

BEAUTY, BEBO AND **FRIENDS** PICK A FIGHT AND OTHER STORIES

What time tomorrow?

Shreya

I need someone to come with me to the police again



Bhavna

The morcha starts at 11 am...

8:16 PM

That's the same time as my Biology tution. I'll come by noon 8:18 PM

Beauty

Moushmi wants her 13 year old married, scared she will run away. Let's go talk to her



For Moti, who left suddenly, when so much was to happen.

...It's about making it a part of your life – contextualizing it.... For me, these are all a part of education....I don't give importance to benefits such as delay in marriage or then girls having fewer children. These are roles according to society for a 'good' girl/woman, so that they get privileges... this discourse is not different from the old one. It's useless. It's a part of exploitation, aapko acha naukar basically chahiye (you basically need a good servant). It perpetuates the same structure in a different language. The benefits of education, to my mind are to end exploitation and discrimination.

-Moti, 2015

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First Edition: September 2016
Second Edition: November 2016

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This publication was supported by American Jewish World Service (AJWS)

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JUST A GROUP OF GIRLS

When you get your head out of all the numbers and policies and films and reports and graphic books about girls, you realise that they've become less and less real, and more and more science fiction. Stories of what may, what could be. Not really about girls we know, or that not long ago, we were.

This book is a collaborative effort of girls from multiple generations: a biography of many young selves, of girls and women together looking closely at the fun and the hairyness of growing up.

It is is a work of fiction, based on true facts and occurrences. Our girls are quite unmistakably of certain times and places, classes and castes. Through these multiple and complex lived experiences we hope the struggle to conform, and also transgress, to make the world our own comes through.

The graphic stories are our attempt at looking at the world through the eyes of girls: a world that has always been quite taken with the idea of girlhood, but in present times this has taken on a significance that is larger than life. It shapes global development policy, the movement of resources, obsesses over returns on investment and the representation of girls in all spheres of life. In this slim volume, we pry open the world's neatly packaged girlhood and turn it inside out, into the world from a a girls'-eye perspective.

In the dark and fearful place that adolescence is painted to be, how do girls and women manage the process of growing up? What are the histories of politics and mobilization that girls inherit from the generations of women they grow up with?

These stories foreground how adolescence and girlhood are almost never stories of exemplar individuals. Nor are they silhouetted against dark gender practices, as pure victims of tradition. And they don't all begin and end with the sexualised body of the girl, and its ruinous potential. These are adult fantasies. In the everyday, girlhood is explored and negotiated and resisted and enjoyed in sharing, mirroring and fighting multiple experiences of body and mind. Moments of rupture and growth come when we are able to resist the trappings of social norms and expectations, often as part of groups and collectives that support, nurture and ground us.

As researchers, writers, feminists – we have observed and been part of women's movements and their changing forms over many generations. Collectivising – coming together in formal or informal ways around a common issue – has been an important strategy for women, to address local or global issues; or to take on the might of an oppressive structure, like patriarchy, caste, class or race. For decades and across the world, autonomously or in formations facilitated by women's groups, NGOs and even the State, women have come together and used the strength of numbers to transform personal and individual struggles and experiences into politically transformative ones.

This book grew out of a research study done in 2015, which mapped the experiences and work of seven organisations in India working with young girls and women. 150 girls, women, activists and researchers were interviewed as part of the study, and a series of regional and national consultations held afterwards. The research and consultations threw up interesting findings, all contributing to the far-from-reality-and-closer-to-science-fiction contemporary construct of the girl. We encountered the highly instrumentalist 'manufacturing' of an idea of girlhood in policy exhortations, that claimed to solve not one, but all the problems of the twenty-first century. We were surprised at the sudden noise about social transformation, which seemed to eclipse how transformative women's movements have been; and the deafening silence on the role of

women's collectives in changing girls' lives. On the contrary, the Tragic Girl protagonist-soon-to-turn-Supergirl featuring in most reports on girls seems to have little idea about the strategies that girls or women have adopted to resist or fight for what they wanted, decades before her. The Tragic Girl is isolated in her troubles – being pulled out of school, married off early, being last to get dinner, not allowed to laugh or play or talk on the phone. Getting to school unleashes her superpowers. Before you know it, she's jumped into a terribly dilapilated classroom with an equally non-functional toilet and changed her life and the world.

Unfortunately, real life has few superheroes, and even the ones we have appreciate the backing of a group and some social interaction.

For the lonely girls in the pages of the policy documents and research reports, to know of the history of girls and women who have taken a stand or come together around the same struggles they have – or even vastly different ones – would be a source of strength and dynamism. We saw this unfold, in places where women's collectives predate or exist alongside efforts with young girls. The structures and the outcomes of women's mobilization over the last thirty years bulwarked girls' own yearning for change. We saw that the explicit presence of women's collectives, as well as the more implicit learnings from the women's movement have contributed in large part to girls having taken collective action (for instance in the case of the 40-day protest in Andhra Pradesh against exploitative labour practices, or the Right to Pee campaign in Mumbai for public toilets for women, and girls' engagement with this).

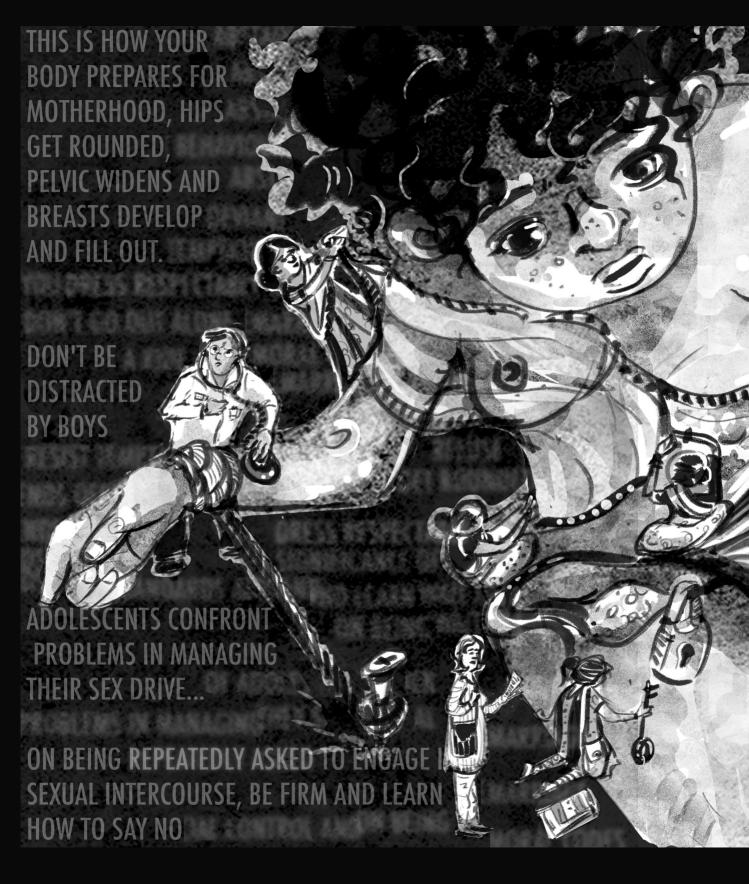
This is not to say that the relationship between older women's collectives and fledgling girls' collectives is not a perfect one. Women at times find girls giddy headed or romance obsessed, and girls often find women overbearing; but both know that there's a larger battle to be fought, and they're both on the same side.

Building and sustaining collectives is not just a question of learning from history. It's hard, tedious work. The collectives that have been successful and sustained are the ones where internal work on the design, structure and systems (of the collective) have been

carefully crafted: there is leadership, there is mentoring and investment. With women's collectives, there is the fact of stability and some measure of control over location and time. With girls, the constant is change and growth and unpredictability: education, marriage, employment, children. Collectives for girls seek to be flexible and allow mobility and access to new people, places, opportunities; at the same time, they too have a scaffolding, a structure that ensures some stability and transparency, allows for new generations of girls to move in and out, to lean on.

In the end, girls deserve the chance to be something other than the frightened child bride, or the bright-eyed overachiever in school. Shock-inducing statistics generated by national and international agencies and a heightened interest in their future cannot determine their present. While change that is directed and contained in individual lives of girls may be the safer, tamer, better investment, in actuality, change is not linear or predictable in this way, nor can it be sustained over time. Collectives provide the opportunities, learnings and spaces for plural imaginings of what girls want in their lives, what they could be or do; for looking back, looking forward; for moving, or staying in the same place. These may not be (as yet) validated by numbers, but they are an undeniable strand in our intergenerational herstories.

~ Dipta Bhog and Disha Mullick







When I grow up, I want to be **URMILA MATONDKAR** (but not just that)

Illustrated by Ikroop Sandhu

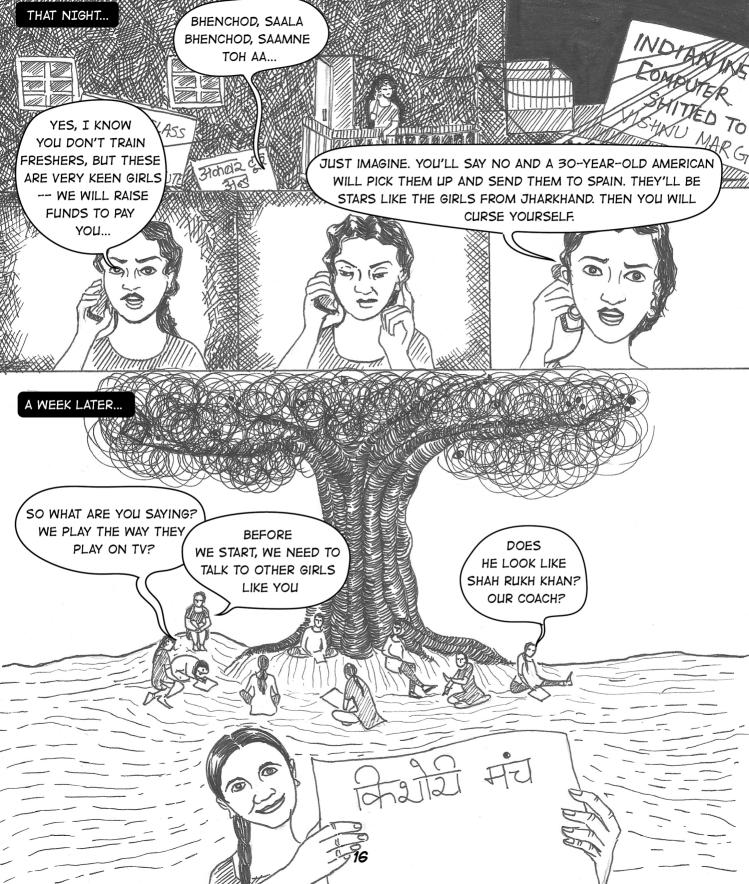
Present day, small-town north India. A messy world of early marriages and smartphone romances. The presence of field workers working on issues of gender and sexuality with women, girls and the community-at-large throws wide open the playing field to challenge all ideas, of what girls can do or cannot do. How big they can dream and where their own desires are knotted up with the desires of kins and peers. This field is markedly different from what it may have been two decades earlier, where activists worked to mobilise rural women around various issues, like violence and labour rights. Multiple worldviews overlap here. The world and critical vision of the feminist activist – keen to provide the girls opportunity, the ability to question and reject oppressive gender norms, step beyond the boundaries drawn for them. There is the world of parents and community members, even male peers, for whom the girls' subversion means a destabilising of their own familiar identities and power. And then, the worlds of the girls themselves, each one of them different, each one of them negotiating boundaries and liberation in their own way. Sport becomes a key player in this drama, provoking us to think about the limits on mobility and space placed on girls, the control on their bodies as much as on their minds and will. What happens when ideas of the 'right' balance of modern and traditional, subversive and normative are challenged by what girls themselves may want?

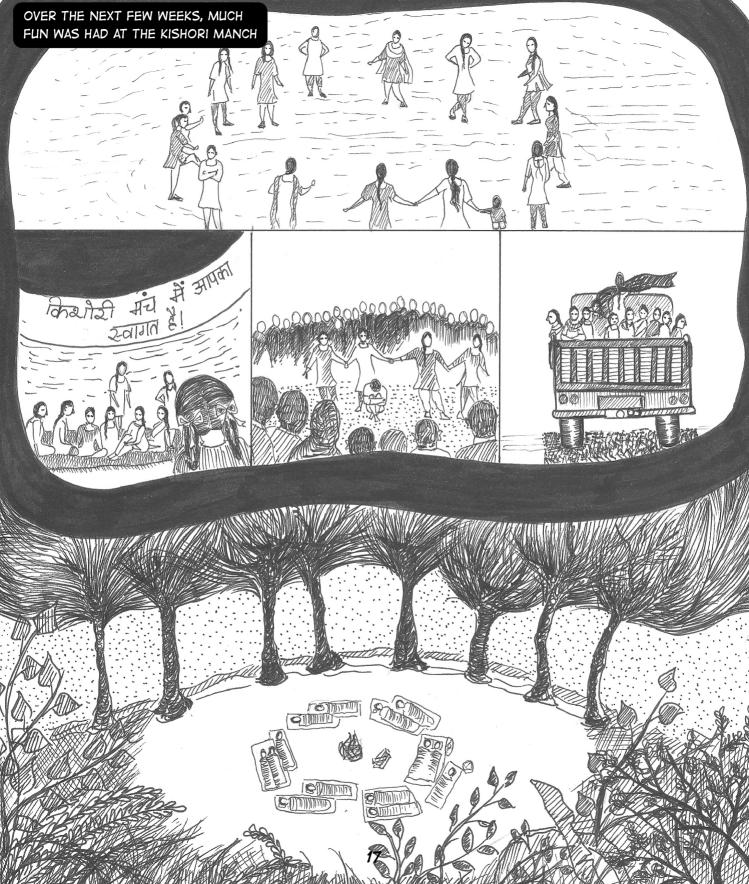




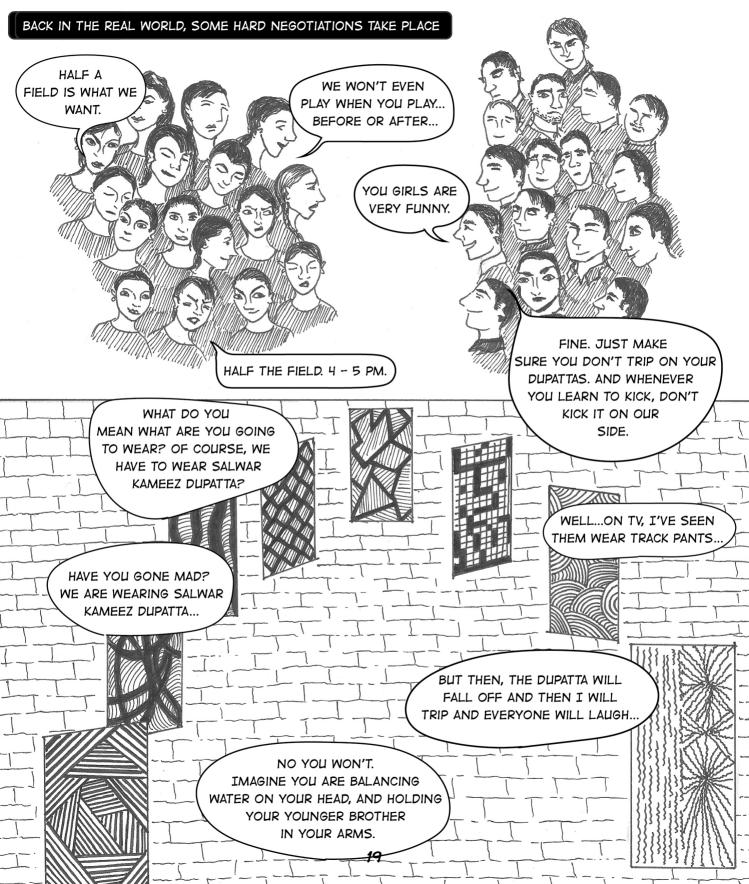








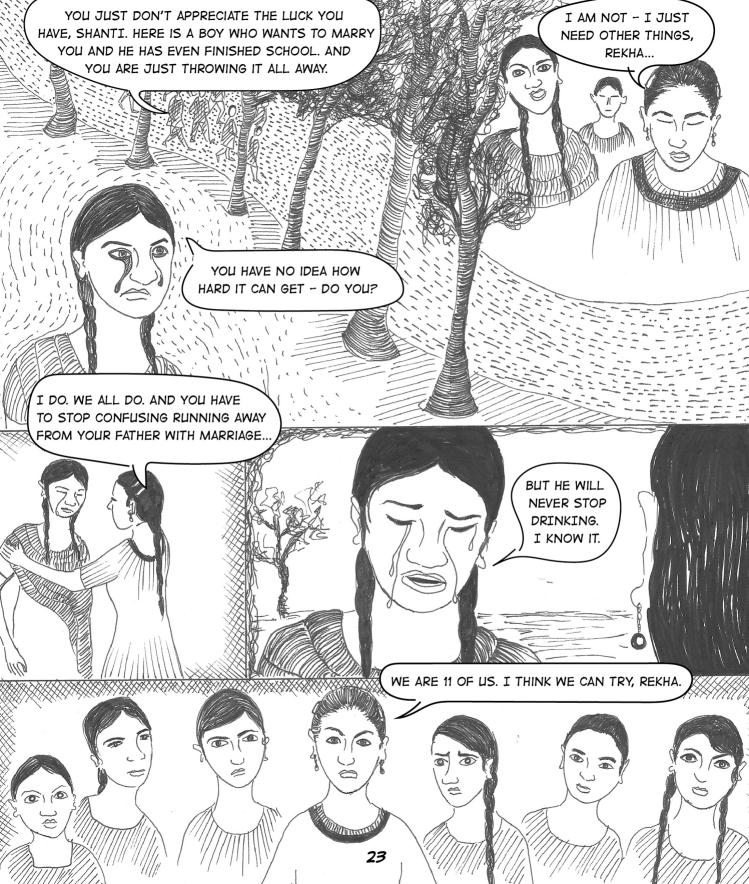






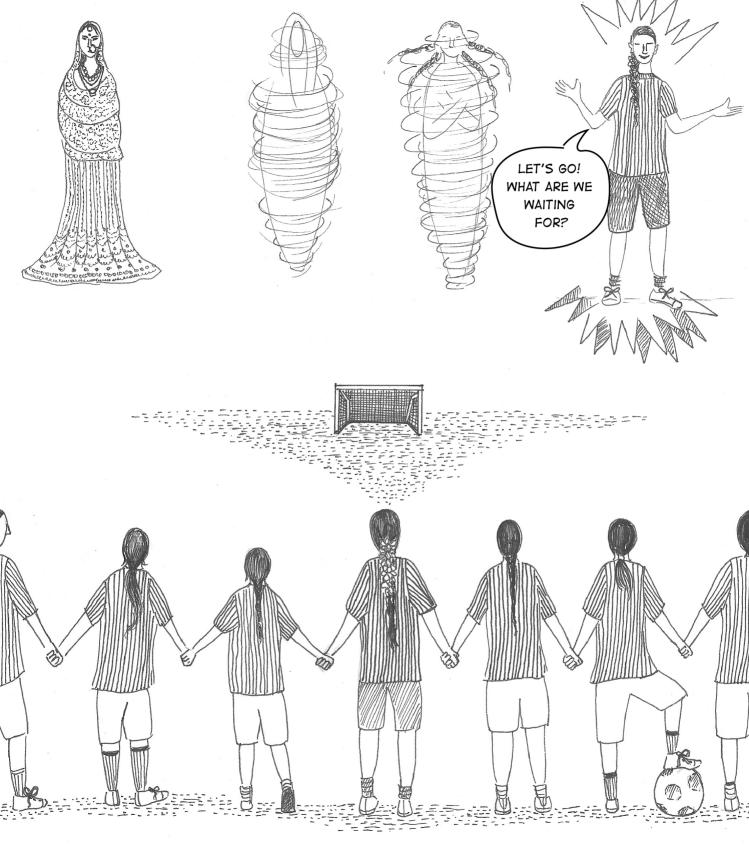














THE MANUFACTURE OF GIRLS





CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE

The true history of THE GULAB CHELI SANGHA

Illustrated by Samita Chatterjee

It is the mid-Nineties, in rural Telangana, erstwhile Andhra Pradesh. It is a harsh existence, especially for Dalit families: life and livelihood unfold tinged with sweat, the scent of endosulfins and modern-day contractors. Many women and their families have worked for decades as contract labour on the cotton fields here. Yet, even in oppressive circumstances, change finds its way. Some Dalit women had formed a collective — a women's sangha — across many villages. They met, talked and raised issues ranging from sexual violence to education and labour rights. This collective becomes the background, and in fact an important character in the lives of a new generation of young women. The drama in the lives of these young women unfolds in the midst of friendships and dreams — creating new stories in parallel and also strikingly differently from the generation before them.

COTTON FIELD SOMEWHERE IN TELENGANA, POLLINATION SEASON...













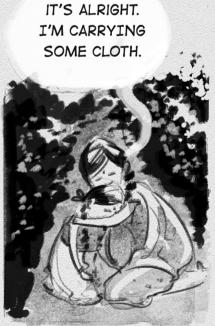












A LOCAL MYTH: IF A GIRL WHO HAD STARTED MENSTRUATING WAS TO POLLINATE THE COTTON PLANTS, ALL OF THE CROPS WOULD DIE THAT SEASON. CONTRACTORS INSISTED THAT THE GIRLS WORKING IN THE FIELDS SHOULD BE *YOUNG ENOUGH * . IT IS POSSIBLE THAT THE ROOT OF THIS BELIEF WAS BECAUSE COTTON PLANTS WERE SMALL, THE SMALL AND TENDER HANDS OF LITTLE GIRLS MADE THEM BETTER WORKERS AS WELL AS CHEAP LABOUR







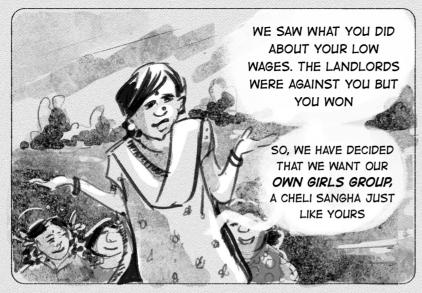




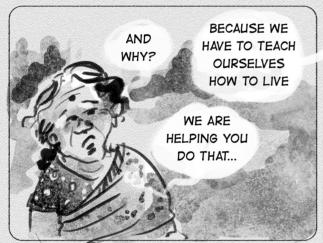






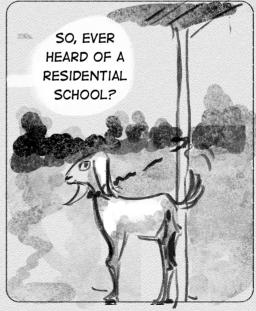














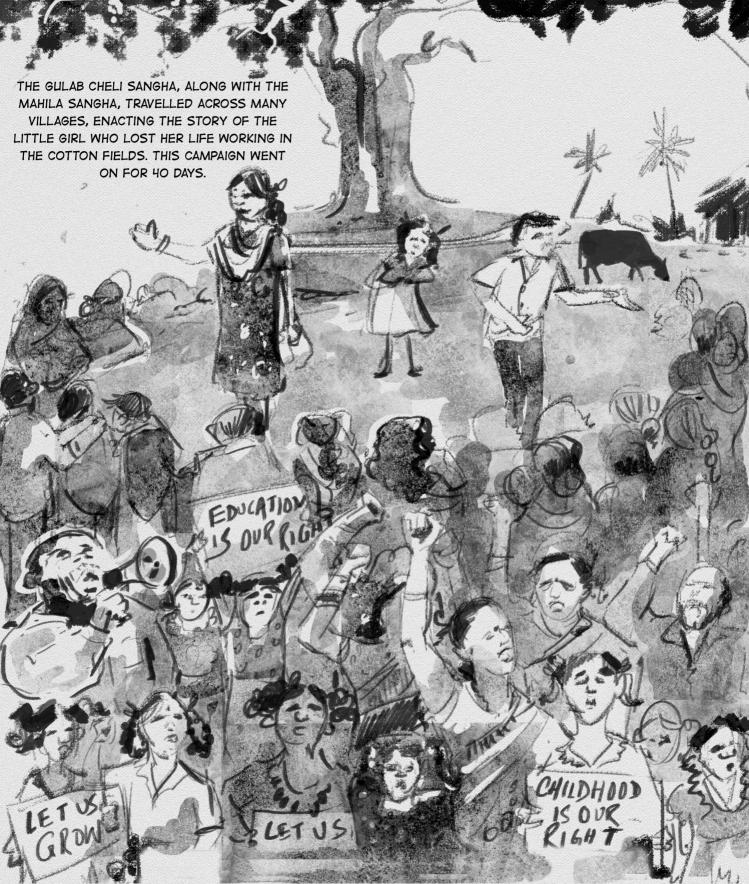
THE WOMEN'S EDUCATION CENTRE WAS AN EIGHT-MONTH RESIDENTIAL EDUCATIONAL INTERVENTION FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS FROM MARGINALISED COMMUNITIES. HERE THEY LEARNT TO READ AND WRITE AND LEARN ABOUT THE WORLD AND THEIR RIGHTS.











FINALLY CULMINATING IN A MEETING WITH DISTRICT OFFICIALS AND CONTRACTORS









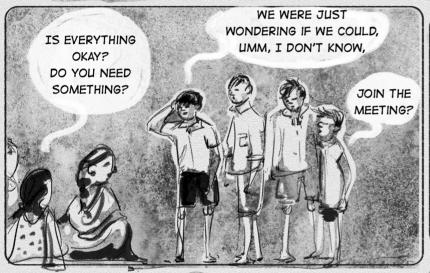












NO, NO!



IT'S JUST THAT WE CAME AND WATCHED ALL YOUR STREET THEATRE SHOWS.
AND THEN WE CAME FOR THE OFFICIALS' MEETING

AND IT WAS

AMAZING! WHAT

YOU GIRLS DID...
AND IT'S HELPED

US TOO!

THE CONTRACTOR

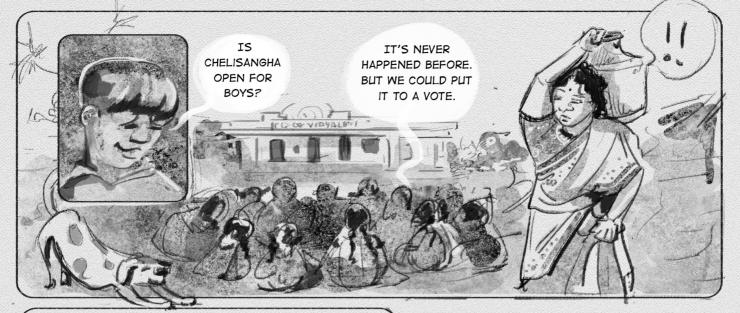
DOESN'T MAKE US

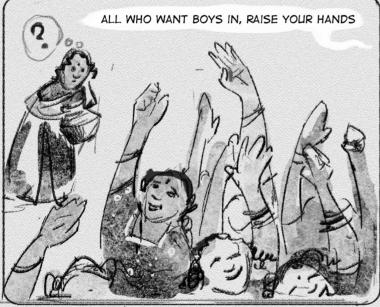
WORK BEYOND 8

HOURS NOW...



46







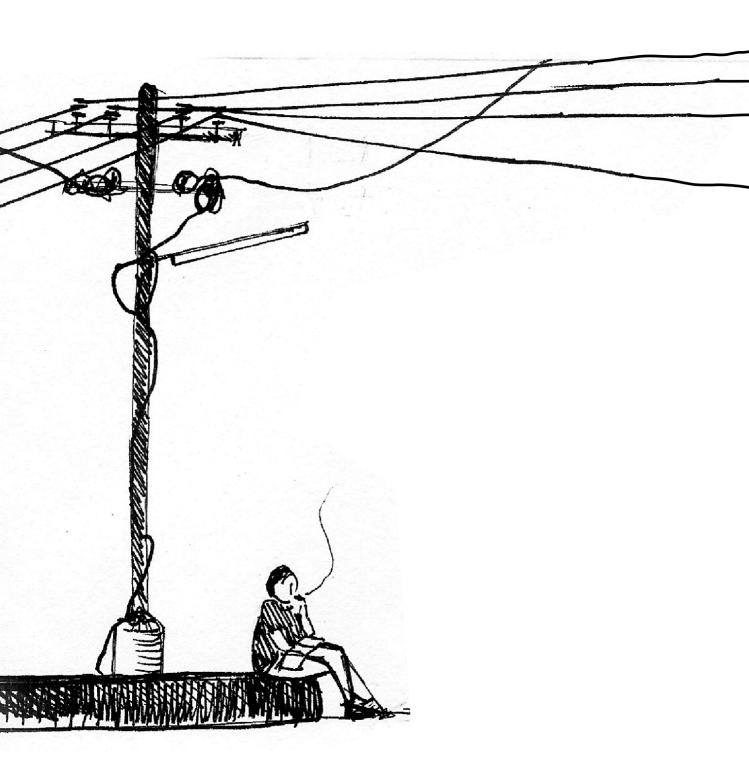






WE HAVE A PROBLEM ON OUR HANDS

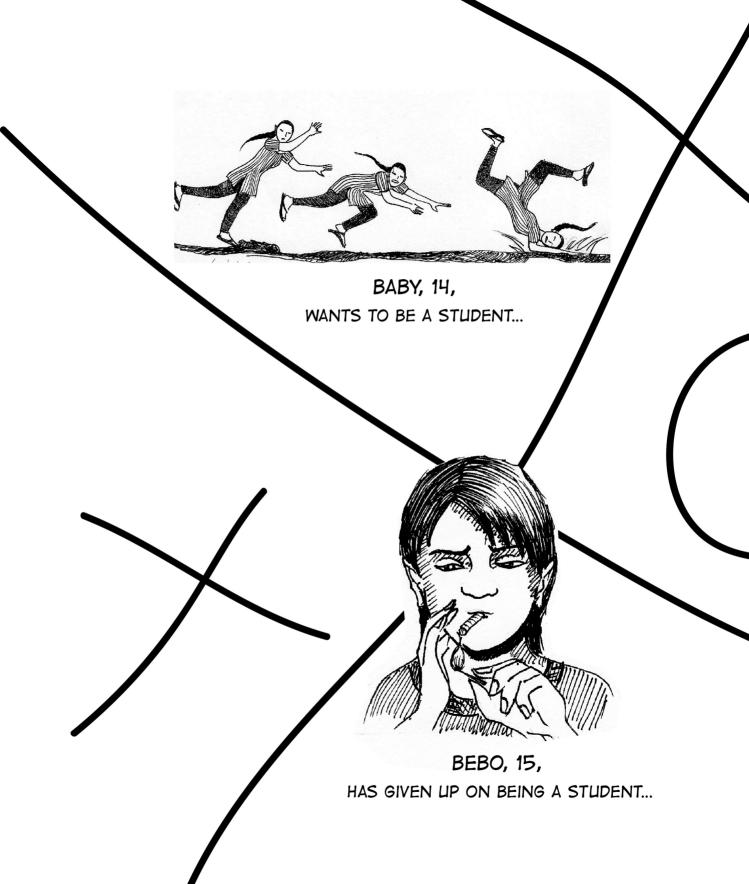


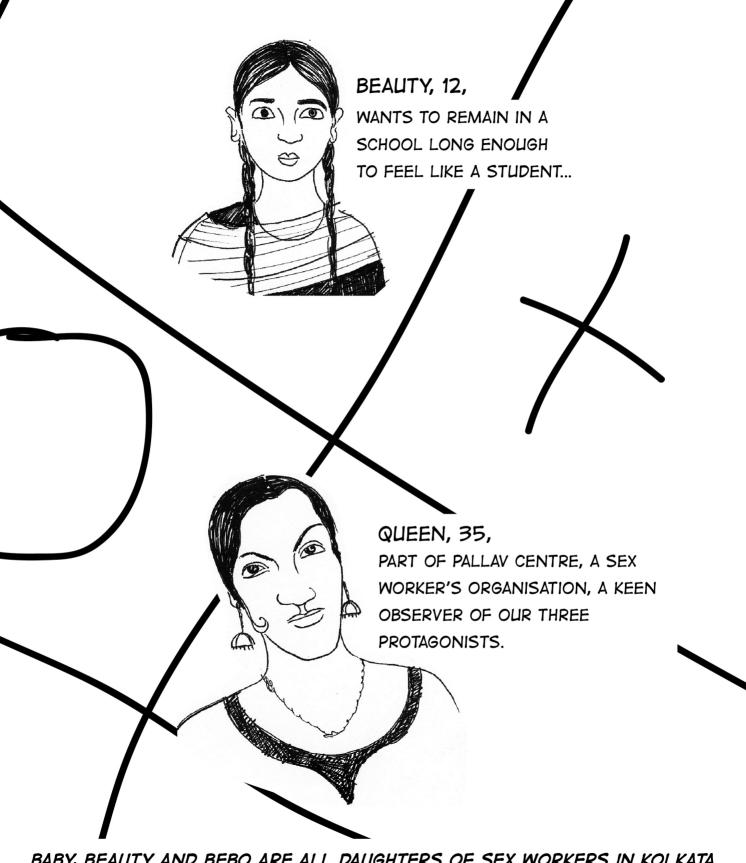


BEAUTY, BEBO AND FRIENDS PICK A FIGHT

Illustrated by Ikroop Sandhu

We are deep inside the streets of a city in the east, where a group of sex workers works hard and long. The perfect setting for a volume of Adventure Stories for Girls, don't you think? Young girls navigate the streets with familiarity, bravado and also foreboding. They forge friendships, they laugh, they read books that anchor them, they fight, they dream of new places. All alongside the mundanity of life in school: the taunts, the humiliation in the playground, the deprecation regardless of their personalities and potential. Their everyday lives are a tableau across which the shadows of their mothers' work plays: sometimes strengthening them, sometimes making the road to growing up incredibly tedious to walk. In the midst of this, there is a place where many generations of women of the area collect to talk, learn and mobilise against multiple injustices. A tall house, a character in a dark story; not to turn it from dark to light, but to say that every experience of growing up has its moments and spaces of luminescence.





BABY, BEAUTY AND BEBO ARE ALL DAUGHTERS OF SEX WORKERS IN KOLKATA.







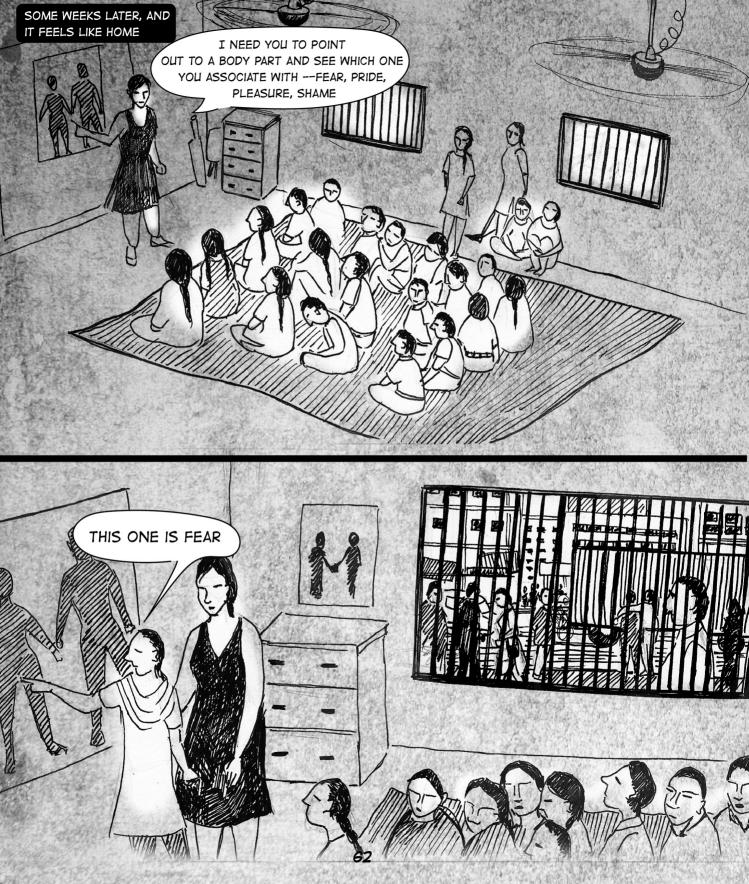


























I need someone to come with me to the police again



Beauty

Moushmi wants her 13 year old married, scared she will run away. Let's go talk to her

The morcha starts at 11 am...

8:16 PM

Anjali

That's the same time as my Biology tution. I'll come by noon

8:18 PM

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This book would not have been possible without the generosity of the seven organizations that were part of our study on collectivizing girls. We are also grateful to all the organizations and individuals who participated in the regional consultations.

We would also like to thank:

Our advisors: Paromita Chakravarti, for her support, engagement and sheer joy in working and thinking together; Rupsa Mallik and Ishita Chaudhary who shared in our excitement about the idea.

Kavitha Devadas, for her research and documentation support.

Prasanna V.T., Sosamma Mathai, Ajay Singh, Anil Hasda and Sohini Routh for the great administrative support that they always provide.

Shabani Hassanwalia, who went well beyond her brief as scriptwriter.

Kameshwari Jandhyala, for her insights and long hours of conversation.

Manjima Bhattacharjya, for believing in the idea and pushing it through.

Shalini Joshi, for making it possible to take out time to work on this.

Esha Sidhu, the manga enthusiast, who picked out all the inconsistencies and jerky bits.

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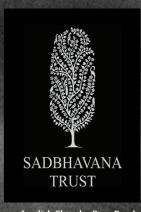
YP Foundation

New Delhi manak@theypfoundation.org What's your favourite memory of girlhood? Or the one that haunts you still? The endless gossip after and before school, the infatuations that made the world go out of focus, the after-tingle of the slap when you were home late? That smear of blood and pain, that exhilaration beating that boy who teased or touched you? The feeling of being utterly alone, or being fit into a shape that didn't seem quite right?

These graphic stories are of very different girls from different places, negotiating the world as young farmers, housekeepers, babysitters, fieldworkers, labourers, sex workers, but also just as young girls. The stories explore how girlhood can be the scariest and most alienating experience in the world, in almost every context: and what may be possible when girls don't fight the big bad world and its many tentacles on their own, but as a collective.

Recently, policies, projects and narratives about adolescent girls have taken the world by storm - all claiming to crack open their 'hidden potential'. But if we put our ears to the wind that blows past a group of girls sitting under a tree outside school, will we hear something we never knew?





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