowledge

Match A and B to get a coherent paragraph.(bits under A are in the correct order).

A	B
1. Various reasons are given as to	a-help the mother take care of the family
2 Families may attach more importance to male children	b-why two thirds of all illiterate in developing countries are women
3. Therefore, parents make much of an effort	c- than to female children.
4-Also female children are needed at home more urgently to	d- effort to see their male children go to school
5-Their help with household chores is	e-educate a female child
6 In addition, a female child may be less	f-positions in the society open to educated females
7. It is a common belief that a young man would not want	g-viewed as a higher priority than going to school
8.There may be few jobs or	h-marriageable if she is too educated
9.The family then has little economic incentive to	i-to marry a young woman who knows more than he does.

Check your Knowledge



Across

- 6.** The forcing of non-consensual vaginal, oral and intercourse.
- 8.** Invisible barrier that prevents women from advancing to the top jobs in organization.
- 10.** The inequality between men and women in terms of wealth, income and status.

Down

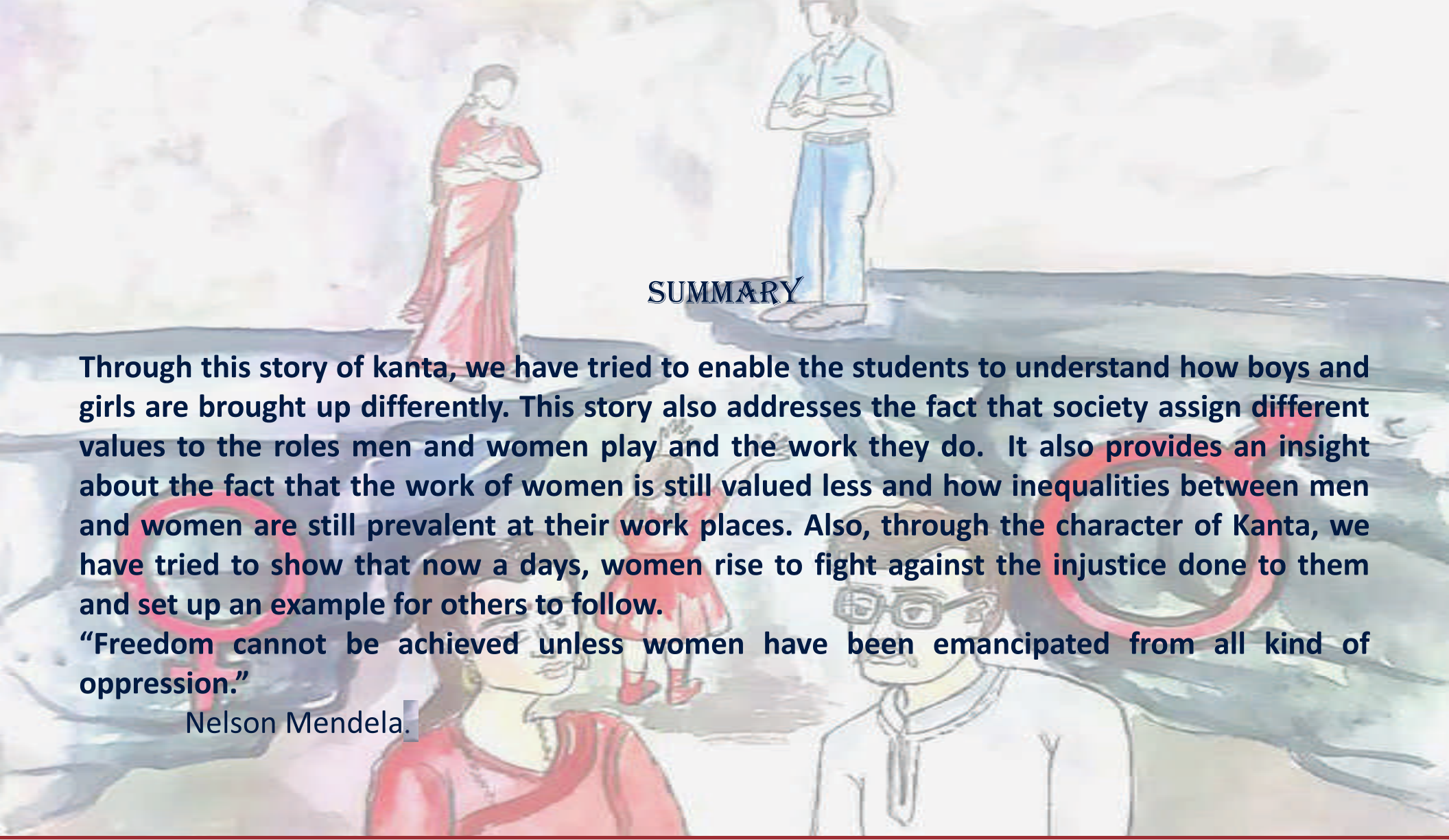
- 1.** “.....is a public issue”
- 2.** The ability to control the actions of others.
- 3.** Disparity between women’s and men’s earnings
- 4.** Social expectations about behavior deemed appropriate for the members of each sex.
- 5.** Which gender is still subject to gender segregation?
- 7.** What social problems are related to gender discrimination?
- 9.** The biological differences between males and females

State whether the following statements are true or false.

1. Only women are affected by gender stratification. (True/False)
2. Female peers place more pressure on girls to do feminine things than male peer groups place on boys to do masculine things. (True/False)
3. Fairness and justice in the distribution of benefits, power, resources and responsibilities between women and men according to their needs is called gender discrimination. (True/False)
4. Gender norms are standards set by society that determine what roles and responsibilities men and women should assume in society. (True/False)
5. The wage gap-the disparity between women's and men's earnings-remains constant regardless of age. (True/False)

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SUMMARY

Through this story of Kanta, we have tried to enable the students to understand how boys and girls are brought up differently. This story also addresses the fact that society assigns different values to the roles men and women play and the work they do. It also provides an insight about the fact that the work of women is still valued less and how inequalities between men and women are still prevalent at their work places. Also, through the character of Kanta, we have tried to show that now a days, women rise to fight against the injustice done to them and set up an example for others to follow.

“Freedom cannot be achieved unless women have been emancipated from all kind of oppression.”

Nelson Mandela.

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