KARNATAK UNIVERSITY, DHARWAD

DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN'S STUDIES

'A' Grade
NAAC Accredited 2014

Regulations and Syllabus

For

M. A. Programme

in

WOMEN'S STUDIES
(I to IV Semesters)

Under

Choice Based Credit System

2019-2020

Regulations Governing MA Degree Programme in Women's Studies under the Choice Based Credit System

(Framed under Section 44(1) (c) of the K. S.U. Act, 2000)

I. Commencement

These Regulations shall come into force on the date on which they are approved by the Chancellor or on such other dates as directed by the Chancellor.

II. Definitions

In these Regulations, unless otherwise provided:

a. 'University' means Karnatak University, Dharwad

b. 'Board of Studies' means P.G. Board of Studies in Women's Studies (P.G) of the Karnatak University

c. 'Compulsory Paper' means the paper, which is prescribed by the department from time to time as compulsory.

d. 'Specialization paper' means an optional paper prescribed by the Department from time to time

e. 'Open Elective' means a paper offered by the Dept. of Women's Studies for the Students of other Dept in Karnatak University by time to time. However, the students of Department have freedom to choose from a number of open electives offered by the other departments to add to their credits required for the completion of their degree.

f. 'Credit' means the unit by which the course-work is measured. One Credit means one hour of teaching work or two hours of practical/field-work per week. As regards the marks for the papers, 1 Credit is equal to 25 marks, 2 credits are equal to 50 marks, 3 credits are equal to 75 marks and 4 credits are equal to 100 marks

g. 'Grade' is an index to indicate the performance of a student. These Grades are arrived at by converting marks scored in each paper by the candidate after completing his/her in both Internal Assessment and Semester-end Examinations. These grades are awarded for each paper at the end of each semester.

h. 'Grade Point Average' or GPA refers to an indicator of the performance of the student in a given semester. GPA is the weighted average of all Grades a student gets in a given semester. GPA depends on the number of papers students takes and the grades awarded him/her.

i. 'Cumulative Grade Point Average' (CGPA) refers to the cumulative Grade Point Average weighted across all the semesters and is carried forward from first semester to subsequent semesters.

III. **Admission**

A candidate, who has successfully completed Bachelor's Degree programme or any other Degree programme of this University or of any other University recognized as equivalent thereto by this University, shall be eligible for admission to the Post Graduate Programmes provided the candidate also satisfies the conditions like the minimum percentage of marks and other eligibility conditions as prescribed by the University from time to time.

Admissions shall be as per Government of Karnataka reservation policy and the directions issued in this regard from time to time.

IV. **Duration of the Programme**

The duration of study for the Post-Graduate Degree Programme in Women's Studies shall normally extend over a period of two consecutive academic years, each academic year comprising two semesters, and each semester comprising sixteen weeks with a minimum of ninety working days.

However, the maximum period for completion of the degree is four years from the date of his/her first admission. The normal calendar for the semester shall be as follows:
   a) I and III Semesters   : August to November
   b) II and IV Semesters   : January to April

V: Teaching Course

Each paper shall be taught for 4 hours per week during the period of 16 weeks in a given semester. However, the actual number of classes may not be 64 hours as per the above calculation. It may vary from paper to paper depending on the activities of the Department, general holidays and the calendar of events prescribed by the University from time to time.

VI. Medium of Instruction and Evaluation

The medium of instruction should be in English.
However, the students may write the examinations in Kannada.

VII. Programme Structure:

   a) There shall be three categories of courses namely, Compulsory Papers, Specialization Papers and Open Elective Papers.

   b) Compulsory and Specialization papers are meant for the students of Women's Studies. The Department of Women's Studies shall offer Open Elective Courses for students of other Departments at M.A IInd semester. However, the students of Women's Studies Department shall choose Open Elective courses from among those prescribed by the University and selected by the Department from time to time.

   c) The credits for each of the Compulsory and Specialization papers are 4; However the credits for the open elective chosen by the student of our department from amongst the open elective offered by other departments, may vary from one department to the another department depending offer they make. The project work/ fieldwork/ dissertation/ viva-voce at fourth semester the total credits extended to 8.

d) The Detailed Programme Structure for M. A. in Women's Studies Shall be as Prescribed and shown in

Annexure-I

I -Semester

Paper No	Title of the Paper	Internal Assessment Marks	Marks for Semester End Examination	Total Marks	Hours Per week	Credits
Compulsory Papers						
PAPER 1.1	Fundamentals of Women's Studies	25	75	100	4	4
PAPER 1.2	Gender, Society and Culture	25	75	100	4	4
PAPER 1.3	Research Methodology	25	75	100	4	4
PAPER 1.4	Women in India: Perspectives and Problems	25	75	100	4	4
PAPER 1.5	Women and Education	25	75	100	4	4
Specialisation Papers (one to be chosen)						
PAPER 1.6.1	Women and work	25	75	100	4	4
PAPER 1.6.2	Feminist Literary Studies	25	75	100	4	4
Total		**150**	**450**	**600**	**24**	**24**

II –Semester

Paper No	Title of the Paper	Internal Assessment Marks	Marks for Semester End Examination	Total Marks	Hours Per week	Credits
Compulsory Papers						
PAPER 2.1	Feminism and Feminist Theories	25	75	100	4	4
PAPER 2.2	Feminist Jurisprudence	25	75	100	4	4
PAPER 2.3	Statistical Applications in Women's Studies	25	75	100	4	4
PAPER 2.4	Women and Health	25	75	100	4	4
Specialisation Papers (one to be chosen)						
PAPER2 2.5.1	Women and Human Resource Management	25	75	100	4	4
PAPER 2.5.2	Women and Religion	25	75	100	4	4
PAPER 2.6	OEC Women in Contemporary India	25	75	100	4	4
Total		**150**	**450**	**600**	**24**	**24**

Paper No	Title of the Paper	Internal Assessment Marks	Mark for Semester End Examination	Total Marks	Hours per week	Credits
Compulsory Papers						
PAPER 3.1	Women's Movement and Social Change	25	75	100	4	4
PAPER 3.2	Women and Environment	25	75	100	4	4
3.3 PAPER	Marginalized Women: Issues and Perspectives	25	75	100	4	4
3.4. PAPER	Book Review and Internship	Book Review 50 (25 Report + 25 viva –voce)	Internship 50 (30 Report +20 Viva-voce)	100	4	4
Specialization papers (One to be Chosen)						
PAPER 3.5.1	Women, Governance and Leadership	25	75	100	4	4
3.5.2	Women, Science and Technology	25	75	100	4	4
Open Elective Course						
PAPER 3.6	Women's Laws and Empowerment	25	75	100	4	4
Total		**150**	**450**	**600**	**24**	**24**

Paper No	Title of the Paper	Internal Assessment Marks	Marks for Semester End Examination	Total Marks	Hours Per week	Credits
Compulsory Papers						
PAPER 4.1	Women and Development	25	75	100	4	4
PAPER 4.2	Feminist Approaches to Psychology	25	75	100	4	4
PAPER4.3	Women and Entrepreneurship	25	75	100	4	4
PAPER4.4	Women and NGO's	25	75	100	4	4
PAPER 4.5	Women and Media	25	75	100	4	4
PAPER 4.6	Research Project and Dissertation (75 theory & 25 Colloquium followed by viva-voce)			100	4	4
	Total	**150**	**450**	**600**	**24**	**24**
	Total Credits					**96**

e) The student of the department shall offer four compulsory papers and shall choose one Specialization paper as Optional in I, II and III Semesters.

f) The Student shall work in an organization for 15 days and prepare the Report in paper 3.4 as part of their Internship.

g) The Student have to review standard empirical book in the subject area and prepare the report in paper 3.4 as part of their Book Review.

h)Summary of Credits for the Degree of M. A. in Women's Studies.

I Semester:
Five Compulsory papers   : 20 Credits
One Specialization Papers   : 04 Credits

II Semester:
Four Compulsory Papers   : 16 Credits
One Specialization Papers   : 04 Credits
One Open Elective Paper   : 04 Credits

III Semester:

Four Compulsory Papers	**: 16 Credits**
One Specialization Papers	**: 04 Credits**
One Open Elective Paper	**: 04 Credits**

IV Semester:

FiveTheory Papers	**: 20 Credits**
Dissertation	**: 04 Credits**

VIII. Attendance

a) A student shall be considered to have satisfied the required attendance if he/she has attended not less than 75 % of the total number of classes held till the end of the semester inclusive of tutorials. Each paper shall be taken as a unit for calculating the attendance.

b) Each student will have to sign his/her attendance for every hour of teaching in each paper. The Course Teacher shall submit monthly attendance for report to the Chairperson of the Department at the end of every month. The Chairperson of the Department shall notify the attendance of every student on the Notice Board of the Department during the second week of the subsequent month. The chairman of the Department shall send to the Registrar (Evaluation) and other Officers, as directed by the Registrar from time to time, at the end of every month and at the end of every semester, the detailed statement of attendance.

c) In order to encourage regularity in attendance a maximum of three marks shall be awarded to the students as shown below:

Marks for Attendance in Each Paper

Percentage of Attendance	Internal Assessment Marks
Above 90	3 Marks
Above 80 and up to 90	2 Marks
75 and up to 80	1 Mark

Note: if the fraction is more than 50, the percentage of attendance shall be rounded off to thenext high number

d) However, if a student represent the Department/ University/ State/National level Sports, NSS, NCC, or Cultural activities or any other officially sponsored activities she/he shall be eligible to claim the Attendance for the actual number of days utilized in such activities (including travel days) subject to the production of certificates from the relevant authority within two weeks after the event.

e) A students who do not satisfy the requirement of attendance of 75% in each paper shall not be permitted to appear the semester end examination. Such candidates may seek admission afresh to the given semester.

IX. Evaluation

a) Evaluation of the papers will have two components-
   i) Internal Assessment, and
   ii) Semester End examination

Total marks for the Internal Assessment are 25in addition to 3 marks for attendance as shown in the table above (VIII C).The internal assessment shall consist of:

   i) Two Written Tests   : 11Marks each

The tests shall be written in separate designated answer booklet. Award of marks should be brought to the notice of the students. The marks of written tests shall be notified on the notice board of the Department and submitted to the Registrar (Evaluation) at end of every semester. The Internal Assessment marks shall be taken into accountfor compilation of grades. In case of candidates appearing for improvement examination, the marks obtained in the Internal Assessment shall not be revised since there is no provision for improvement of Internal Assessment.

b) There shall be one Semester - End examination of 3 hours duration for every paper for 75 marks. The examination shall be conducted as per the rules, regulations, notifications, orders, instructions, procedures, formats and circulars issued by the University from time to time.

X. Challenge Evaluation

There shall be a provision for challenge valuation as per the rules and regulation of the University issued from time to time.

XI. Completion of the Course

a) A candidate is expected to successfully complete the Degree Programme within two years from the date of admission.
b) Whenever the syllabus is revised, the candidate reappearing will have to write the examination as per the syllabi prevailing at that time.
c) The CBCS scheme is a fully carry over system. However, the four semesters (two years course) should be completed by the student within a maximum period of 4 years.

XII. Declaration of Results

a) Minimum for a pass in each paper shall be 40% of the total 100 marks including both the Internal Assessment and the Semester-End examinations. However a candidate should obtain at least 40% marks in the Semester-End examination. There is no minimum for the Internal Assessment marks. However after adding the IA marks and the semester end examination marks, the candidates should score a minimum of 40% of the maximum marks per paper. Candidate shall secure a minimum of 50% in aggregate in all papers of a programme in each semester to successfully complete the programme.

b) The improvement of the performance is permitted as per the rules and regulations of the University.

XIII. Marks and Grade Points

The grading of successful candidate/s at the examination shall be as follows:

Percentage of Marks	GPA/CGPA	Grade Letter	Class Awarded
75 and above	7.50 to 10.00	A	First class with Distinction
60 and above but less than 75	6.00 to 07.49	B	First Class
50 and above but less than 60	5.00 to 05.99	C	Second Class
40 and above but less than 50	4.00 to 4.99	D	
Less than 40	Less than 4.00	F	

XIV. Grading

The Grade Point Average (GPA) shall be given to each candidate based on her/his performance during the semester, which includes both the Internal Assessment and the Semester-End examination. The GPA of each semester should be carried to next semester as Cumulative Grade Point Average CGPA. An illustration of the same is shown below.

XV. Grade Points (Format)

M.A. Degree in Women's Studies

Semester   :
Name of the Candidate :
Registration
No   :

Number and Title of the Paper	Credit Hours	Max Marks Each Papers	Marks obtained	Semester Grade Point	Credit Points
Fundamentals of Women's Studies	4	100	70	07.00	28.00

Semester GPA = Total Credit Points in all papers

Credit Hours

XVI. The GPAs for various semesters is calculated as follows:

Semester	Credits Hours	Credit Points	GPA
First	24	168	7.00
Second	24	168	7.00
Third	24	168	7.00
Fourth	24	168	7.00
Total	96	672	28.00

Cumulative Grade Point Average: (GPA of all Semesters)
Credits of all Semesters

                                               Chairperson

PAPER 1.1 – FUNDAMENTALS OF WOMEN'S STUDIES
Objectives:

The paper focuses on the Women's Studies as an academic discipline, basic concepts in Women's Studies, making students aware of the welfare organizations, committees, commissions at the National and International level and availability of avenues in the field of Women's Studies.

Course Outcome: Identifying the gender differences/discriminations, self-consciousness rising.

Unit 1: Introduction to Women's Studies:
1) Definition, Nature and scope - Genesis and Growth of Women's Studies.
2) Mainstreaming Women's Studies in Academia: possibilities, perspectives and challenges.
3) Development of Women's Studies in India.

Unit 2: Gender and Biology:
1) Sexuality, Equality and Difference
2) Social Construction of Gender
3) Issues of Equality and Equity
4) Race, Class and Gender Issues
5) Gender Identity and Self Image

Unit 3: Basic Concepts in Women's Studies:
1) Sex and Gender (Gender Relations)
2) Patriarchy Matriarchy: Ideology and Practices
3) Feminism: Concept and Relevance
4) Andocentric and Gynocentrism
5) Gender Roles
6) Division of Labour
7) Gender Stratification

Unit 4: Women's Studies as profession (with reference to India):
1) A Practice &Employment Avenues
2) Need for imparting value Education Strategies
3) Limitations of Global Parameters
4) Curriculum Development
5) Women's Studies Centre

Unit 5: Women Welfare and Institutional Arrangement:
1) National and State Commissions
2) National and State Committees
3) Governmental and Non-Governmental Organisations (Ministry of HRD's Mahila Samakhya, Women and Child Development, Tribal Research Institute, UNICEF, AWAKE, VIKALP, JAGRUTI, BREAKTHROUGH)

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2. Agarwal, S. (1988) Status of Women. Jaipur : Print Well Publications.
3. Amy S. Wharton. (2005)"The Sociology of Gender: An Introduction to Theory and Research". (KeyThemes in Sociology) Blackwell Publishing, UK, Indian Reprint,Kilaso Books, New Delhi.
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6.   Chakravarti, um (2004). Gender and Caste Through A Feminst Lens. Calcutta: Stree
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10. Gupta, J.L. 1988. Challenges to the fair sex, Indian Women problems plight and progress.Delhi Ginis publishing. House, PP: 132.
11. Introduction to Women's Studies by Rose Mary Tins
12. Jagger, A . (1983) Feminist Politics and Human Nature. Brighton: Harvester.
13. Jasbir Jain (Ed). "Women in Patriarchy: Cross Cultural". Rawat Publications, Jaipur.   (2005).
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15. KumkumSangari and SudeshVaid."Recasting Women: Eassy in Colonial History".
16. Lerner, Gerda. "The Creation of Patriarchy". Oxford University Press, New Delhi. (1986).
17. Maithreyi Krishna Raj. "Women Studies in India: Some Perspectives". Popular
18. Mala Khullar, (Ed). "Writing the Women's Movement: A Reader". Zubaan, Kali for
19. Mazumdar, Vina (1994). Women's Studies and the Women's Movement in India: An Overview'. Women's Studies Quarterly, 3 & 4.
20. Mies, Maria. "Indian Women and Patriarchy". Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi. (1980).
21. Neera Desai (2001) Women in Indian Society. New Delhi: National Book Trust. Prakasham, Bombay. (1986).
22. Sharmila Rege, (2003)"Sociology of Gender: The Challenge of Feminist Sociological
23. Stanton, Cady in Bryson, Valerie (2003) Feminist Political Theory. New York: Palgrave. Women, New Delhi. (2005).
24. Veena Majumdar. (1974)"Report on the committee on the Status of Women: Towards Equality".Journal of Women Studies.

Unit I: Basic Concepts:
1) Meaning and Defining Concepts: Society, Culture and Gender
2) Social Construction of Gender
3) Gender Stereotyping
4) Gender Roles
5) The Suppression of Women's Freedom through Cultural Policing: Religious Fundamentalism And Women's Oppression

Unit II: Women and Social Institution:
1) Meaning and Stages, Agencies of Socialization
2) Family: Concept, Definitions, Joint, Nuclear-Patriarchal and Matriarchal families
3) Marriage: Concept and Definitions; Monogamy, Polygamy, Polyandry
4) Multiple Roles of Women, Role conflict, Role change, Institution and Norms
5) Gender Shaping Institutions-Culture, Media, Body politics, Sexuality, Diversity and Difference.

Unit III: Women and Culture:
1) Religion as an Agency of Cultural Transmission
2) Role ofReligion in Creating and Enforcing Gender Stereotypes
3) Religious Fundamentalism and Women Oppression
4) Cultural Feminism

Unit IV: Images of Women in Major World Religions:
1) Hinduism
2) Islam
3) Christianity
4) Jainism
5) Buddhism

Unit V: Women and Social Evils:
1) Female Infanticide, Foeticide
2) Child Marriage and Girl-Child Labour
3) Dowry and Domestic Violence
4) Widowhood, Prostitution and changing Scenario

References:
1. Anonymous (1990). Social cultural norms about girl child must change. Kurukshetra,Vol.38 (12), PP: 5-8.
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4. Caroline.B.Brettell, Carolyn .F.Sargent (1971) Gender in cross-cultural perspective Prentice hall-New Jersey.
5. Dr. Shivanand .H. Viraktamatt ( ). Mahile Mattu Dharma
6. Dube, Leela (2008). Caste and Women'. In Mary E. John (Ed.), Women's Studies in India: A Reader. New Delhi: Penguin Books.
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10. John, Mary E. (2004). Gender and Development in India, 1970s-1990s some reflections on the constitutive Role of Contexts'. In Chaudhuri, Maitrayee (Ed.), Feminism in India. Delhi: Women Unlimited Kali.
11. Kamala Bhasin and Ritumenon, Nighatsaidkhan (2000) Against all odds: Essays on women and religion and development from India and Pakistan, Kali for women –NewDelhi
12. Kumkumbhavanani, John Foran and Priyakurian (1987)Feminist futures reimagining women, culture and development : London
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14. Rao Anupama (2003). (Ed.). Gender and Caste. New Delhi: Kali for Women.
15. Srivastava, Sanjay (2007). Passionate Modernity: Sexuality, Class, and Consumption in India. New Delhi: Routledge.
16. Walby, Sylvia(1990). Theorizing Patriarchy. Oxford: basil Blackwell.
17. Women's Studies Experts Video Clips

Paper 1.3 Research Methodology

Objectives:

The paper introduces the students to basic research methodology in Social Science, new knowledge into Feminist and gender perspective, feminist critique, analysis and interpretation.

Course Outcome: **Gaining knowledge of research and perspective of Women's Studies.**

Unit I: Research
1) Meaning, Nature and Types of Research. Applied, Basic
2) Relationship between Theory & Research
3) Social Science Research: Scope, Objectives, uses, Ethics
4) Problems of Objectivity and Subjectivity.

Unit II: Research Design:
1) Meaning & typology (descriptive, exploratory, experimental,diagnostic)
2) Process of Research Design
3) Review of Literature and searching the research problem,
4) Research Question, Objectives, Hypotheses: Null and Alternative and Statistical Error, Theoretical Framework
5) Sampling - Significance and limitations of Sampling, Types of Sampling (Probability and Non-Probability).

Unit III: Sources of Data Collection and Limitations:
1) Primary Data and Techniques ofData Collection: Observation, Questionnaire, Interview-Schedule, Focus group Discussion, Case-study, ethnography Key Informant Technique,
2) Secondary Data use and limitations.

Unit-IV: Analysis and writing: Use of statistics, Interpretations and report writing.

Unit-V: Feminist Methodology and Recent Trends in Feminist Research:

1) Problemsof Research in Women's Studies: significance, gender as an analytical variable and problem.
2) Feminist critique of conventional concept of research (Andocentric, Over generalization/Over specificity, gender insensitivity).
3) Types: Interactive methodology, Ethno methodology, Experimental and Content analysis.
4) Inter disciplinary research in women's Studies: Qualitative and Quantitative research, Action Research, Cross cultural.
5) Recent Trends in Feminist Research: Participatory Research.

Reference:
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2. Angles miles and Geraldine Finn- Feminism from pressure to politics. Rawat Publication, 1987
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22. Silverman, David. 1993. Interpreting Qualitative Data: Methods for Analysing Talk, Text and Interaction. Sage Publications: New Delhi (for various dimensions and logic of qualitative research and for techniques of analysis of texts and interview data)
23. Singleton, Jr Royce A. and Bruce C. Straits 1999. Approaches to Social Research. Oxford University Press: New York
24. Srivastava, Vinay Kumar (ed.) 2004. Methodology and Fieldwork. Oxford University Press: New Delhi

The paper concentrates and gives the students a historical perspective, introducing the students to the concepts of development, issues related to marginalized women and different kinds of problems related to violence against women with special reference to India.

Course Outcome: **Exclusive knowledge of problems of marginalized women in India.**

Unit I: Introduction:
1) Status of Womenin India: Ancient,Medievaland Modern India
2) Changing trends in Social, Economic, Political fields
3) Educational status of women.

Unit II: Women and Demographic Profile: Age and Sex composition
1) Declining Sex ratio: causes and consequences
2) Health status and problems
3) Policies and Programmes

Unit III: Problems of Women in Contemporary India:
1) Violence Against Women: Domestic Violence, SexualHarassment, Eve-teasing
2) Dowry: history and extent
3) Women Living with HIV/AIDS: problems and rehabilitation
4) Recent trends: Honour killing, Gang-rapes, Cyber crime, Problems of rural women.

Unit IV: Women and Empowerment:
1) Concept of Empowerment, Strategies of empowerment
2) Social, Political and economic empowerment of women in India
3) Government policies and Programmes for women empowerment
4) NGO's and Women Empowerment

Unit V: Women and Globalization:
1) Meaning, and Scope of Globalization
2) Theimpact of globalization on womenin the fields ofEducation
3) Health and Work: Women in Organized and Unorganized sectors.

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The paper deals with the importance of women's education, history, development, empowerment in India, the Governmental Initiatives, Plans, Commissions, National Policies and barriers for women's education.

Course Outcome: Students seek to know the status and value of girls/women's education in the past and present scenario.

Unit I: Introduction:
1) Introduction, Definition, Aims and Objectives of Education
2) Historyand Development of Education in India
3) Education System in India
4) Problem and perspectives of Education.

Unit II: Women Education in India:
1) Women Education: Historical perspectives, PresentScenario, Problem of Equality of Education
2) Female Literacy Vs Male Literacy
3) Enrolment ratio, Drop-out rates, Primary Education, Higher Education
4) Self Employment, Non-formal Education, Adult Education Programmes and Women in various professional courses.

Unit III: Women Education and Five Year Plans:
1) I to XI five year plans
2) NationalEducation Policy
3) Mudaliar Commission(1952-53), Kothari Commission(1964-66)
4) National Perspective plan for Women's Education
5) National Policy for Women Empowerment(1986).

Unit IV: Problems of Women's Education:
1) Social and cultural problems: Child abuse and Violence on girl-child, social taboos, Image of Women, Sex stereotyping at home and outside
2) Problem of Dropout: causes consequences and remedies.
3) Economic problem: Poverty, lack of infrastructure: policies and programmes

Unit V: Education and Women Empowerment:
1) Women in Higher Education
2) Education as a toolof Women Empowerment
3) Changing values and attitudes
4) Concept of Gender equality
5) Awareness of Women's position:Role, Rights and Responsibilities
6) Role of Government in women empowerment.

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The paper highlights on the concept of work, feminist approaches to economic theories, women's organizations and networking, polices, legislative implementations and practice.

Course Outcome: Identifying the working women, role, conflicts and special provisions availing through judiciary.

Unit 1. Introduction:
1) Meaning, Concept of Work
2) Concept of work withreference to women,
3) Definition and valuation of productive/unproductive work, visible/invisible work, paid/unpaid work, socially productive work,
4) Measurement of Women's work: problem of valuation .

UNIT II. Feminist approaches to Economic Theories:
1) Pfaff Model of Household withtransfers between member
2) Gary Becker's Model of Maximizing Utility and Katz Model of Intra allocation and Inter allocation
3) Amartya Sen's Capability and entitlement approach
4) Gender in different forms of government, Theories of Development, Empowerment, Alternative Approaches.

Unit III: Women and Work:
1) Women and Work: Patriarchy and Gender division of Work,
2) Issue of Productive and Non-Productive work,
3) Changing Gender and Work Relations: Role Conflict and Role Strain
4) Origin and growth of professionalism among women; Women, work and family; decision-making; Role of women in economic development
5) Gender Development Index, Human Development Index, Gender Empowerment Measure, Work force participation ratio, Gender Budgeting, Gender Audit

Unit IV: Women and Organization:

1) Origin and Growth of Women Organisations in India with special reference to SEWA

2) Impact of Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization on Women

3) Women organization and social networks

4) Development of women in rural areas

Unit V:Government Policies for Working Women:
1) Background, Equal Remuneration Act - 1976,
2) Minimumwage act-1948,
3) Juvenile Justice Act 2000
4) Maternity Benefit Act 1961,
5) Factories Act 1948 relating to welfare of women (Creche, Working hours, Prohibition on employment of women in dangerous hazardous tasks, Special provision for rest rooms & Water closet)
6) Sexual Harassment of women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohobition and Redressal) act 2013(Vishakha Adesh Case)
7) Support services to Women Employment: Self wage employment schemes, Micro finance Revolution, SHGs and Economic Empowerment , Recent Developments.

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Objectives:

The paper aims to explore new women's writings with a feminist perspective, introducing the students for the feminist literary thinkers, feminist writings, criticism, analysis and experiences. It gives exposure to the Western, Indian and Regional feminist writings.

Course Outcome: learns the in-depth writing and exposure to feminist issues of concerns.

Unit I: Feminist Literary Theory:
1) Introduction, Sexual/textual politics
2) Language and revolution
3) Feminist linguistics theories
4) Feminist challenges to the literary canon

Unit II: Feminist Criticism:
1) Feminist poetics
2) Black feminist and Lesbian feminist criticism
3) Are women novels feminist novels?
4) Feminism and literary critic
5) feminism and the definition of cultural politics

Unit III: Women's Writings:
1) Writing the body-towards an understanding of Ecriturefeminine
2) Literary women: Literature of their own
3) Issue of female creativity
4) Women read romance: the interaction of text and content
5) Female sexuality and class, Women's sexuality today
6) Women and the Novel

Unit IV: Feminist Literary Thinkers:
1) Simon-De-Beaouvoir,
2) Helene Cixous,
3) Betty Freidan
4) Elenne Showaiter,
5) Barbara Smith,
6) Vijaya Dabe,
7) B.S Sumithra Bai

Unit V: Text: Feminist Analysis:
1) M K Indira (Panniyama)
2) Shashi Despande (The DarkHolds No Terrors)
3) Masti Venkatesh Iyengar (Mosarinna Mangamma; English version: Raja Gopalchari)

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2. Feminism and Post Feminism-Sarah Gamble.
3. Feminist Literary Theory A Reader–Mary Eagle ton Basil Blackwell-Oxford
4. Feminist Theorizing –Steve Jackson and Jackie Jones
5. Gender and Narrative –Jasbir Jain. Supriya Agarwal
6. Men, Women and Language -Jennifer Coats

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10. Women's Writing- Text and content – Jasbir Jain

The paper intents the students to understand Feminism with different forms of feminist thought and providing them a feminist perspective to understand women's experience, explains the Indian feminism and the trends in feminist theory.

Course Outcome: In-depth knowledge of contributions of Feminist and the Social Reformers.

Unit I: Feminism:
1) Concept, Objectives - History of Feminism: First wave feminism, Second wave feminism, Third wave feminism
2) Theory and Practice
3) Feminist Critique of Social Sciences
4) Feminist Epistemology,
5) Global and Grass-root context feminism

Unit II: Typologies of Feminism:
1) *Liberal Feminism*: Civil rights and economic rights (MaryWoolstone Craft, J. S. Mill, Harriet Taylor, Betty Freidan.
2) *Radical Feminism*:Motherhood, Sisterhood, Gender, Patriarchy, Dialectic logic of sex and Sexuality, Androgyny, Misogyny, Reproductive Technology (Simone de Beauvoir, Kate Millet, Shulamith Firestone, Mary Daly, Adrienne Rich).
3) *Marxist Feminism*: Production, Reproduction, Class, Alienation, Marriage, Family and house hold under capitalism (Friedrich Engels, Margaret Benston, Lennin and Maria Mies, Karl Marx,Zaretsky).
4) *Socialist Feminism*: Class and Gender Division of Labor, Utopianism, Femininity and Masculinity, Separation, Socialization, Unified theory and Dual System, Exploitation, (Iris Young, Juliet Mitchell, Alison Jaggier, Nancy Chodorov, Sheila Robotham, Gayle Rubin)

Unit III: Trends in Feminist Theory:
1) Black Feminism
2) Cultural Feminism
3) Psychoanalytic Feminism (Freudian feminism)
4) Postmodernism and Feminism (Judith Butler, Christina Hoff)
5) Eco-feminism – Countertrends
6) Backlash to feminism

Unit IV: Indian Feminism:
1) Feminist Construction: Family, Caste, Class, Culture, Religion, Social System
2) Feminist thought under Colonialism
3) Feminism in Post-Colonial India
4) Relationship between feminism and social movements
5) Dalit Feminism
6) Eco Feminism.

Unit V: Feminist Thinkers and Activists in Contemporary India:Social Reformers:-
1) RajaRam Mohan Roy 2) Easwar Chandra VidyaSagar, 3) Sarojini Naidu, 4) Durga Bai Deshmukh, 5) Satyawati Devi, 6) Muthulakshmi Reddy 7) Gandhiji's views for women's emancipation 8) JothiRaoPhule, 9)Kamala Devi Chattopathyaya, 10) Pandit Rama Bai, 11) Rukma Bai, 12) Bharathiyar, Bharathidasan, 13) E.V. Ramasamy, 14) TarabaiShinde, 15) JyothiBai, 16) B.S. Ambedkar 17) Annie Besant.

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Unit I: Feminist Jurisprudence:
1) Meaning, Concept and scope of Feminist Jurisprudence
2) Universal Declaration of Human Rights
3) Enforcement of Human Rights for Women and Children
4) Understanding Human Rights in Indian context
5) UN Conventions; Universal debate on Human Rights for Women
6) Women equality and the Constitution-Contemporary Consensus
7) Law as an agent for social Transformation
8) The Constitution of India and the Gender Question (Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles of State Policy)

Unit II; Women's Rights in India:
1) Indian Constitution relating to women
2) Constitutional rights -Article 14, Article 15, Article 16, and Article 21, 23, 24, 29& 30, 32
3) Judicial approaches to sex discrimination: The relevance of gender, employment, education
4) Directive Principles of State Policy – 39(a), A 39(d), A 39(e), a 42
5) Human Rights and Women, Obstacles
6) Need for Uniform Civil Code
7) Persisting Violation
8) Measures of Enforcement of Human Rights
9) Women's Rights in Contemporary India

Unit III: Political and Personal Laws: (Marriage, Maintenance, Property):
1) Special Marriage Act - Hindu law
2) Age at marriage (Legal and Customary)
3) Void marriages, Voidable marriage; Bigamy
4) Muslim laws
5) Christians Laws
6) Panchayat Raj and 73 and 74 Constitutional Amendment.

Unit IV: Crimes Against Women and Laws in India:
1) Rape Laws (Reference to Sec 375 IPC)
2) Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 (As amended in 1984 and 1986)
3) Domestic Violence Act, 2005
4) Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971
5) Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention) Act, 1994 as amended in 2004
6) Recent Trends.

Unit V: Special Rights of Women:
1) Kinds of offences, Awareness regarding access to legal and judicial machinery
2) Rights at the time of filing FIR, Rights in police stations; Rights in custody; Rights at the time of arrest
3) Public Interest Litigation and Legal Aid for Women in India
4) Family Courts, Role of Cells and Counselling Centres, Legal AID cells, Help line, State and National level Commission

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This paper aims to explain statistical techniques, soft skills, computer languages and understanding students to learn effective use of statistics and computer for research objectives.

Course Outcome: Gaining knowledge of effective usage of computer and its applications.

Unit I. Introduction:
1) Social Statistic: Scope and Importance
2) Collection of Data
3) Types and Sources of Statistical Data
4) Classification and Tabulation of Data.

Unit 2:Diagrammatic and Graphical Representation of Data:
1) Bar Diagram, Multiple Bar Diagram, Subdivided Bar Diagram
2) Pie-Chart, Line Chart, Histogram, Frequency Polygon
3) Curve, O-give curves.

Unit III: Measures of Central Tendency and Dispersion:
1) Mean, Median and Mode
2) Range, Quartile Deviation
3) Mean Deviation and Standard Deviation
4) Coefficient of Variation.

Unit IV: Correlation and Regression:
1) Theory of Correlation and Regression;
2) Types of Correlation and Methods,
3) Types of Regression lines
4) Properties of Correlation Co-efficient
5) Regression Co-efficient.

Unit V:Use of Computer: Soft Skills, Basics, Introduction to SPSS Software

References:

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The paper attempts to create awareness among the students about the importance of women's health and condition in India, various determinants of population dynamics and the changing scenario and initiatives taken at national and international forums.

Course Outcome: Knowledge of women's health, gender differences, dilemmas and access to it.

Unit I: Introduction:
1) Conceptualizing Health,
2) Definition, Public Health, and Women's Health.
3) Health as a human right of women.
4) Status of women's health in India: Definition of Nutrition and Health
5) Interrelationship between health and nutrition (Understanding health and nutrition from women's perspective and changing demographic profile of women's health status in India).

Unit II: Concepts, Indicators and determinants of Population Dynamics:
1) Ratio, Sex-ratio, Mortality,
2) Morbidity, Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)
3) Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)
4) Neonatal-Mortality Rate (NMR)
5) Prenatal Mortality Rate, Birth Rate (Crude)
6) Death Rate (Crude)
7) Fertility, Nupitality, Still Birth, Life expectancy, Abortion.
8) Migration: Social-Economic and Cultural factors influencing health
9) Health from Gender Perspective
10) Gerontology of Women.

Unit III: Reproductive Health:
1) Definition and concepts of reproductive health.
2) Reproductive Rights and Choice
3) Socio-Cultural and Biological determinants of Reproductive Health (Rights of Passage)
4) Unwanted Pregnancy, Abortion, and Acts (PNDT, MTP)
5) Issues and Gender Dimensions of Infertility
6) Problems of women beyond reproductive age.

Unit IV: Health Status of Women in India:
1) Cultural impediments to access and utilization of health care services
2) (A) Cultural impact on adolescent girl's health: hygiene, food intake, practices, menstruation, sexual abuse and mental health, privacy; (B) Cultural impact on women: menstruation, pregnancy, lactation, menopause, old age, health and nutrition and hygiene
3) Small Family Norm, Family Planning targeting of women (Permanent, Temporary Methods of family planning)
4) Gender Differences in Contraceptive Practices and Marginalized Women and Risk of HIV/AIDS.

Unit V: Initiatives and Perspectives on Health (National and International):
1) Health as a Critical Area of concern in the Beijing Platform for Action - Alma-Ata Declaration,
2) International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD, Cairo)
3) Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)
4) National Population Policy (NPP), Children Centred and Organized Initiatives for Women's Health
5) National Health Policies and Programs (RCH 1, NRHM, NUHM),
6) PNDT Act, MTP Act
7) Issues of Adolescent Girls

8) MCH to Reproductive and Child Health approaches
9) Role of International Organizations – WHO, UNICEF, UNESCO, CARE and Others
10) Health for all Programme.

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Unit 1: Introduction:
1) Scope and Significance of Study of HRD
2) Origin and Development of HRD System
3) HRD Practices in Informal Society and Formal Organizations: Goals, Levels of Management.

Unit 2: HRD System:
1) The need for HRD
2) HRD Mechanism
3) Designing HRD System
4) HRDas a tool System.

Unit 3: Managing Human Resource:
1) Personnel Management (HRM)External Environment for Personnel
2) Manpower Planning
3) Employee Selection
4) Recruitment Process
5) Training and orientation.

Unit 4: Training for Women Development:
1) Determining Training Needs in Society
2) Management Development in Workplace
3) Career Planning – What, Why and How
4) Motivation and Job Enrichment (Practical): Skill development programmes in India.

Unit 5: Exercises (Practical):
1) Brain Storming
2) Communication Skills
3) Developing Leadership Qualities
4) Public Speaking and Group Discussion.

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The paper aims to expose the students about the religion and its significance, and the cultural implications of religion on women in the form of blind beliefs & practices in India, its consequences on women's mental and physical health conditions.

Course Outcome: Knowledge, awareness, within the students the implications of social factors in real life situations.

Unit I: Religion:

1) Definition, Meaning and concept of religion
2) Origin of religion and forms
3) Magic, religion and science, natural and supernatural
4) Theories of religion

Unit II Religious Groups (A Global Perspective)and Minorities:

1) Hindu
2) Muslim
3) Christianity
4) Buddhism

Unit III: Impact of Religious Perspectives for Women's Development:

1) Cultural constructions of religion, religious beliefs and behaviour and their impact on people's physical and mental health;
2) Fanatical violence, mortifying asceticism, and oppressive traditionalism
3) Mediation of religion between the social and individual dimensions of well-being

Unit IV: Roles of Religious Practices:

1) Religious practices in personal health
2)Impact of social ministries on community health
3) Complementarity of religious ideas of salvation with medical conceptions of health in contemporary conceptions of human well-being

Unit V: Pluralism, Religion and Development of Women:

1) Difference between religious communities, pluralism and religious landscape
2) Empirical pluralism
3) Correlation between religious belief and practice and mental and physical health and longevity

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Objectives:

The paper aims to provide the students an overview of the status of women from ancient period to the contemporary era relating to health, education, subordination and suppression of women, political representation of women, the problems and challenges and strategies to empower them.

Course Outcome: Overall changing perspectives and aspects to empower women.

Unit -1 Status of Women in India

1) Status of Women in Ancient Period and Medieval Period
2) Status of Women in Modern / Contemporary period

Unit – 2 Women and Health

1) Sex Ratio – Sex determination tests & termination of Pregnancy.
2) Maternal Mortality Rate & Reproductive Health
3) Problems of Adolescent girls, health & Nutrition of Women.
4) National Health Policy of India, MCH Programmes.

Unit – 3 Problems of women in Modern India

1) Domestic Violence & Dowry
2) Rape & Prostitution
3) Honour Killing
4) Eve Teasing

Unit – 4 Women and Politics

1) Participation of Women in Politics – Reservation for women in politics – 73rd & 74th Amendments.
2) Women Politicians – Problems and Challenges.
3) Women Participation in Karnataka.

Unit – 5 Development and Empowerment of Women in India

1) Meaning and Strategies of Women
2) Role of Govt in the Women's Empowerment
3) Role of NGO's in the Women's Empowerment

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PAPER: 3.1 – WOMEN'S MOVEMENTS AND SOCIAL CHANGE
Objectives:

The paper sensitizes students on various social movements to bring social change at international, national and at the state levels. The social issues based on the gender differences or gender inequalities from the time of pre-independence era to the contemporary era are given importance.

Course Outcome: Knowledge of historical movements contributed to bring the drastic social change within the society.

Unit I: **Introduction:**
1) Concept, Characteristics, types of Social Movements
2) Social Movements and Social Change
3) Women Movement: Perspectives and Goals
4) Need for Women Movement and Social Change.

Unit II: Women's Movements in India:
1) Women's Movement as a Social Movement
2) Women's Issues taken up by Social Reformers
3) Women's Movement in Pre-Independence period: With a special focus on Women in the Suffrage Movement
4) Women's Participation in the National Movement (Civil Disobedience Movement,
5) Quit India Movement and Women's revolutionary activities).
6) Women's Questions in the Nationalist, Anti-Caste, Working Class and Peasant Movements.

Unit III: Women's Movement in 20th Century:
1) Environmental Movements: Chipko movement, Narmada Bachao Andolan
2) Dalit Women's Issues, Controversy around Uniform Civil Code and Its Impact on Women's Movement
3) Movements against, dowry, rape, sati, Anti-Arrack Movement
4) Women in other movements: Labour, Tribal, Peasant and Human Rights
5) Autonomous Women's Movement (with special focus on the conferences of the Autonomous Women's Movement, IAWS).

Unit IV: Women's Movements in Karnataka:
1) History and Growth of Women's Movements in Karnataka
2) Vachana Movements
3) Autonomous Women's Organizations; Vimochana, Manasa, Samatha, Manani, MahilaSangahtane
4) Women's movement and Social change.

Unit V: Contemporary Issues taken up by Women's Movement in India:
1) Trafficking in Women
2) Honour Killings and Khap Panchayats
3) Fundamentalism, Casteism
4) Violence against women.

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The paper aims to explore about the inter-linkage between the women and environment, throwing light on the indigenous knowledge of women, highlighting the changing ecosystem past, present and future, policy frameworks at state, national and International.

Course Outcome: Knowledge of relation between the environment and women through Eco-Feminist perspective.

Unit I: Concept and Issues of Environment:
1) The Natural Environment (Atmosphere,Hydrosphere, Biosphere, Ecosystem, Global cycle, Renewable and non-renewable sources)
2) Ecological Imbalance & Environmental Issues: environmental degradation, climate change, ozone depletion and Green
3) House effect, deforestation, pollution, air, water, energy crisis, Mining and quarrying.

Unit II: Eco-feminism:

1) Concept and growth of Eco-feminism and interrelationship between Women-nature, Theory and Practice of Eco-feminism in India
2) Nature as the feminine principle (humanity and exclusion), Nature and women as producers of life (new ecology of reproduction Unit): Gender ideology vs. the recovery of the feminine principle.

Unit III: Women and Environmental Management:
1) Joint Forest Management, Resistance from Coastal Waves, Water Management, Industrial Aqua Culture and Soil Erosion.
2) Ecological Movements initiated by women: Chipko, Green Belt, Navdaya, Kenya land takeover, and NoDAPL movement.
3) Women and in environmental movements: Amruta Devi, Saralaben, Bimalaben, Gouridevi, Gangadevi, Bichidevi, Itawaridevi, Kusuma Sourab, Arundati Roy and others.
4) Women environmentalists:Vandana Shiva, Wangari Muta Maathai, Maria Cherkasova, Rachel Carson and other.

Unit IV: Women, Indigenous knowledge and Environmental Economy:
1) Basic Needs inRural and Urban Environments
2) Medicinal Plants, Water Resources, Livestock, Food Security, Non-timber Forest Produce, Impact of Indoor and outdoor Pollution, Awareness on Drainage, Sanitation, Protected Urban Environment, Solid and Liquid Waste, Methods of Recycling of Waste
3) Vanishing waters: dams as violence to the river, women as water experts; Diversity as women's expertise; Women; custodians of biodiversity; Biotechnology and the destruction of biodiversity
4) Women's Dependency on Eco system, Fodder, Fuel wood, Minor Forest Produce
5) The wood-fuel crisis in the Third World

Unit V: State, National and International Perspectives and mandates on Women, Environment and empowerment:
1) Environmental Policy of India and its impact on women
2) Women's Environment and Development Organization (WEDO)
3) Role of NGOs in protecting the Environment and Rights of Women (CEDAW)
4) National Policy on Protecting Environment
5) Role of Pollution Control Boards
6) International Conferences on Environment: Focus on Agenda 21 of Rio Conference.

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Objectives:

This paper aims to understand the group of marginalized people in the Indian context, issues and challenges bounded, myths, realities and initiatives taken for the welfare of women from the International and National agencies.

Course Outcome: In-depth knowledge of problems and challenges of marginalized women.

Unit I. Introduction:
1) Concept of marginalization, Features of Marginalization:Poverty, Deprivation, Exploitation, Discrimination, Inequality
2) Women and Marginalisation: Global and Indian Perspective.

Unit II: Marginalized Women in India:
1) History and problems of marginalised groups in India
2) Tribal Women, Dalit Women, Prostitutes, Devadasis, Adolescent girls, Rural women, Slum
3) Dwellers, Religious Minorities.

Unit III: Issues of Marginalised Women:
1) Religion/Caste System: Restrictions on rights of adolescent girls, Widowhood, Widow Remarriage, and Single Women, code of conduct in dress, Religious rituals, rites and restrictions, purity and pollution, Differentials in Status of women
2) Marriage, Age at Marriage, Marital Choice, Dowry, Divorce, Sati and Domestic Violence.
3) Family: Authority, Inheritance.
4) Discrimination Female feticide, Infanticide, Sex-selective abortion, Gender Discrimination, Stereotypes, Dual roles and Role conflict, Support Systems and Coping Mechanisms.

Unit IV: Challenges of Marginalized Women:
1) Education, Employment and Political Participation: Literacy, Educational Opportunities, Sex differentials in Literacy levels, Drop-outs.
2) Opportunities and Challenges: Reservations for women in political sector, Women and Unemployment, Equal remuneration, Discrimination at place of work, Exploitation. Eve-teasing, Sexual harassment and Violence against women
3) Social and Cultural restrictions on women participation in political system Portrayal of Women in Media.

Unit V. Women Welfare Initiatives:
1) Global Initiatives: World Organizations and Its Impact on Women in Indian Society (UN, WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNIFEM)
2) Central and State Government Measures, National and State Commission for Women, Economic Initiatives for the promotion of Self Help Groups, DRDA,Social Welfare Department, Role of Civil societies
3) Voluntary Organizations: NGO's, Women's Agencies: Approaches, Organizations and Movements, Special Legislations.

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PAPER 3.4: Review of Related Book and Internship
Objectives:

This paper aims to introduce the students to new writers especially to the feminist writings, thinkers, critical analysis and evaluation of the book. The expected outcome of the students will be the effective usage of words, language, writing skills and in depth knowledge in Women's Studies.

Course Outcome: In-depth knowledge of selected book, better writing skills, strong analytical skills, the expansion of vocabulary and it mentally stimulates.

The paper aims in understanding the overview of the politics and evolutionary changes, women's representation, participation, understanding the feminist politics and effective measures for the empowerment of women politically.

Course Outcome: It gives the clear picture of politics with special reference to women and the gender gaps in governance as well as in building the leadership qualities.

Unit I: Introduction:
1) Meaning, Nature and Scope of Governance and Leadership
2) Types of Governance and Leadership
3) Foucault's conception of Resistance and limitations of his analysis of Power relationships
4) Gidden's Structuration theory: Power as Dependency and Domination, Fraser's "Rethinking the Public Sphere"
5) Chantal Mouffee-Feminist Alternative vision of Citizenship: Criticisms.

Unit II: Understanding Feminist Politics:
1) Feminist concepts of power. Citizenship, Rights and Transformative Politics
2) Women's Political Participation: Need Public vs Private Dichotomy
3) Beijing Platform for Action
4) Women share in Politics
5) Women's Movements for Political Participation
6) Constitutional Rights and Human Rights.

Unit III: Women and Governance in the Indian Context:
1) Women's Share in Politics: Evolutionary changes during Pre-independence, and Post-Independence
2) Women in local government: Panchayati Raj and Urban governance; Women in State Assemblies; Women in Parliament
3) Women's Movement for Political participation; Struggle and agitations by women leaders
4) Problems and remedial measures for their effective participation in governance.

Unit IV: Women and Election:
1) Womenas voters: Types of voters, Voters' turnout and elections
2) Women as Candidates: Types, contestants in the elections
3) Women and Political Parties: National and Regional Parties
4) Women's approach in top decision
5) Making bodies of the political Parties Manifestos, Election Campaigns.
6) Present Scenario in India and Karnataka

Unit V: Political Career and Women Empowerment:
1) Party ideologies and women'sissues, Barriers: Internal and External Socio-Cultural stigma and Challenges
2) Case Studies: Indira Gandhi, Sushma Swaraj, Sonia Gandhi, Leelavathi R Prasad Ang San Suu Ki, Heena Rabani
3) Role of NGO'S in Women Political Empowerment.

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The paper introduces the students about the concept of women , science and technology and the myths, historical perspective, the impact and threats of technology on women and on her health in a feminist perspective.

Course Outcome: Gaining the knowledge of application of Science and Technology in the society and how its adverse impact on women.

Unit I Women and Science:
1) Concepts of Gender and Science; Androcentric Science; Pipeline Theory
2) Science Question in Feminism
3) Women in Science: Myths about women in science, Characteristics of Women
4) Career in Science, Exclusion of Women from scientific research

Unit II Gender in the Substance of Science:
1) Medicine
2) Archaeology
3) Biology
4) Physics,
5) Chemistry and Mathematics

Unit III Women and Technology:
1) A Historical perspective: Technology as Masculine Culture
2) Technology for women: contribution of women to technology, Household technologies, Medical Technologies: Reproductive Technologies
3) Policies of technology, Science and technology in India, Educational technology, Biotechnology, Science technology
4) Impact on women's education, economy, employment, health, and domestic work

Unit IV Impact of Technology on Women;
1) The Digital Divide: Unequal Access, Unequal Effects
2) ICT's Policies and Projects for Women: Implementation Issues and opportunities for women
3) Threat of ICTs for Women: Cyber crime
4) Concept, low and high technology
5) Internet services
6) Role of women

Unit IV Women's health and technology:
1) Concept, definition, women's health and well-being
2) Reproductive technologies
3) New perceptions: women as subjects, alternative health, quantum model of body

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Paper 3.6.1 OEC (Open Elective Paper) WOMEN'S LAWS AND EMPOWERMENT
Objectives:

The paper aims to explain the availability of constitutional laws and government programmes specifying women centric. Creating awareness within the students about the, personal laws, special Acts to empower women in India.

Course Outcome: Gaining knowledge of laws, special concern to women, creating awareness and bringing into practice in their own life situation.

Unit I: Women's Rights in India:

1) Fundamental Rights for Women
2) Directive Principles of State Policy
3) Human Rights and Women
4) Need for Uniform Civil Code
5) Measures of Enforcement of Human Rights and Women's Rights in Contemporary India.

Unit II: Personal and Special Laws:

1) Hindu, Muslim, Christian Personal Laws & Special Marriage Act (Marriage, Maintenance
2) Custody of Children, Property, Legal and Customary, Void marriages, Bigamy, Divorce)
3) Special Rights of Women: Awareness regarding access to Legal and Judicial Machinery, Legal Aid for Women in India, Family Courts, Legal AID cells, Help line.

Unit III: Crime Against Women and Law in India:

1) Rape Laws, Dowry Prohibition Act, Domestic Violence Act, 2005
2) Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971
3) Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Regulation and Prevention Act 1994.
4) Prevention of Immoral Traffic Act: 1986.

Unit IV: Empowerment:

1) Meaning, Need and Importance of Women's Empowerment.
2) Process of Women's Empowerment.
3) Models & Strategy for Women's Empowerment.
4) Determinants of Women Empowerment: Women's Empowerment through Political Participation, Education, Health & Economy.

UNIT V: Institutional Framework for Women's Empowerment:

1) International and National Bodies for Women's Empowerment
2) Role of Government
3) University Grant Commission, National Commission for Women, and State Women's Commission for Women,
4) Karnataka State Women's Development Corporation and NGO's.

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PAPER 4.1 :WOMEN AND DEVELOPMENT
Objectives:

This paper aims to provide an understanding of development through mainstreaming women, various developmental initiatives taken by the National and International bodies. Creating awareness among the students about welfare, development and its differences and the concept of beneficiaries from a gender perspective.

Course Outcome: Gaining in-depth knowledge of adopting the gender sensitization and inclusiveness welfare, development and empowerment.

Unit I Development:
1) Understanding Development: Concept and components, Feminist Critique of Development
2) Feminist Theories of Development: Women and Development (WAD); Gender and Development (GAD), Sustainable Development
3) Gender Development Index and Gender Empowerment Index,
4) Growth and Human development measures for empowerment: Human Development Index v/s Gender Development Index.

Unit II: Growth and Development:
1) Concept, difference, Gender as a Development issue
2) Development Strategies: Trickledown theory, Basic needs strategy, Structural Adjustment Strategy, Sustainable Human Development Strategy
3) Alternative Development Strategies from Women's Studies Perspective: Bina Aggarwal, Gabriele Dietrich, Maria Mies, Vandana Shiva
4) Socio-Economic determinants of Women's development

Unit III Women's Development in India:
1) Perspectives under Five Year Plans:Welfare (I-V plan)
2) Development perspective (VI-VII plan)
3) Equity efficiency, Anti poverty, Empowerment perspective (VIII Plan onwards)
4) Recent trends: Gender Responsive Planning
5) Gender Analysis and Gender Budgeting.

Unit IV Policies and Programmes for Women's Developments:
1) New Economic Policy and its impact on women
2) National Policy for theEmpowerment of women–2000
3) Women in Information and Communication Technology Policy
4) The impact of Globalisation and Structural Adjustment Policies (SAP) on women with special reference to India
5) State Policies, Reports and Programmes for Women: Community Development Programme, Integrated Rural DevelopmentProgramnme, TRYSEM, STEP
6) Integrated Child Development Programme, Swarna Jayanthi Swarojgar Yojna, Programme of State Governments.

Unit V International Commitments:
1) International Women's Conferences: Mexico, Copenhagen, Nairobi, Beijing.
2) Women Development Decade, International Women's Day.
3) CEDAW, Women Development NGO's, Role of UNO, WHO, UNESCO.

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The paper aims to explore the students about various psychological issues, the status of mental health, sensitizing students regarding the importance of counseling and creating in-depth knowledge of feminist psychology.

Course Outcome: understanding the theoretical framework of psychology and mental set up of women in the society.

Unit I Psychology Concepts:
1) Nature, methods of study-sex-gender-myths and facts
2) Sex role identity, gender stereotyping
3) Gender Differences, Similarities, feminization of psychology, Consciousness: female, feminine and feminist

Unit II Theories on Women's Psychology:
1) Feminist perspective of theories
2) Theories: Psychodynamic Theory, Social Learning theory, Reinforcement and Imitation theory, Cognitive Development theory, Gender schema theory
3) Feminist Perspective: Psychoanalytic feminism.

Unit III Psychological Issues in Life Span:
1) Childhood: development of gender identity
2) Adolescence and Adulthood: menarche and sexuality, development of feminine identity, marriage and motherhood
3) Transitional period and Old age: menopause, emptiness syndrome, old age bereavement

Unit IV Women and Mental Health:
1) Models of normality and abnormality
2) Understanding the nature of common psychological problems of women: Mental health
3) Gender Bias in Diagnosis, Anxiety Disorders, Hysteria, Depression, stress disorders
4) Psychological Effect during Menarche, Menstruation and Mood, Pregnancy, Child Birth, Post partum depression after Motherhood and Menopause.

Unit V Feminist Psychological Intervention and Counseling :
1) Victims of Rape, Domestic violence, Trafficking and Kidnapping, Forced prostitution, Girl child labour, Girl child Sexual abuse
2) Gender Sensitization Training
3) Counselling skills, counselling for personal and professional balance and women victims
4) Feminist therapy and counselling: Women's sexuality, marriage
5) Premarital education, marriage, child raising and family life, Sex education
6) Planning for parenthood, parent, single parenthood, adoption
7) Rehabilitation
8) Constitutional Measure.

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Objectives:

The paper aims to introduce to the concept of entrepreneurship, promoting women to managerial activities, problems and challenges involved in the growth of women entrepreneurs in India as role models, Initiatives by the funding agencies to start up as entrepreneurs.

Course Outcome: Knowledge of supporting to start up as a self-entrepreneur with individual skills, motivates and sensitizes about the problems, challenges involved in it.

Unit I : Entrepreneurship: A Prologue
1) Concept, Characteristics, Distinction between Manager and Entrepreneur
2) Theories of Entrepreneurship: Maslow's Theory of Hierarchy of needs, Motivational Theories, Equity Model and Complimentary Contribution Model
3) Micro Entrepreneurship and Macro entrepreneurship as a career for women
4) Relationship between Entrepreneurship and Women Empowerment

Unit II : Women Entrepreneurship:
1) Concept, Growth and Rationale
2) Promoting factors for women entrepreneurship: Internal and External barriers
3) Motivation and Training for Women entrepreneurship
4) Initiatives for the development of Women

Unit III : Growth of Women Entrepreneurship in India:
1) Trends and Patterns of Women Entrepreneurship: Non-Stereotyping
2) Women Entrepreneurship Activities: Women in Rural Industrialization, Commercial Poultry, House hold industries
3) Problems in enterprise set-up and Management
4) Non-farm Biotechnology and Information Technology

Unit IV : State and Women Entrepreneurship:
1) New Economic Policy: Globalization, Liberalization and Privatization (LPG) and its impact on women.
2) Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP): Concept, strategies and components, agencies;
3) EDP for Women and its effectiveness: Micro-credit and Micro-finance for Women's Self employment opportunities
4) Institution, Schemes and funding agencies for Women Entrepreneurs: NIESBED, EDIT, SIDCO, NABARD, DIC, DRDA, WDC Banks, STEP, IAY, PMRY, KVIC, IMY, NORAD, DRIP, MUM, SGSY, SHG (Issues in different SHG models), Nationalised Banks, and Rural Banks, SSI, SISI (Small Service Institute), IIC - (Industrial Investment Corporation), DIC - (District Industries Centre), Income Generating Programme, IRDP

Unit V: NGOs and Women Entrepreneurship:
1) Functions, Importance, Formation of SHGs, Microfinance
2) Case-studies of Successful Women Entrepreneurs (Sudha Murthy, Lijjat Papad, Shahnaz Hussain, Kiran Majumdar Shah)

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The paper introduces student to the concept of NGO and its formation and management, significance of working as a voluntaries and management. Creating awareness about raising the issues of women and the social responsibility, the involvement of National and International NGO's for the benefit of women.

Course Outcome: Knowledge of supporting to start up as a self-entrepreneur by forming the NGO's working for the underprivileged people in the society.

Unit: 1 Introduction:
1) Concept of volunteerism, Welfare and development , functions
2) Approaches and Types of NGO's, Role of NGO's in community development
3) History of NGO's, NGO's and women development

Unit: 2 NGO's Establishment
1) Legal Frame work: Registration of NGO's : Trust, Society and voluntary Act,
2) Foreign Contributions and Regulation Act (FCRA
3) Income Tax Exemption (80-G, 12 – A, 35 AC) Statutory obligation (Rules and Regulation).
4) Resource Mobilization: methods and Techniques of Fund Raising
5) International, National and Local levels
6) Basics of Accounting
7) Budgeting.

Unit: 3 NGO's Managements
1) Programme Planning
2) Progamme documentation, Working with Stakeholders:(Government, Media and Private)
3) Corporate social Responsibility- Monitoring – Evaluation – SWOT Analysis, Project Management.

Unit: 4 NGO's India
1) Historical Perspective of NGO's, Social issues and NGO's: Gender, Health, Education, Poverty
2) Problems of NGO's : Finance, Management, Media, Social support, Politicization

Unit: 5 NGO's Working for Women: National and International
1) SEWA, Child Righs and YOU(CRY), LEPRA, Help Age India, SWAYAM, Vrindavan, AWAKE, Vidyaranya.
2) International: CARE, Women's Global Empowerment Fund, UNESCO, Amensty, Cure Violence.

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The paper explains the students about the crucial role of media in a public domain, how it depicts women in media and critically analysis the gender aspect in media and throws a light on the media ethics and laws.

Course Outcome: The reflection of media and its impact on women, in the society is the knowledge inculcated through this paper.

Unit 1: Introduction:
1) Meaning and Role of Media
2) Different Types of Mass Media and their characteristics; Print, Visual, Mass Media, Alternative media
3) Communication as a Process
4) Intra and Inter group Communication
5) Mass communication, Role of communication in information Technology

Unit II: Feminist Media Communication:
1) Communication and exchange, difference, voice, representation
2) Understanding femininity, subversion and trivializing of women's question
3) Women's magazines, advertisements, Television. Serials, Newspapers
4) Women's movement and the feminist media: A view for better representation
5) Indecent representation of women's Act.

Unit III: Portrayal of Women in Mass Media:
1) Print Media: Newspapers and Magazines
2) Audio-Visual Media: Radio, TV, Films, Songs, Advertisements
3) Images of women in the Media: Body Consciousness
4) Alternate Media: Folk Art, Street Play, Theatre
5) Critical Analysis of Films: Lajja, Matrubhoomi, Water and Fire

Unit IV: Media and Empowerment of Women:
1) Alternate Efforts in Print, Running Magazines
2) Alternate Literature, Community Radio, Participatory Video
3) Creating Alternate Space within existing Media and New initiatives in Media
4) Print Electronic and Cinema
5) Women's Participation in Censor Board
6) Project to make a film on Women, Reviewing Films

Unit V: Media Ethics, Law and Gender:
1) Press Council of India
2) Advertising Standards Council of India
3) The Broadcasting Bill, 2006-10-27 Law of Obscenity
4) Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995

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PAPER 4.6: Research Project and Dissertation

Objectives:

The paper focuses on research, the students are initiated by the specific titles or topics related to women. The students learn to do the research, full hand field experience, acquires the knowledge of reporting and documentation and so forth.

Course Outcome: The knowledge gained in the field of reporting, documenting and more than anything the gender sensitization is the outcome of each and every Women's Studies research involves.