



BAL BHARATI PUBLIC SCHOOL, PITAMPURA, DELHI-110034

CLASS –VII      SUBJECT: - SOCIAL SCIENCE

**Date:** 21<sup>st</sup> December – 25<sup>th</sup> December 2020

**Number of Blocks: 2**

**Topics: Women Change the World**

**Subtopics:**

- Fewer opportunities and rigid expectations
- Learning for change
- Schooling and education today
- Women's movement

**Instructional Aid:** MS Word, NCERT Pdf, Audio-visual aid, Flow Chart.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nibYMj2Wol4>

**Learning Outcomes:** Each student will be able to:

- Analyse ideas around gender inequalities in the world.
- Appreciate efforts of women who stood for women's education.
- Visualize the importance of education for girls
- Sensitise towards women movement and ways of fighting for their rights : campaigning, raising awareness etc.

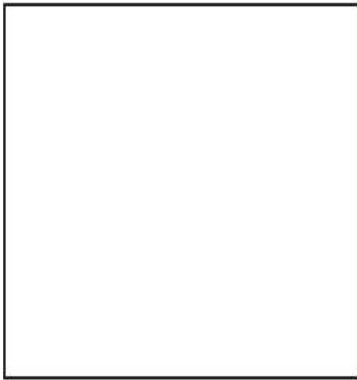
**Reference Book:** Political and Social Life II (NCERT Political Science book class VII)

**Chapter Link:** <https://ncert.nic.in/textbook.php?gess3=4-9>

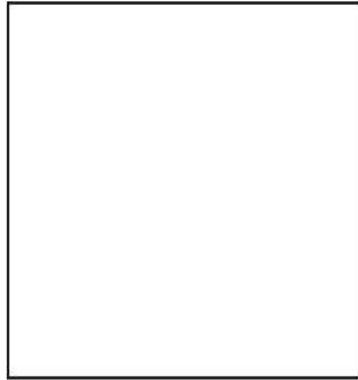
**GUIDELINES:** Read the notes and the Chapter 5 of Political Science- 'Women Change the World' and follow the instructions given below. All the questions given below are to be done in the Social Science Notebook.

## Who does what work?

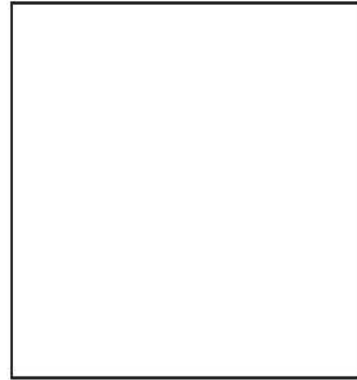
Draw images of the following –



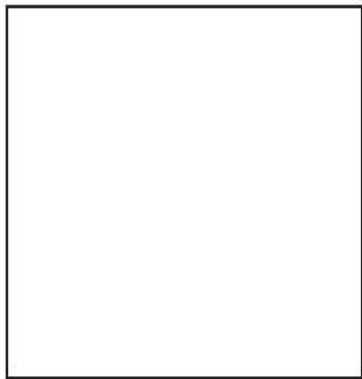
*A farmer*



*A factory worker*



*A nurse*



*A scientist*



*A pilot*



*A teacher*

Category	Male image	Female image
Teacher		
Farmer		
Factory worker		
Nurse		
Scientist		
Pilot		

- Are there more images of men than women?
- In what kinds of jobs were there more images of men than women?
- Have all the nurses been drawn as females? Why?
- Are there fewer images of female farmers? If so, why?

## Fewer opportunities and rigid expectations for women

- People feel that outside the home too, women are good at only certain jobs. For example, many people believe that women make better nurses because they are patient and gentle. This is linked to women's roles within the family.
- Similarly, it is believed that science requires a technical mind and girls, and women are not capable of dealing with technical things. Because so many people believe in these stereotypes, many girls do not get the same support that boys do to study and train to become doctors and engineers.
- In most families, once girls finish school, they are encouraged by their families to see marriage as their main aim in life.



## Learning for change

Going to school is an extremely important part of your life. As more and more children enter school every year, we begin to think that it is normal for *all* children to go to school. Today, it is difficult for us to imagine that school and learning could be seen as “out of bounds” or not appropriate for some children.

But in the past, the skill of reading and writing was known to only a few. Most children learnt the work their families or elders did. For girls, the situation was worse. In communities that taught sons to read and write, daughters were not allowed to learn the alphabet. Even in families where skills like pottery, weaving and craft were taught, the contribution of daughters and women was only seen as supportive.

For example, in the pottery trade, women collected the mud and prepared the earth for the pots. But since they did not operate the wheel, they were not seen as potters.



In the **nineteenth century**, many new ideas about education and learning emerged. Schools became more common and communities that had never learnt reading and writing started sending their children to school. But there was a lot of opposition to educating girls even then. Yet many women and men made efforts to open schools for girls. Women struggled to learn to read and write.

**Ramabai** (1858–1922), shown here with her daughter, championed the cause of women’s education. She never went to school but learnt to read and write from her parents. She was given the title **‘Pandita’** because she could read and write Sanskrit, a remarkable achievement as women then were not allowed such knowledge.

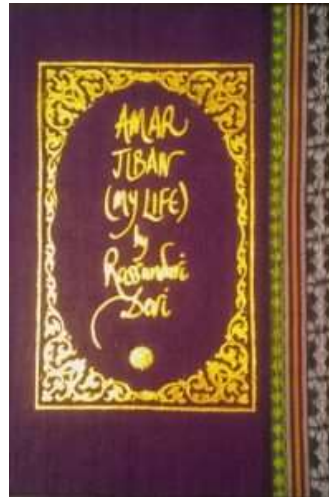
She went on to set up a Mission in Khedgaon near Pune in 1898, where widows and poor women were encouraged not only to become literate but to be independent. They were taught a variety of skills from carpentry to running a printing press, skills that are not usually taught to girls even today.

Ramabai’s Mission is still active today.



**Rashsundari Devi** (1800–1890), was born in West Bengal, some 200 years ago. At the age of 60, she wrote her autobiography in Bangla. Her book titled ***Amar Jiban*** is the first known autobiography written by an Indian woman. Rashsundari Devi was a housewife from a rich landlord's family. At that time, it was believed that if a woman learnt to read and write, she would bring bad luck to her husband and become a widow! Despite this, she taught herself how to read and write in secret, well after her marriage.

Through her own writing she also gave the world an opportunity to read about women's lives in those days. Rashsundari Devi wrote about her everyday life experiences in detail. There were days when she did not have a moment's rest, no time even to sit down and eat!



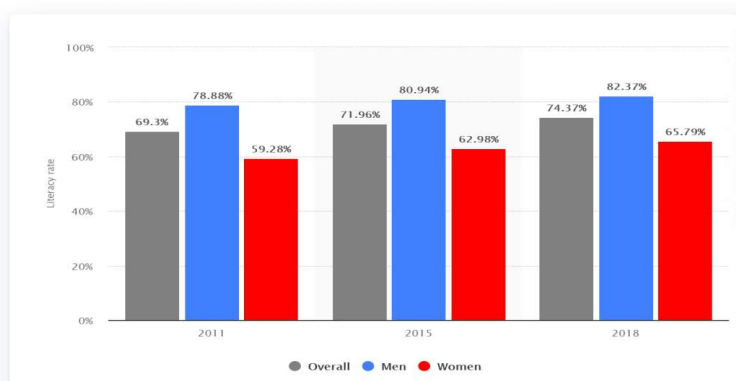
## Schooling and education today

Today, both boys and girls attend school in large numbers. Yet, as we will see, there still remain differences between the education of boys and girls. India has a census every 10 years, which counts the whole population of the country. **Census** gathers detailed information about the people living in India – their age, schooling, what work they do, and so on. We use this information to measure many things, like the number of literate people, and the ratio of men and women. According to the 1961 census, about 40 per cent of all boys and men (7 years old and above) were literate (that is, they could at least write their names) compared to just 15 per cent of all girls and women.

In the most recent census of 2011, these figures have grown to 82 per cent for boys and men, and 65 per cent for girls and women. This means that the proportion of both men and women who are now able to read and have at least some amount of schooling has increased. But, as you can also see, the percentage of the male group is still higher than the female group. The gap has not gone away.

Economy & Politics > International

### India: Literacy rate in 2011, 2015 and 2018



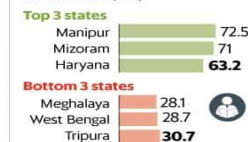
### Learning curve

The ASER 2018 data shows students are not learning much. The slight improvement in 2018 was largely in lower classes and as one progresses higher, there is fall in learning levels.

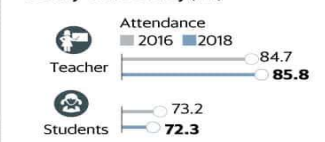
#### Class V students who can read Class II level text (in %)



#### Class VIII students who can do division (in %)



#### Attendance in elementary school on the day of the survey (in %)



#### Private school enrolment as a % of 6-14 year old students (in %)



#### Top 5 states sending students to private schools in 2018 (in %)



#### Bottom 5 states in terms of no toilet provision for girls in 2018 (in %)



Source: Annual Status of Education Report (Rural) 2018

### Average Annual Drop-out Rate in School Education (2014-15)

(in percentage)

Level	All			SC			ST		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boy	Girls	Total
Primary (Classes 1-5)	4.36	3.88	4.13	4.71	4.20	4.46	7.02	6.84	6.93
Upper Primary (Classes 6-8)	3.49	4.60	4.03	5.00	6.03	5.51	8.48	8.71	8.59
Secondary (Classes 9-10)	17.21	16.88	17.06	19.64	19.05	19.36	24.94	24.40	24.68

Source: Educational Statistics at a Glance, MHRD, 2018

You have probably noticed in the above table that SC and ST girls leave school at a rate that is higher than the category 'All Girls'. This means that girls who are from *Dalit* (SC) and *Adivasi* (ST) backgrounds are less likely to remain in school. The 2011 census also found that Muslim girls are less likely, than SC and ST girls, to complete primary school. While a Muslim girl is likely to stay in school for around three years, girls from other communities spend around four years in school.

**Look at the table given and observe the following:**

1. Percentage of boys and girls studying in the schools.
2. Is the data same for students belonging to SC and ST?

No proper schools,  
nor teachers who teach  
on a regular basis.

Families are too poor and  
unable to bear the cost of  
educating all their children.  
Boys may get preference  
over girls.

Reasons why children from Dalit,  
Adivasi and Muslim communities  
drop-out from school.

Discriminated by  
their teacher and  
classmates.

School not close to  
homes, and there is no  
transport available.





## Women's movement

Women and girls now have the right to study and go to school. There are other spheres – like legal reform, violence and health – where the situation of women and girls has improved. These changes have not happened automatically. Women individually, and collectively have struggled to bring about these changes. This struggle is known as the Women's Movement. Individual women and women's organizations from different parts of the country are part of the movement. Many men support the women's movement as well. The diversity, passion and efforts of those involved makes it a very vibrant movement.


Different strategies have been used to spread awareness, fight discrimination and seek justice.

## Campaigning

Campaigns to fight discrimination and violence against women are an important part of the women's movement. Campaigns have also led to new laws being passed.

**Don't raise your tolerance level.  
Raise your voice.**

**The Protection of Women  
from Domestic Violence Act, 2005  
is there to help you.**



**Domestic violence can be caused by parents,  
partners, children or any other family member.**

**First ask yourself the following questions**

- Are you facing physical violence or emotional abuse?
- Are you isolated from your family and physically confined?
- Are you being stalked or spied upon?

**If you are facing domestic violence, then**

- Don't feel you are alone
- Tell someone you trust about the abuse
- Seek medical attention
- Remember you have every right to be safe
- Seek help from police and courts

**Get orders from court through Protection Officers to  
any means**

- Restrain the abuser from communicating with you by any means
- Allow you to reside in the matrimonial or shared household
- Get you temporary custody orders for your children
- Restrain the abuser from disposing of the matrimonial or shared household
- Get your compensation and damages for mental torture and emotional distress

## Legislative History of the Act

**1997**

In Vishaka vs. State of Rajasthan, the Supreme Court of India created legally binding guidelines basing it on the right to equality and dignity accorded under the Indian Constitution and the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW).

**2007**

Draft Protection of Women against Sexual Harassment at Workplace Bill, 2007 ("Bill") approved by the Union Cabinet.

**2010**


The Bill introduced in the Lok Sabha

**2012**

The Bill was amended and re-introduced in the Lok Sabha.

**September 03, 2012**

The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Re-dressal) Bill, 2012 was passed by the Lok Sabha.



Similarly, efforts made by the women's movement led the Supreme Court to formulate guidelines in 1997 to protect women against sexual harassment at the workplace and within educational institutions

A law was made in 2006 to give women who face physical and mental violence within their homes, also called domestic violence, some legal protection.



INDIA - MAY 14: In the streets of Calcutta, young Indian women demonstrated against the traditional act of marital dowry. The banner says "abolish mandatory dowry". [Photo by Keystone-France/Gamma-Keystone via Getty Images]



News article on the protest. 1979, New Delhi. [Source: anaemiconabike.com]

In the 1980s, for example, women's groups across the country spoke out against 'dowry deaths' — cases of young brides being murdered by their in-laws or husbands, greedy for more dowry. Women's groups spoke out against the failure to bring these cases to justice. They did so by coming on to the streets, approaching the courts, and by sharing information. Eventually, this became a public issue in the newspapers and society, and the dowry laws were changed to punish families who seek dowry.



### Raising Awareness

An important part of the women's movements' work is to raise public awareness on women's rights issues. Their message has been spread through street plays, songs and public meetings.



### Protesting

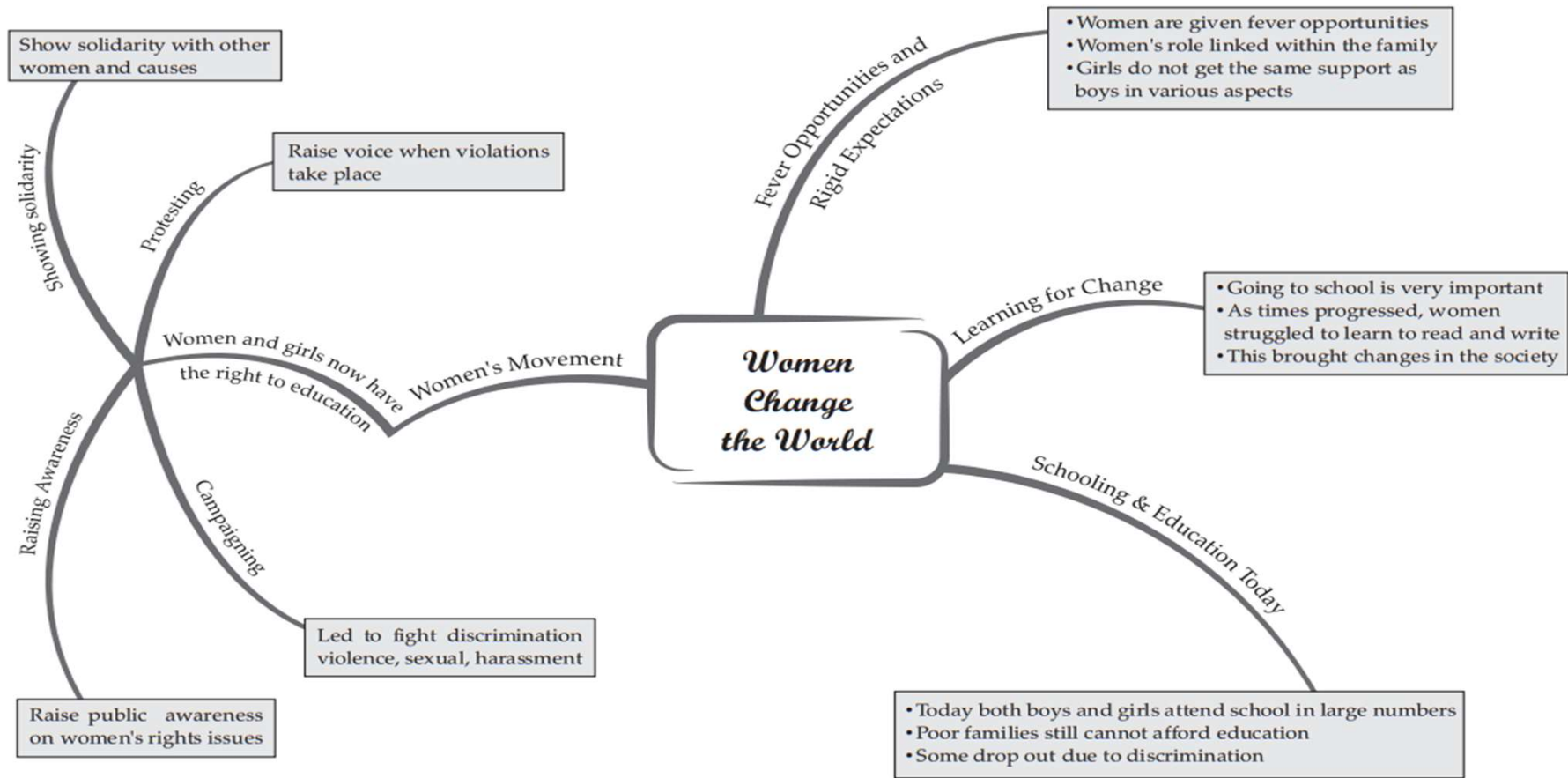
The women's movement raises its voice when violations against women take place or for example, when a law or policy acts against their interests. Public rallies and demonstrations are a very powerful way of drawing attention to injustice.



### Showing Solidarity

The women's movement is also about showing solidarity with other women and causes.

# Summary



## **Assignment**

### **Q1. Multiple choice questions:**

What kind of the following jobs are females engaged more than males?

- (a) Nurses
- (b) Farmers
- (c) Pilots
- (d) Factory workers

What did women NOT do in pottery trade?

- (a) Collect the mud
- (b) Prepare the earth
- (c) Operate the wheel
- (d) None of these

Which of the following methods are used to raise awareness?

- (a) Songs
- (b) Plays
- (c) Meetings
- (d) All of these

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## Q2. Fill in the blanks:

1. Ramabai was given the title of ..... because she could read and write.
2. The message about women's rights issue has been spread through \_\_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Women get \_\_\_\_\_ wages for equal work as that of their male counterparts.

Q3. Enlist the changes that emerged in 19<sup>th</sup> century with regard to education.

Q4. Enumerate some of the stereotypes our society has against the women and how do they affect the girls?

Q5. Examine the reasons why children from Dalit, Adivasi and Muslim communities' drop-out from the school.

Q6. Explain different ways that are adopted to raise awareness by the women's movements.

Q7. Look at some collective biographies such as those about great inventors, artists, explorers, and elected officials. How many are females? Then find out about some women you think should have been included.



<https://www.learnapt.com/lesson-player/120-chapter-5-women-change-the-world/sections/4919/items/52014/images/2909>



“When you undervalue what you **do**, the world will undervalue who you are.” “Be thankful for what you **have**; you'll end up **having** more.”

<https://www.npr.org/2016/12/08/504864947/-there-s-something-about-her-podcast-explores-how-oprah-became-oprah>

**Seeking Inspiration from these stories, share some of the steps you can take to help the women/ girls in need, around you.**