Diamond Harbour Women's University
Department of Women's Studies
Post Graduate CBCS Course in Women's Studies
Session 2021-2023

Diamond Harbour Women's University
Master of Arts (Women's Studies)
Post Gruduate CBCS Course in Women's Studies

Duration: Two years (4 Semesters)

Vision:

The syllabus is framed with the vision to familiarise students with the discipline of women's studies, which involve not only the historical dimensions of this field of study, but also its political and socio-cultural antecedents. The idea is to explore and further a deeper understanding

 of the issues that concern women, and the various contexts which have helped these ideas to crystallize. Such an understanding will help students to gain a conceptual clarity on this subject.

Objectives:

1. To help students to gather specialised understanding of the discipline.
2. To help students understand the emerging dimensions within the field of women's studies.
3. To equip students to utilise the knowledge in furthering their careers.
4. To help students understand the social, economic, political, intellectual or cultural contributions of women.
5. To examine the similarities and differences among women within and across cultures and at different historical moments.
6. To imbibe confidence in them to consider themselves as an indispensable part of thesociety.
7. To develop an attitude of help and support to the other women of the society to take equality position as a part of the society

About the Programme:

1. Aggregate Marks of the M.A. programme = 1050 marks divided into 4 semesters.
2. Each semester will comprise 5 courses of 50 marks each.
3. Each course of 50 marks will be of 5-credits, with 60% for final assessment and 40% for internal assessment (which will include presentations, topic-specific assignments and mid-term tests etc. as a part of continuous evaluation, maintaining UGC Norms and API stipulations for PBAS) [as per UGC Norms, 1 credit = 10 lecture-hours).
4. In most departments, 3-4 optional courses have been cross-listed, providing students with a wider set of choices, as well as encouraging interdisciplinary learning.
5. Each M.A. programme has 1-2 core courses on research methodology too.

Future of Women's Studies:

Women Studies have become a core discipline in the present- day University education. As an academic discipline, the subject became popular day by day, because the women s ` issues became priority areas

of operation in the modern socio-cultural, political and also from policy intervention point of view. Because the subject itself has successfully imbibed interest among the students and thereby students from different discipline has developed interest on diversified women s` issues compiled in Women's` studies syllabi for higher education purposes. The increasing popularity of `Women s` Studies` as a discipline therefore enabled UGC to encourage to introduce Women s ` Studies and Research Centres to the Universities as well as to the Colleges so that the grey areas left on Women s` issues may be taken up to for the purpose of further Research on those issues and thereby help the students and the faculties of Women s` Studies to act as social reformers and to fight for the causes of the women in our society.

Semester-based Curriculum Structure

M.A. Semester I: July-December

Course Type	Course Code	Title of the Course	Lecture Hours per week	Teaching / Practical	Credit	Total Marks in the Course
CORE	WMS/1S/CC/ 101	Introducing Women's Studies: Concepts and Contexts	**4**	**1**	**5**	**50**
CORE	WMS/1S/ CC/ 102	Women's Movements in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries-I	**4**	**1**	**5**	**50**
CORE	WMS/1S/ CC/ 103	Women's Movements in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries-II	**4**	**1**	**5**	**50**
CORE	WMS/1S/ CC/ 104	Cultural Constructions of Gender	**4**	**1**	**5**	**50**

CORE	WMS/1S/ CC /105	Women and Society Interaction	4	1	5	50
SEMESTER I: TOTAL			**20**	**5**	**25**	**250**

In each course of each semester the candidates have to appear for 40 marks Semester exam and 10 marks of Internal assessment.

Semester I- Total Marks- 250
        Total Credit Points- 25

M.A. Semester II: January-June

Course Type	Course Code	Title of the Course	Lecture Hours per week	Teaching / Practical	Credit	Total Marks in the Course
CORE	WMS/2S/ CC/ 201	Feminism : Theories and Issues I	4	1	5	50
CORE	WMS/2S/ CC/ 202	Feminism : Theories and Issues II	4	1	5	50
CORE	WMS/2S/ CC/ 203	Gender, Society and Development	4	1	5	50
CORE	WMS/2S/ CC/ 204	Research Methodology-I	4	1	5	50
CORE	WMS/2S/ CC/ 205	Family, Community and State	4	1	5	50
SEMESTER II: TOTAL			**20**	**5**	**25**	**250**

Semester 2: Total Marks- 250
Total Credit Points- 25

M.A. Semester III: July- December

Course Type	Course Code	Title of the Course	Lecture Hours per week	Teaching / Practical	Credit	Total Marks in the Course
CORE	WMS/3S/ CC/ 301	Gender, Law and Violence	4	1	5	50
CORE	WMS/3S/ CC/ 302	Research Methodology-II	4	1	5	50
CORE ELECTIVE	WMS/3S/ CE/ 303A	Women and Work	4	1	5	50
CORE ELECTIVE	WMS/3S/ CE/ 303 B	Language, Texts and Representations in Bangla	4	1	5	50
CORE ELECTIVE	WMS/3S/ CE/ 304 A	Environment and Ecology				
CORE ELECTIVE	WMS/3S/ CE/ 304B	Education Employment and Empowerment				
OPTIONAL ELECTIVE	WMS/3S/ OE/ 305 A	Women and Work	4	1	5	50
OPTIONAL ELECTIVE	WMS/3S/ OE/ 305 B	Language, Texts and Representations in Bangla	4	1	5	50
OPTIONAL ELECTIVE	WMS/3S/ OE/ 306A Env	Environment and Ecology				
OPTIONAL ELECTIVE	WMS/3S/ OE/ 306B	Education ,Employment and Empowerment				
SEMESTER III: TOTAL			24	6	30	300

Semester 3 : Total Marks 300
Total Credit Points- 30
Note: **The students reading WMS as CC have to select two CE courses out of four courses.**
The students from other departments have to select two OE courses out of four courses.

M.A. Semester IV: January- June

Course Type	Course Code	Title of the Course	Lecture Hours per week	Teaching / Practical	Credit	Total Marks in the Course
CORE	WMS/4S/ CC/ 401	Gender, Media and Representations	4	1	5	50
CORE	WMS/4S/ CC/ 402	Science, Technology and Gender	4	1	5	50
CORE	WMS/4S/ CC/ 403	Women and Health	4	1	5	50
CORE ELECTIVE	WMS/4S/ CE/ 404A	Gender, Law and State	4	1	5	50
CORE ELECTIVE	WMS/4S/ CE/ 404B	Gender and Governance				
Dissertation	WMS/4S/ CC/ 405 DISS	Dissertation on Women's Studies	4	1	5	50
SEMESTER IV: TOTAL			20	5	25	250

Semester 4 : Total Marks- 250
Total Credit Points- 25
Note: **The students reading WMS as CC have to select one CE course out of two courses.**

Total Marks: 1050

Total Credit: 105

Introducing Women's Studies: Concepts and Contexts
WMS/1S/ CC/ 101

The course seeks to introduce some basic concepts in Women's Studies, to understand how these concepts have emerged and developed for the deeper understanding of the subjects, their limitations and possibilities. The final aim is to equip students to use the contextual understanding of concepts in the practical field.

To link women's movements and Women's Studies and to understand how they are deployed in gender studies. This is very important because many of the concepts that will be discussed in this course will also include those used in our everyday life. The last few decades, we have seen concerted and very rich interrogation and rethinking of key concepts used in social sciences. The course would seek to introduce the concepts and trace their development in the modern era.

1. Women's Studies and Women's Movements: Mapping Journeys

1.1 Understanding the relationship between state, women's movements and women's studies
1.2 Understanding the relationship between state, women's movements and women's studies
1.3 Legacies, perspectives and challenges

2. Gender and Sexuality

2.1 Constructing normative sexuality
2.2 Femininities and masculinities
2.3 Intersectionality

3. Separation of Spheres

3.1 Understanding Women's Studies as an Academic Discipline (Domesticity and domestic labour)
3.2 Sexual division of labour

4. Exercises

Using Concepts through analysis of archival material, films, literary texts, advertisements, news paper clippings, comic books or field work students may be encouraged to narrate the above mentioned concepts in the practical field.

Essential Readings

- Agnihotri, Indu and Vina Mazumdar, "Changing Terms of Political Discourse: Women'sMovement in India, 1970s-1990s", *Economic and Political Weekly*, 30(29), July 22, 1995, 1869-1878.
- Bhasin, Kamala, *Understanding Gender*, Zubaan, New Delhi,2000.
- Chakravarti, Uma, *Gendering Caste*, Stree, Kolkata, 2003, pp.81-92.
- Datta Bisakha (ed), *And Who Will Make the Chapatis? A Study of All-Women Panchayatsin Maharashtra,* Stree, Kolkata,20001
- Desai, Neera, Vina Mazumdar and Kumudini Bhansali, From Women's Education toWomen's Studies: The long struggle for Legitimacy in Devaki Jain and Pam Rajput, (eds.),*Narratives From the Women's Studies Family*,Sage, New Delhi, pp44-77.

- Geetha, V., *Gender*, Stree, Kolkata, 2002, pp 38-51.
- Hansen, Kathryn, "The Virangana In North Indian History: Myth and PopularCulture", *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol XXIII, No. 18, 1988, pp WS 25-34.

- John, Mary E., Introduction in *Women's Studies in India : A Reader,* Penguin, NewDelhi,2008.
- Lerner, Gerda, *Creation of Patriarchy,* Oxford University Press, London,1986.
- Menon, Nivedita, Introduction*, Sexualities: Issues in Contemporary Indian Feminism,*Women Unlimited, New Delhi,2007.
- Nongbri, Tiplut, "Khasi Women and Matriliny: Transformations in Gender Relations", *Gender Technology and Development*, 4, 3, 2000, pp 359-395.

- Ortner, Sherry, 'The Problem of "Women" as an Analytic Category' in *Making Gender*,Beacon Press, Boston,1996.

Women in Transition: 19th, 20th and 21st Centuries

WMS/1S/ CC /102

The course will look into different phases of transition in women's lives through the analysis of domestic system which is one of the crucial factors to determine the position and mobility of women in society. This course also aims to show the transition of women from various prejudices imposed on them to the development of science and technology and how it enlightens their lives. It also aims to focus the role of middle- class women in public- how they came out of the veil and started interrogating the society to expand their role in public spheres. The refashioning of the society includes interrogating both men and women's role, otherwise the bias attitude to women will continue to go on. The course aims to teach students the working -class women's movements to show their struggle to include themselves into the dominant discourseand how they struggle to break the male bastion which has crippled their participation in the work force.

From social movements to the development of science and technology to industrialization to women's participation in the work force and the forming of women's trade unions- all these follow a sequential pattern.So this course shows the gradual progression of women's participation in the workforce from the 19th centuryto the present times, thus showing their transition.

1. The Transition Question

1.1 Enlightenment, Science and Modernity. Refashioning patriarchy. The rights of man and the women's question.

1.2 The Domestic System: Women, Work and Family

1.3 Religion and the Role of Women; Medicine, Midwifery and Witch-Killings.

2. Claiming Rights, Becoming Citizens

2.1 Modernity, Education and Social Reform. (Sati, Banning Child Marriage, Ban on the Restrictions of Widows)

2.2 Middle class women in the Public: Social Work and Social Movements.

3. Working-class Women's Movements

3.1 Industrialization and Women's Work

3.2 Socialist Feminists and the Struggles of Women Workers

3.3 Women and Trade Unions

Essential Readings:

- Banerjee, Nirmala, "Working Women in Colonial Bengal: Modernization and Marginalization", in Kumkum Sangari and Sudesh Vaid, (eds). *Recasting Women,* Kali forWomen, New Delhi, 1989,269-301.
- Banner, Lois, *Women in Modern America: A Brief History*, Harcourt, New York,1974,(New edition1995).
- Barlow, Tani, *The Question of Women in Chinese Feminism*, Duke University Press,Durham,2004.
- Beall, Jo, "Women under Indenture in colonial Natal 1860-1911", in C. Clarke, C. Peachand S. Vertovek (eds.) *South Asians Overseas: Migration and Ethnicity*, Cambridge UniversityPress, Cambridge,1990.
- Chatterjee, Indrani, *Gender, Slavery and Law in Colonial India*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi,1999.
- Choudhury, Maitrayee, *Feminism in India*, Zed Books, London,2004.
- Cooper, Adrienne, *Sharecropping and Sharecroppers' Struggle in Bengal1930-1950*,
K.P. Bagchi, Calcutta, 1988.
- Croll, Elisabeth, *Socialism and Feminism in China*, Routledge and K. Paul, London,1978.
- Davies, Angela Y. *Women, Race and Class*, The Women's Press Limited, London,1981.

- Engels, Friedrich, *The Origin of the Family, Private Property and the State*, 1884.For Online Version: Marx/Engels Internet Archive (marxists.org) 1993,1999, 2000.
- Enloe, Cynthia, *Bananas, Beaches and Bases: Making Feminist Sense ofInternational Politics*, University of California Press, Berkeley,1989.
- Fanon, Franz, *Black Skin, White Masks*, Grove, New York, 1967 [Paris,1952].
- Forbes, Geraldine, *Women in Modern India*, Cambridge University Press,1999.

Women and Political Discourse

WMS/1S/ CC/ 103

This course has been envisaged as a follow on second course to that of Women's Movements I. This course will take as its point of departure the rise of fascism and World War II. In certain accounts of women's movements, there is a simple reference to 'waves' or 'phases' as though movements have a natural ebb and flow. In this course, such an approach is not followed.
Rather it will be seen how history shapes and is in turn shaped by women's issues.

This course will contextualise common references to the 'second wave' women's movements worldwide, with the 1960s and 70s, sometimes called the 'long sixties' – the effects of third world politics in the context of the Cold War, the rise of a new left, of civil rights for blacks in the US, calls for 'total revolution' and so on. This is the context for thinking about 'the space within the struggle' as Ilina Sen's well known title has captured a new moment of politicization in India during this period and its effects on women.

1. Era of Political Discourse

1.1 USA after World War II –Retreat?
1.2 The Long Sixties
1.3 Re-politicisation through Civil Rights/ New Left / Anti-Vietnam war
1.4 Nehruvian Crisis and New Social Movement
1.5 "The Space Within the Struggle"

2. Challenging Women Through Movements

2.1 Non-normative Sexuality Movements
2.2 Dalit Women's Movement
2.3 Black Women's Movement with the reading of the text of The Colour Purple by Alice Walker
2.4 Movements OF Women in Disability

3. Nationalism and Women's Question

3.1 Women and Nationalism- Indian Context
3.2 Militant Nationalism- Placing Women
3. 3 Women in Maoist Movement, Kashmir Issue and North-East Movements

4.Institutionalization and Politics

4.1 International Bodies – UN, and others
4.2 NGO isation and 'Professional Feminism'
4.3 The UN Year for Women and Towards Equality Report

Essential Readings:

- Davis, Angela, *Women, Race and Class,* Navayana Publishing, New Delhi,2013.
- Echols, Alice, *Daring to be Bad,* University of Minnesota Press, Minnesota,1989.
- John, Mary E., *Women's Studies in India: A Reader,* Penguin, New Delhi,2008.
- Kumar, Radha , *A History of Doing,* Kali for Women, New Delhi,1997.
- Menon, Nivedita (ed.), *Gender and Politics*, Oxford University Press, Delhi,1999.
- Menon, Ritu and Kamla Bhasin, *Borders and Boundaries,* Kali for Women, New Delhi, 2007.
- Mohanty, Chandra and Alexander, M.J., *Genealogies of Struggle,* Routledge, London, 1997.
- Sangari, Kumkum and Sudesh Vaid (eds.), *Recasting Women: Essays on ColonialIndia,* Kali for Women, New Delhi, 1990.
- Sen, Ilina, *The Space Within the Struggle*, Kali for Women, New Delhi,1990.

Specifying Women in History and CultureWMS/1S/ CC/ 104

This course will revisit the discourses on 'woman-as-culture' and/or as 'repository and emblematic of culture' to contest or confirm cultural constructions of gender and to make gender visible and alternative perspective(s) possible. Interweaving history, sociology, anthropology and cultural studies, this course will also address the existing discourses on woman and culture. Surveying a range of popular culture forms, or focusing on any one audio-visual medium (e.g., film, television, music) the course will deploy theories and methods from gender and women's studies to understand role of culture in shaping gender identity and do research on gender in the context of culture.

1. History and Culture

1.1Education, Culture and the New Woman

1.2. Revival of Culture and Culture

Revisited

1.3.Women in/as Culture with reference to the visual and performing arts

2. The New Nation and Its Culture: Post-Colonialism and Hybridity

2.1 Diaspora and Hybridity- Changing Ways of Representation

2.2.Women and the Contemporary Challenge

2.3Changing Women- 21st Century Scenario

3. Women and Media

3.1 Representing Women in the New Media (TV, Advertisement, soap operas and reality shows)
3. 2 Reification, Exoticisation and Commodification
3. 3 Performing Resistance – Feminist Art Making

Essential Readings :

- Appadurai, Arjun, *Modernity at Large: Cultural Dimensions of Globalization*, University of Minnesota Press,1996.
- Banerjee, Sumanta, *The Parlour and the Street, Elite and Popular Culture in Nineteenth Century Calcutta*, Seagull Books, Kolkata,1989.
- Banerjee, Sumanta, *Unish Shataker Kolkata O Sarswatir Itar Santan*, Anustup, Kolkata, 2008.
- Bhaba, Homi, *Location of Culture*, Routledge, London,1994.
- Bial, Henry, *Performance Studies Reader*, Routledge, New York,2002.
- Chatterjee, Partha, *The Nation and its fragments*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1995.
- Chatterjee, Partha, Kar, Bodhisattva and Guha-Thakurta, Tapati, (eds,) *New Cultural Histories of India*: *Materiality and Practices*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi2014.
- De, Esha Neogi, *Empire, Media and the Autonomous Women*, Oxford University Press,New Delhi,2011.
- Ghosh,Anindita, *Behind the Veil, Resistance, Women and Everyday South Asia,* Palgrave Macmillan, 2008.
- Jana, Naresh Chandra and Manu and Sanyal, Kamal Kumar, (eds.), *Atmakatha*, 1,2, Ananya Prakashan, Calcutta,1982.
- Meduri, Avanthi, 'Temple Stage as Historical Allegory: Rukmini Devi as Dancer- Historian' in Peterson, Indira and Soneji, Devesh (eds.) *Performing Pasts: Reinventing theArtsinSouthIndia*,Oxford University Press,New Delhi,2008, pp.133-164.
- Niranjana, Tejaswini, "Why Culture Matters: the Changing Language of Feminist Politics in India",*www.academia.edu/1831025/Why_Culture_Matters*.
- Niranjana, Tejaswini, P Sudhir and Vivek Dhareswar (eds.), *Interrogating Modernity: Culture and Colonialism in India*, South Asia Books, 1993.
- Rege, Sharmila, *Writing Caste, Writing Gender*, Zubaan, New Delhi, 2006.
- Sangari, Kumkum and Sudesh Vaid (eds.), *Recasting Women; Essays in Colonial India,*
- Kali for Women, New Delhi, 1989.
- Sarkar, Tanika, 'A Book of Her Own. A Life of Her Own: Autobiography of a Nineteenth-Century Woman', *History Workshop,* No. 36, Colonial and Post-Colonial History (Autumn, 1993), pp.35-65.
- Sarkar, Sumit and Sarkar, Tanika, *Women and Social Reform in Modern India*: *A Reader,* Permanents Black, New Delhi,2010.
- Sen, Simonti, *They Dared: Essays in Honour of Pritilata Waddedar*, Gungcheel, Kolkata, 2010.
- Singh, Balmiki Prasad, *India's Culture: The State, the Arts and Beyond*, Oxford, New Delhi,2009.
- Subramanian, Lakshmi, *New Mansions for Music: Performance, Pedagogy and Criticism,* Orient Longmans, Delhi,2008.
- Uberoi, Patricia, *Freedom and Destiny, Gender, Family and Popular Culture in India*, OUP,2006.

Women and Society
 Interactions: Indian Context

WMS/1S/ CC /105

   The course tries to focus on Women`s interaction with the society as a separate socio-cultural agenda different from the other .From the time of Manu, the women had been identified as a
separate social being . Kautilya in his Arthasastra entailed a special emphasis on the code of conduct of the women during the time .Later on from traditionalist lenses and understanding, women were visualized as a separate social entity in the same manner as that of caste, creed, culture and the religious group, thus Ambedkar in making the constitution of India demanded reservation for women too. In the present unit, we have made an effort to correlate women and society and the one interacting with the other as a separate social entity by emphasizing the terms like Gender, Sex and Patriarchy as the most heated topics under women society interaction
.Since the concept caste, class, culture, religion views the problems of women separately, her interaction with the society as a woman and as a class by itself has been visualized as a problem that need to be attended as a matter needs double attention. To keep pace with the existing social taboo that crop up from the society , the attempt has been made in the chapter two correlate the concept responsible for the creation of Public Private dichotomy by placing Femininities and Masculinities as the two separate entity that deviate the society into two .In the traditional agrarian society ,the women`s indispensible role as an agricultural labourer class not only establishes the indignity of women in the society, her role in the movement associated with land and labour establishes her significant position in the society. The third chapter emphasized the history of women`s participation in the protest movement, struggle and the resistance of women to the different country situation has been highlighted. It will always be wrong to look into women`s issues from the negative point of view ,the women all over the world are famous for snatching out their rights which they deserve but were ignored, the chapter four bears the history of the rights being achieved by women by their own effort 5 and 6 bear the history of achievements of women in acquiring their rights which were considered by them as their own .

1. Concept and theories of Gender in India.

1.1 Sex and Patriarchy Family
1.2 Marriage, Motherhood, Widowhood
1.3 Caste, Class, Culture, Religion and Social System

2. Women, Land and Labour

2.1 Transformation in Agrarian Societies. Women in Peasant Movements in the Indian Context
2.2 Women, Migration and Family. Protest Campaigns in the Indian Context
2.3 Struggles over Resources. Women in Resistance

3   The Personal is Political

3.1 3.1 Campaigns Against Violence
3.2 3.2 Abortion Rights, Health and New Definition

4 Religion, Community and Women's Movements

    4.1 4.1 The rights of Hindu and Muslim women in India - The Shah Bano Case
    4.2 4.2 Personal Laws and the Uniform Civil Code Debate in India
    4.3 Islam and Feminism in India

Essential Reading

- Beall, Jo, "Women under Indenture in colonial Natal 1860-1911", in C. Clarke, C. Peachand S. Vertovek (eds.) *South Asians Overseas: Migration and Ethnicity*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge,1990
- Barlow, Tani, *The Question of Women in Chinese Feminism*, Duke University Press, Durham, 2004.
- Croll, Elisabeth, *Socialism and Feminism in China*, Routledge and K. Paul, London, 1978.
- Dhanda Meena (edt) Reservation for Women A Collection from Women Unlimited(an associate of Kali for women) India 2008
- Essays of Freedman ; Estelle B. : Feminism Sexuality and Politics. University ofNorth Carolina Press ; Chapel Hill.2006.
- Haughton; Jonathan and Sudhir,R. Khandkar : Handboook on Poverty+ Inequility Rawat Publication; New Delhi 2010.
- John ,E Mary (Ed) Women` Studies in India ; A Reader. Penguin Books . New Delhi2008.
- Mohanty, Chandra and Alexander, M.J., *Genealogies of Struggle,* Routledge, London,1997.
- Murthy,M.Linga et el ; Towards Gender Equality India`s Experience Serial Publication , New Delhi .India2007.
- Pamelas Paxton asnd Maline M, Huges ; Women Politics and Power ;a Global Perspective Pine Forge Press;2007.
- Robinson, Victoria and Daina Richardson (ed) Introducing Women`s Studies Macmillan .U.K. 1993.
- Roces Mina and Louise Edwards (edt) Womens ` Movements in Asia. Feminismand Transitional Activism. Routledge USA 2010.
- Swaminathan .Padmini (Ed) Women and Work . Readings on the Economy, Polity and Society .Essays for Economic and Political Weekly.Orient Blackswan Pvt .Ltd 2012 .

Feminism: Theories and Issues I
WMS/2S/ CC /201

This core course seeks to look at the wide range of ways in which the term feminism has been used and at various major modern political and social philosophies which articulate theories and strategies of women's rights and equality or which question equality to emphasize difference. An introductory discussion will be required on what is meant by theory be dealt with simply within the narrative of the movements.

In this course a historical perspective will be provided for feminist thinking in Europe and North America, as well as from India, providing a glimpse of the varied ways in which women have sought to create spaces for themselves. Such discussion highlights why a separate course is necessary on theories and concepts of feminism, and why texts like Mary Wollstonecraft's *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman* cannot be seen as a key text of feminist thought due to certain political and theoretical reasons. Also ideas like woman as universal category, heteronormativity, sex and gender will be at times challenged and critically examined from theoretical perspective. Looking at the twentieth century feminist thought sexuality, patriarchy and critical theoretical paradigm introduced by pioneering feminist thinkers will be discussed in this course.

1. Historical Perspectives:

1.1 Voices from the Past: India – Mahadevi Akka, Mirabai, Rassundari Devi, Tarabai Shinde, Pandita Ramabai, Begum Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain
1.2 Voices from the past: West-- Mary Astel, Bluestockings
1.3 A Vindication of the Rights of Woman
1.4 John Stuart Mill and Harriet Taylor
1.5 Feminism and Suffragism
1.6 Utopian Socialists and Women's Rights

2. Woman as a Category:

2.1 Woman as a Universal?
2.2 Being a Woman/Becoming a Woman
2.3 Sex and Gender
2.4 Challenging Binaries and Hetero-normativity

3. Twentieth Century Feminisms
3.1 Simone de Beauvoir –Sexuality and Existentialist Feminism

3.2 Liberal Feminism in the USA and Europe – Conceptual Issues

3.3 The Theory of Patriarchy – Origins and Early Formulations

3.4 Patriarchy, Radical Feminism and its later Ramifications with Reference to Kate Millett's Sexual Politics

Essential Readings:

- Adams, Rachel and Sarvan, David (eds), *The Masculinity Studies Reader*, Wiley Blackwell, Malden,2002.
- Bannerji, Himani, *Thinking Through: Essays in Marxism, Feminism and Anti-Racism*, Women's Press, California,1995.
- Bannerji, Himani, *Inventing Subjects: Studies in Hegemony, Patriarchy and Colonialism,* Anthem Press, London, 2001.
- Beauvoir, Simone de, *The Second Sex*, Vintage, New York,1989.
- Blumenfeld, David and Bell, Linda (eds), *Racism and Sexism: Differences and Connections,* Rowman and Littlefield, New York City,1995.
- Bose, Brinda, *Translating Desire: The Politics of Gender and Culture in India,* Katha,New Delhi,2002.
- Butler, Judith and Scott, Joan W. (Eds.), *Feminists Theorize the Political,* Routledge New York,1992.
- Moitra, Shefali, Feminist Thought. Androcentrism, Communication and Objectivity, Munshiram Manoharlal, Delhi, 2002.
- Tong, Rosemary, *Feminist Thought*, Westview, PA,2009

Feminism: Theories and Issues II
WMS/2S/ CC /202

The rise of Second Wave feminism originally seemed to present a simple three-way classification—liberal feminism, radical feminism and socialist feminism. However, black feminism, Afro-Asian feminisms, all challenged the monolithic assumption of universal sisterhood defined from a Eurocentric vantage point. Thus, both the original impulses and the critical positions need to be examined. This necessitates an understanding of the concept of intersectionality. Such discussion highlights limitations of terms like global sisterhood and shapes theoretical understanding around politics of race, caste and black feminism. Feminist discussion around body and psyche, as a post structuralist theoretical stance critically looks at sex/gender, discusses politics of performitivity and cites interaction of gender, power and self.

A significant section of the readings focuses on concerns raised in feminist movement in India. Keeping in mind globalization and rapid in formalization of work the issue of women's work and labour must be contextualized in terms of feminization of labour and the debate around proper wage as women's labour remain unrecognized and unpaid. The issues of women's rights and gender politics have now entered into the discourse of secular nation state which shapes the voices around women's issues in certain ways. Thereby women's inclusion in the governanceand interactional dynamics of state and gender politics throws light on the context of feminist movement in recent times.

1. **Globalisation, Informalisation and Feminisation of labour in India: Contemporary Debates.**

   1.1 Globalisation and Women'sWork

   1.2 Feminisation of Labour.

2. **Theorizing Patriarchy, Feminist Theories**

   2.1 Liberal, Radical, Socialist,
   2.2 Black, Post-Modernist.
   2.3 Gender and the Family
   2.4. Women and Work
   2.5The State and Gender Politics: Governance and the inclusion of Women

3. **Body, Psyche, Power**

   3.1 Psychoanalytic and Post-Structuralist Interventions – Sigmund Freud, Jacques Lacan, Hélène Cixous, Luce Irigaray.
   3.2 Power, Gender and Self – Michel Foucault.
   3.3 Politics of Performativity? –Judith Butler.
   3.4 Politics of the Body –may include texts from John Maxwell Coetzee, Disgrace, Mahasweta Devi, Draupadi or selected regional language stories.

4. **Universalism and Particularism**

4.1 Black Feminism
4.2 How Global is Sisterhood?
4.3 The Politics of Race-Caste
4.4 Woman and Nation

5. Queer Theory, Desire and Masculinity Studies

5.1 Queer Theory
5.2 Constructs and Desire
5.3 Masculinities and Femininities

Essential Readings:

- Butler, Judith, "Bodies and Power Revisited", in Taylor, Dianna and Vintges, Karen (Eds.),*Feminism and the Final Foucault*,University of Illinois,Michigan,2004.
- Moitra, Shefali, *Feminist Thought. Androcentrism, Communication and Objectivity,* Munshiram Manoharlal, Delhi, 2002.

- Chowdhury, Indira, *The Frail Hero and Virile History: Gender and the Politics of Culture in Colonial Bengal*, Oxford University Press, Delhi,2001.
- Cixous, Hélène, "The Laugh of the Medusa", *Signs*, 1(4) (Summer), 1976, pp.875-893.
- Daly, Mary, *Gyn/Ecology: The Metaethics of Radical Feminism,* Beacon Press, Boston,1980.
- Davis, Angela Y., *Women, Race and Class,* Random House, New York,1983.
- Donovan, Josephine, *Feminist Theory: The Intellectual Traditions of American Feminism,* Bloomsbury Academic, London,2000.
- Eisenstein, Zillah R., *Capitalist Patriarchy and the Case for Socialist Feminism,* Monthly Review Press, New York and London,1979.
- Fisher, Kate, Toulalan, Sarah (Eds), *Bodies, Sex and Desire from the Renaissance to the Present*, Palgrave Macmillan, London and Basingstoke,2011.

- Freud, Sigmund, 'Female Sexuality' in *Sexuality and the Psychology of Love*, Touchstone, New York,1997.
- Garner, Les, *Stepping Stones to Women's Liberty: Feminist Ideas in the Women's Suffrage*, Associated University Presses, New Jersey,1984.
- Geetha, V. and Rajadurai, S. V. *Towards a Non-Brahmin Millennium*, Popular Prakashan, New Delhi1998.
- Haraway, Donna, "Situated Knowledges: The Science Question in Feminism and the Privilege of Partial Perspective", *Feminist Studies*, 14 (3) (Autumn), 1988, pp.575-599.
- Harding, Sandra G., *The Feminist Standpoint Theory Reader: Intellectual and Political Controversies*, Psychology Press, New York,2004.
- Hartmann, Heidi, *"*The Unhappy Marriage of Marxism and Feminism: Towards a More Progressive Union", in Sargent, Lydia, *Women and Revolution: A Discussion of the Unhappy Marriage of Marxism and Feminism*, Pluto Press, London,1981.
- Humm, Maggie (Ed.), *Feminisms: A Reader,* Harvester Wheatsheaf, New York,1992.
- Irigaray, Luce, "When Our Lips Speak Together", in Price, Janet, Shildrick, Margrit(eds.), *Feminist Theory and the Body: A Reader,* Routledge, New York,1999.

- Lemelle, Anthony Jr., *Black Masculinity and Sexual Politics*, Routledge, New York,2009.
- Lewis, Reina and Mills, Sara, *Feminist Postcolonial Theory: A Reader,* Routledge, NewYork and London,2003.
- Mahmood, Saba, "Feminism, Democracy, and Empire: Islam and the War of Terror", in Scott, Joan W. (ed.), *Women Studies on the Edge*, Duke University Press, Durham,2008.
- Mandell, Nancy (Ed.), *Feminist Issues: Race, Class and Sexuality,* York UniversityPress, Toronto,2001.

- Spivak, Gayatri Chakraborty. "Feminism and Critical Theory".

- Mohanty, Chandra Talpade. Feminism Without Borders: Decolonizing Theory, Practising Solidarity, New Delhi: Zuban, 2005.

- Aldama, Louis Frederick. The Routledge Companion to Gender and Sexuality in Comic Books Studies. Routledge, 2020.

Gender, Society and Development

WMS/2S/ CC/ 203

The course on Gender, Society and Development will trace how the discourse on development has been challenged by feminists from the Third World countries as well as advanced capitalist countries. The claims of the standard (Western) models of development situated in a discourse of modernity faced serious challenge through the experiences of post colonial societies as well as feminist reckonings ranging from the liberal to the socialist and especially Third World Feminisms. The course gives an overview of such scholarship.

The course also looks at the principal concerns of gender, society and development in India, such as the concepts, policies and debates centering on policies and planning, education and employment. A gendering of these issues involves not only consideration of gendered outcomes but also a reworking of concepts of development. Thus the course highlights offers a gendered reading of concepts, categories and outcomes of development that have led to disparate and unequal experiences for different sections of society, both globally and nationally.

1. Policy and Planning in Gender and Development

1.1 International Perspectives: Role of International Institutions; Beijing Platform for Action and Gender Mainstreaming; Millenium Development Goals.
1.2 National Perspectives: Overview of India's Planned Development and Policy Initiatives; Gender Budgeting.

2. Contemporary Indicators of Development

2.1 Development Indices in International and National Contexts: Purpose, Range and Sources of data. 2.2 Critical Appraisal of Selected Indices: Human Development Index; Gender related Development Indices; Multi-dimensional Poverty Index.
2.3 Debate on Formal and Informal Economy.

3. Education in India: Contemporary Trends and Issues

3.1 The 'Centrality of Education'.
3.2 Education Policy and Women
3.3 Educational Achievements and Constraints from a Gender Perspective

Essential Readings

- Banerjee, Nirmala, Sen, Samitan and Dhawan, Nandita (eds), *Mapping the Field: GenderRelations in Contemporary India: Readings in Gender Studies*, Vol. I, Stree and Jadavpur University, Kolkata,2011.

- Boserup, Ester, *Woman's Role in Economic Development*, George Allen and Unwin Ltd., London,1970.
- Dreze, Jean and Sen, Amartya, *An Uncertain Glory: India and its Contradictions*, AllenLane, London, 2013. Chapter5.
- Escobar, Arturo, *Encountering Development: The Making and Unmaking of the Third World*, Princeton University Press, Princeton,1995.
- Kabeer, Naila, *Reversed Realities: Gender Hierarchies in Development Thought*, Kalifor Women, New Delhi,1995.
- Mazumdar, Indrani, "Gender Dimensions in Employment Trends in India, 1993-94 to 2009-10", *Economic and Political Weekly*, 22 October,2011.
- Mehta, Lyla (ed.), *Displaced by Development: Confronting Marginalization and Gender Justice,* Sage, New Delhi,2009.
- Molyneux, Maxine and Shahra Razavi (eds*.), Gender Justice, Development and Rights*, Oxford University Press, Delhi,2002.
- National Sample Survey Organisation, Govt. of India. July 2004-June 2005. Report no.517 (NSS 61st Round): *Status of Education and Vocational Training in India2004-2005*. Chapter 3.
- Stiglitz, Joseph, *Globalization and its Discontents,* Penguin Books, New Delhi, 2003. Chapters: 1- 4.
- Swaminathan, Padmini (ed.), *Women and Work*, Orient Blackswan, New Delhi,2012.
- United Nations Development Programme, *Taking Actions: Achieving Gender Equality and Empowering Women: United Nations Millenium Development Project,*2005.
- UNDP, *Human Development Report* 1995,2010.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY- I WMS/2S/ CC/ 204

Research is an essential prerequisite of academic pursuit of any topic; it is to provide an objective and considered basis for justification of a stand-point on any disciplinary subject. As such, theory and research are not contrary to each other but complementary. Current theories are based on positions researched and accepted in the past, while current research aims to seek modifications in future theoretical positions. Though research can be theoretical or empirical, this course is concerned with methodologies used in empirical research. In both naturalas well as social science empirical research, several aspects are particularly noteworthy: commitment to the ethics and values of the discipline in framing the hypothesis, objectivity in pursuing the enquiry and meticulous attention to rigors of the selected methodology are important.Disciplined social science research has to guard against prejudging the issue, short-cuts in survey methods or value-loaded hypotheses.

This paper will sensitize students about the choices that are available while doing research. Second, the students will be aware of the ways in which research can be designed and basic understandings of different aspects in a research are thus introduced. Third, it aims at training students with the overall research process enabling them to understand the difference between research needed for academic pursuits and common-sense deliberations. Such skills will empower students of a training that will be relevant to research in other spheres.

1. Contextualizing Research

1.1 What is research: Relationship between Ontology, Epistemology, Methodology and Method, The Origin and Goal of Feminist Research and Feminist Research Methodology: Empowerment and Emancipation, Objectivity/Subjectivity, Role of Experience, Nature of relationships. Research in Women's Studies/Feminist Research in India.

1.2 Elementary Concepts of Research: Concepts, Variables, Hypothesis, Testing Hypothesis, Units of Analysis and Units of Observation, Reading a Research project: Reading any Research Project where Students can have a firsthand knowledge of using Concepts, Variables, Hypothesis etc.

1.3 How to do a Research: Nature of Answering a Researchable Question: Inductive and Deductive ways; Stages in Research: Thinking about an issue, Issues in choosing a researchable topic, Formulating a research problem, Review of Literature, Operationalizing Concepts, Framing a Hypothesis, Research Design, Collection of Data, Analysis and Interpretation of Data. Sources of Research Data: Earlier Researches in the Field, Archives, Personal and Official Documents; Linking past events with the Present.

1.4 Planning for a Research: Research Design and Research Process: Types of Designs: Causal Designs, Experimental Designs and Exploratory Designs; Links between Theory and Research

2. Framing Research

2.1 Sampling: Elementary Concepts: Universe, Sampling Frame, Methods and Types of Sampling: Probability Sampling and Non- Probability Sampling.

2.2 Measurement in Research: Importance of Measurement in research, Levels of Measurement: Nominal, Ordinal, Interval and Ratio.

2.3 Values and Ethics in Research: Objectivity and Ethical Neutrality in Positivist Research, Value-free Vs. Value-Laden Research; Values and Ethics in Feminist Research; Unobtrusive Measures in Research.

2.4. Interdisciplinarity in Feminist Research/Research in Women's Studies: Critique of Natural Science Research, Social Science Research and Research in Humanities, Borrowing and Sharing with other Disciplines.

EssentialReadings:

- BrymanA,*QuantityandQualityinSocialResearch*,Sage,London,1988.
- BrymanA,*SocialResearchMethods*,OxfordUniversityPress,Oxford,2009.
- HakimC,*ResearchDesigns:StrategiesandChoicesintheDesignofSocialResearch*, Routledge,London1987.
- HammersleyM.(ed),*SocialResearch:Philosophy,PoliticsandPractice*,Sage,London, 1993.
- ReinhartzS,*FeministMethodsinSocialResearch*,OxfordUniversityPress,Oxford,1 992.

The course will use the gender lens to focus on the intersections of family, community and state in the Indian context. The first unit will examine the family as a unit of society, its structure and forms. An important objective will be to help the students explore gender relations in family along the axes of caste, class and community. The second unit of the course will familiarize students with different forms of community and help them explore the historical shift from communities being a constitutive part of the Indian society to the communal identities of 'majority' and 'minority' communities in colonial times. This will form an important link between communalism and nationalism and will draw attention to the ways in which woman's question featured in the history of social reform in colonial India. The unit three of the course will focus on the paternalistic and patriarchal nature of the state and establish its link with the women's movement in independent India. While the state has responded to the demands of the women' movement regarding legal reform, it has not given up on its patriarchal nature as evident in various legal debates. The fourth unit discusses how women have to negotiate between patriarchal social norms and some legal rights of the democratic state as the state ideologically does not challenge patriarchal social norms. Given the patriarchal nature of society women suffer from several forms of discriminations and certain legal rights introduced for aiding women in special needs must be critically analyzed to understand women and law in Indian context.

1. Family
1.1 Family and its Institutionalization – Forms and Practices
1.2 Gender Socialization and Family
1.3 Feminist Critiques of Family
1.4 Neoliberal Family

2. Community
2.1 Forms of Community – Religious, Linguistic, Regional, Caste, Ethnic
2.2 'Minority' and 'Majority' Communities – Colonial History
2.3 Social Reform and the Woman's Question

3. Women and State
3.1 Ideologies of the State: Paternalistic and Patriarchal
3.2 Women's Movement and the State
3.3 Women, Law and Citizenship

4. Women and Law
4.1 Ideologies of the State
4.2 Women, Law and Citizenship – Legal Regulations and Social Norms
4.3 Legal Support to Women with Special Needs

Essential Readings

- Ahmed, Imtiaz, *Family, Kinship, and Marriage among Muslims in India*, South Asia Books, New Delhi,1976.
- Banerjee, Nirmala, "A Note on Women as Workers", in Banerjee, Nirmala, Sen, Samita, Dhawan, Nandita (eds), *Mapping the Field: Gender Relations in Contemporary India – Selected Readings* (Volume 1), Stree Publications, Kolkata,2011.
- Engels, Friedrich, *Origin of the Family, Private Property and State*, Penguin Classics,New Delhi,2010.
- Kannabiran, Kalpana and Menon, Ritu, *FromMathura to Manorama. Resisting Violence against Women in India,* Women Unlimited, New Delhi,1994.
- Kumar, Radha, *The History of Doing: An illustrated Account of Movements for Women's Rights and Feminism in India, 1800-1990*, Zubaan, New Delhi,1997.
- Mackinnon, Catherine, *Towards a Feminist Theory of the State*, Harvard UniversityPress, Cambridge,1989.
- Menon, Nivedita, "State/Gender/Community: Citizenship in ContemporaryIndia",
- *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol.33, No.5, pp. PE3-PE10, 1998.

- Mukhopadhyay, Maitrayee, *Legally Dispossessed: Gender, Identity, and the Processof Law*, Stree, Kolkata,1998.
- Parasher, Archana, *Women and Family Law Reform in India:* Uniform Civil Codeand Gender Equality, Sage, New Delhi,1992.
- eman, Carole, *The Sexual Contract*, Stanford University Press, Stanford,1988.
- Rajan, Rajeswari Sunder, "Women between Community and State: Some Implications ofthe Uniform Civil Code Debates in India", *Social Text,* 65, Vol. 18, No.4,2000.
- Sangari, Kumkum, "Politics of Diversity: Religious Communities and Multiple Patriarchies", EPW, Vol. 29, 30,1995.
- Sarkar, Sumit and Sarkar, Tanika, *Women and Social Reform in Modern India: AReader.* Indiana University Press, Bloomington, 2008.
- Sarkar, Tanika and Butalia, Urvasi, *Women and the Hindu Right*, Kali for Women, New Delhi,1995.
- Sen, Samita, Biswas, Ranjita, Dhawan, Nandita (eds), *Intimate Others: Marriage and Sexualities in India*, Stree Publications, Kolkata,2011.
- Shah, A.M., *The Family in India. Critical Essays*, Orient Longman, New Delhi,1998.
- Sunder Rajan, Rajeswari, *The Scandal of the State: Women, Law and Citizenship in Postcolonial India*, Duke University Press, Durham,2003
- Uberoi, Patricia ed., *Family, Kinship and Marriage in India*, OUP, Delhi,1993.
- Vaid, Sudesh and Sangari, Kumkum,(eds.) *Recasting Women: Essays in Indian Colonial History*, Rutgers University Press, New Jersey,1990.
- Zoya Hassan (Ed.), *Forging Identities: Gender, Communities and the State*, Kali for Women, New Delhi,1999

The course aims to look at how gender intersects with other inequalities to produce different categories of discriminations for women. In the context of violence against women it becomes important to understandstate responses against it; specially in the form of law making and shaping legal discourses surrounding gender and violence. Such discussion will also examine the trajectory of the law making process in India and its overall approach towards women.

Through careful reading of feminist theories on violence the course will analyze different forms of violence against women— state/ non-state violence and how violence can be analyzed at the intersection of caste, community, class. The legal discourse around as domestic violence, honour killing and violence having political motives like custodial violence and rape in conflict region tracing the continuities from the colonial period to contemporary times are to be understood. Thereby the issue of how law-making bodies have addressed these issues of violence will be understood in the post colonial discourse in the time of globalization, in the context of development from gendered perspective.

1. Gender and Violence – Feminist Perspectives

1.1 Violence from Sociological, Legal And Historical Perspective Public/Private Divide and Understanding Violence

1.2 Structural Inequalities and Violence – Racism, Classicism, Heterosexism, Sexism

1.3 Is Violence Gendered? Theories of Masculinity and Violence

2. State Violence on Women and Laws and Procedures

2.1 Custodial Violence and Rape—Laws

2.2 Violence including Rape in Conflict areas – Kashmir, North East India, Debate over the Armed Forces Special Powers Act.

3. Class, Caste, Communalism and Gender Violence

3.1 Partition Violence and Ethnic Cleansings

3.2 Communal Riots, Rape and Sexual Violence on Women: Colonial and Post-Independent India

3.3 Caste Violence and 'Honour' Killings – Reign of Khap Panchayats

3.4 Globalisation, Industrial Growth and Class-Gender Violence -- Development, Eviction

4. Domestic and Everyday Violence

4.1 Intimate Partner Violence

4.2 Domestic Violence – including Dowry

4.3 Marital Rape, Sexual Assault/Harassment

5. Law, State and Gender

5.1 Creation of a Colonial Law – the Penal Code and the Personal Laws

5.2 Social Reforms and Law

5.3 Judiciary and Mechanisms/Institutions of Dispute Resolutions

5.4 Feminist Jurisprudence, Women's Rights and Law Reform.

Essential Reading:

- Acker, Joan, "Gender, Capitalism and Globalization", Critical Sociology, 30 (1), 2004, pp. 17−41.

- Agnes, Flavia, "Protecting Women Against Violence? Review of a Decade of Legislation,1980-89", Economic and Political Weekly, 27 (17), 1992, pp. 19-21,24-33.

- Agnes, Flavia, Law and Gender Inequality: The Politics of Women's Rights in India, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1999.

- Agnes, Flavia, Feminist Jurisprudence: Contemporary Concerns, Majlis, Mumbai, 2003.

- Aloysius, Irudayam S. J., Mangubhai, Jayshree P., Lee, Joel G., (eds.), Dalit Women Speak Out Caste, Class and Gender Violence in India, Zubaan, New Delhi,2011.

- Basu, Srimati, She Comes to Take Her Rights: Indian Women, Property, and Propriety, SUNY

Press, New York, 1998.

- Bhattacharyya, Rinki, Behind Closed Doors Domestic Violence in India, Sage, New Delhi, 2004.

- Bora, Papori, "Between the Human, the Citizen and the Tribal", International Feminist Journal of Politics, 12 (3-4), 2012, pp.341-360.

- Branche, Raphaelle, Virgili, Fabrice (eds.), Rape in Wartime, Palgrave Macmillan, London and Basingstoke, 2012.

- Brownmiller, Susan, Against Our Will: Men, Women and Rape, Simon and Schuster, New York, 1975.

- Chattopadhyay, Maitreyee and Marik, Soma (eds.), Garbhaghati Gujarat, PBS, Kolkata, 2003. Dobhal, Harsh (ed.), Writings on Human Rights, Law and Society in India: A Combat Law Anthology, Human Rights Law Network, New Delhi, 2011.

- Gangoli, Geetanjali, Indian Feminisms: Law, Patriarchies and Violence in India, Ashgate, Aldershot-Hampshire, 2007.

- Geetha, V., "On Bodily Love and Hurt", in John, Mary E. and Nair, Janaki (eds.), A Question of Silence: The Sexual Economies of Modern India, Kali for Women, New Delhi, 1998.

- Jaisingh, Indira (ed.), Justice for Women: Personal Laws, Women's Rights and Law Reforms, The Other India Press, Mapusa, 1996.

- Kannabiran, Kalpana (ed.), The Violence of Normal Times, Women Unlimited, New Delhi, 2005.

- Kannabiran, Kalpana, Singh, Ranbir (eds), Challenging the Rule(s) of Law: Colonialism, Criminology and Human Rights in India, Sage Publications, New Delhi, 2008.

- Kannabiran, Kalpana and Menon, Ritu, From Mathura to Manorama: Resisting Violence Against Women in India, Women Unlimited, Delhi, 2007.

- Kapur, Ratna and Cossman, Brenda, Subversive Sites: Feminist Engagements with Law in India, Sage, New Delhi, 1996.

- Menon, Ritu and Bhasin, Kamla, Borders And Boundaries, Women In India's Partition, Kali for Women, New Delhi1998.

- Mackinnon, Catherine, Towards a Feminist Theory of the State, Harvard University Press, Cambridge, 1989.

- Menon, Nivedita, "State/Gender/Community: Citizenship in ContemporaryIndia", Economic & Political Weekly, 33 (5), 1989, pp. 3-10.

- Mukhopadhyay, Maitrayee, Legally Dispossessed, Stree, Kolkata, 1998.

- Mukhopadhyay, Swapna (ed.), In the Name of Justice. Women and Law in Society, Manohar, New Delhi, 1998.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY- II

WMS/3S/ CC /302

It is often useful to undertake research based on the assumption that there is a divide between Quantitative and Qualitative research. The students will be taught to understand there is practically very less difference between the two and a tradition of mixing methods may be of practical use. In this detailed course on research methodology students will be given proper idea about approaches of quantitative and qualitative research, methods of gathering data, interpretation of the data and writing the research following proper methodology through considering types of data found for the study. The paper introduces that the marriage of methods frequently occur where the investigator pursues the examination of one and the second when a researcher can show her confidence if the findings are based from more than one method. The aim of the course is to understand that quantitative research sometimes facilitates qualitative research and vice versa, thereby equip students to understand usage of different methods for the study.

1. Quantitative Research Methodology and Method

1.1 Approaches to Quantitative Research Traditions: Empiricism, Realism, Positivism

1.2 Types of Data gathered in Quantitative research: Sample Surveys: Origin of Surveys, Purposes and characteristics, uses; Case Study, Document (Official) Analysis, Content Analysis.

1.3 Types of Data gathered in Survey: Face-to-face Interviews, Mailed Questionnaire, and Telephone Surveys.

1.4 Role of Interviewers, Issues in Constructing Questionnaire, Methods for eliciting high return in Mailed Questionnaire.

1.5 Appropriate topics for surveys, Validity and Reliability in Survey; Establishing Causality, Experimental and Control groups

1.6 Analysis and Interpretation of Quantitative Research Data

1.7 Writing a Quantitative Research

2. Qualitative Research Methodology and Methods

2.1 Approaches to Qualitative Research/Traditions in Qualitative research: Critical Research, Interpretivism, Ethnomethodology, Postmodernism

2.2 Seeking Appropriate Topics for Qualitative Research
2.3 Type of data gathered in Qualitative research: In-depth Interviews, Focus Groups, Observation, Ethnography (Feminist Ethnography), Case Study, Document (Personal) Analysis, Narrative Analysis, Conversation Analysis, Thematic (Content) Analysis, Textual Analysis, Archives.

2.4 Issues in conducting Qualitative research studies: Validity, Reactivity, Subjectivity, Reliability, Access, Ethics, and Reflexivity.

2.5 Analysis and Interpretation of Qualitative Research Data

2.6 Writing a Qualitative Research (Feminist Research).

3. Breaking the Quantitative and Qualitative Divide

3.1 Mixed Methods

3.2 Triangulation

4. Doing Research
Students are asked to write a dissertation within 1000 words followed by a viva-voce

Essential Readings:

- Berg, B, Qualitative Research Methods for Social Sciences, Allyn and Bacon, MA,1998.

- Beck, Bryman and Liao, T. F. (eds), The Sage Encyclopedia of Social Science Research Methods (3 vols), Sage, California,2004.

- Brewer, J. and Hunter, A., Multimethod Research: A Synthesis of Styles, Sage, CA,1989.

- Bryman, A, Quantity and Quality in Social Research, Sage, London,1988.

- Bryman, A, Social Research Methods, Oxford University Press, Oxford,2009.

- Fowler, F., Survey Research Methods, Routledge, London,1993.

- Reinhartz, S., Feminist Methods in Social Research, Oxford University Press, Oxford, 1992.

- Roberts, H., Doing Feminist Research, Routledge and Kegan Paul, London,1990.

- Silverman, D., (eds), Qualitative Research: Theory, Method and Practice, Sage, London, 2004

WOMEN AND WORK

WMS/3S/ CE /303A

WMS/3S/OE/305A

Feminist treatment of work and labor forms a point of major departure from standard social science theories, especially of the neo-classical tradition. Moving away from the conventional view of a "natural sexual division of labor" with its assumption of a continuum between reproductive and productive tasks, feminists argue that moulding a woman into a woman worker through controls on her choices and opportunities regarding the kind of work she does is an important component of the patriarchal process of women's subordination. As a woman worker, she is deliberately inculcated with characteristics such as docility and flexibility and her work is undercounted, under-valued and is often unpaid or underpaid. The nature of women's work is such that standard official methods of measuring the workforce or its value added prove to be largely ineffective while their alternative modifications are found to be laborious and costly. This course goes on to discuss the close interaction between patriarchy and capitalism in the course of economic development in India and the way the costs of modernization get unevenly distributed between the two genders.

1. Concepts and Definitions:

  1.1. From Classical Concepts of Labour to Neo-Classical Identification of Work

  1.2. Sexual or Natural Division of Labour— Biological and Cultural Factors

  1.3. Nature of Women's Work: Breaking the Binaries of Productive/Reproductive, Factory/Home

  1.4. Variations in Market Work

2. Construction of a Woman Worker:

2.1 Neo-classical Economic Theory and Focus on Gender-neutral Choice

 2.2 Gendering of Work and Worker

2.3 Feminist Characterizations of Women's Work

3. Subordination and Controls on Labour:

3.1. Capitalist Patriarchal Controls on Women's Labour

3.2 Construction of Women as Flexible, Low-paid Workers

3.3 Devaluation of Women's Work

4. Indian women workers and economic development:

 4.1 Feminist Recovery of History of Women as Workers

4.2 Specificities of Indian Women in relation to Labour Market

4.3 Indian Women inAgriculture

4.4 De-industrialisation and Modernisation and its Effect on Women'sOccupations

Essential Readings:

- Banerjee, Nirmala, Parivar, Kaajaar Meyera, Ebong Aalap 5, Kolkata,2007.

- Banerjee, Nirmala, A note on women as workers in Banerjee, Sen and Dhawan (eds.), Mapping the Field, Stree Publications, Kolkata,2011.

  • Banerjee, Nirmala, "Women and Development", in Sangari, Kumkum and Vaid, Sudesh (eds.), *Recasting Women: Essays in Colonial History*, Kali for Women, Delhi,1990.

- Ghosh, Jayati, Never Done and Poorly Paid: Women's Work in Globalising India, Women Unlimited, New Delhi,2009.

- Kanchi, Aruna, "Women in agriculture in the nineties", in Banerjee, Sen and Dhawan (eds.), Mapping the Field, Stree Publications, Kolkata,2011.

- Unni, Jeemol, "Women's Work: Measurement, Nature and the Informal Sector", in Banerjee, Sen and Dhawan (eds.), Mapping the Field, Stree Publications, Kolkata, 2011.

  • Jain, Devaki, "The household trap: report on survey of female activity patterns", in Jain and Banerjee (ed.), *Tyranny of the Household*, Shakti Books, Delhi,1985.

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    • Sen, Samita, *Women and Labour in Late Colonial India*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge,1999.

LANGUAGE, TEXTS AND REPRESENTATION IN BANGLA

WMS /3S/CE/ 303B

WMS/3S/ OE/305B

This course seeks to explore textual, aural and visual representations and ideological constructs of women in the fields of Bangla literature, music, drama, dance, fine arts, cinema and television as well as explore the pertinent areas of folk literature across centuries which have impacted formations of gender and lives of women in the region. The nineteenth and twentieth century witnessed the high-noon of Bengali literature, but the world of Bengali language popular print described, ridiculed and nurtured different stereotypes of the Bengali women in particular historical contexts. Poetry in its sub-genres, both aural and published, was popular among women in the region and inscribed in lives and tropes of gender. Bengal had one of the earliest professional theatres in South Asia having its inception in the later decades of nineteenth century where talented female actors, usually coming from the deprived and outcaste sections of the society became intrinsic part of the fabric of theatre in Bengal. Their practice of the art, autobiographies, and lives on the stage and beyond has been important part of women's cultural history in the region. Kolkata being the home of the Bengali language cinema industry, dubbed "Tollywood" has seen popular and targeted films having female stars and actors whose venturing into cinema have changed histories of women coming to the public space since the beginning of twentieth century. Women dancers from the region have been prolific in shaping a discourse of the art and its distinct language from both the ends of theory and praxis as well. Bengali dance forms draw from folk traditions, especially those of the tribal groups, as well as the broader Indian dance traditions, on the other hand, one cannot lose sight of the a wider variety of contemporary dance movement starting from the *nabanritya* movement in Bengal. Bengal also has its tradition in the fine arts as in painting and sculptures much exemplified by the Bengal school. Deriving and deviating from its aesthetic values later women artists from Sunayani Devi to Mira Mukhopadhyay crafted a visual language of their own reflecting global concerns of gender while retaining the language and tools of the region. The course will also look into the patterns of life cycle rituals specific to lives of women in the region. In the sacraments of marriage, child birth and death women are the iconic selves on which such rituals are practiced and embodied.

1.   **Writing Culture: Women in Bangla Literature**

   1.1. Telling Tales: Gendering Folk Tales, Verses and Rhymes

   1.2. High Literature: Construction of the New Women

   1.3 Popular Prints: Women, Scandals, Nation

2. Reclaiming Representations: Conformity and Resistance

2.1. Women Writers of Bengal: Ashapurna Devi, Saraladevi Chaudhurani, Anindita Devi and others.

2.2. Women Poets of Bengal: Mankumari Basu, Swarnakumari Devi, Girindramohini Devi, Kabita Singha and others.

2.3. Beauty, Body and Family: Women's Periodicals and Magazines

3. Women in the Arts: Cultures of Representations

3.1. Lives on Stage: Women in Bengali Theatre (Bidnoni, Tinkari, Tarasundari, Reba Raychaduhuti, Tripti Mitra, Keya Chakraborty)

3.2. Visual Arts and Women in Bengal: Traditions and Ruptures (From Sunayani Devi to Mira Mukhopadhyay)

3.3 Voice of the Woman: Women Singers and Musicians (Indubala, Gauhar Jaan, Begum Akhtar, and others)

3.4 Women and Dance in Bengal: Modernity and Tradition (Amita Sen, Sadhana Bose, Amala Shankar, Manjusri Chaki-Sircar)

4. Screening Culture: Changing Images of Bengali Women

4.1. The Matinee Idols: Men, Women and Cinema (Kanan Devi, Suchitra Sen, Madhabi Mukhopadhyay)

4.2. Of Housewives and Mothers-in-law: Consuming Daily Soaps

4.3. Women behind the Camera: Infringing the Male Gaze? (Aparna Sen)

Essential Readings:

- Bhattacharya, Ashutosh, Banglar Mangal Kabyer Itihas, A. Mukherjee, Calcutta,1988.
- Bandyopadhyay, Srikumar, Bangasahitye Upanasyer Dhara, Modern Book Agency, Calcutta,1988.

- Sen, Abhijit, Anindita Debir Rachana-Sankalan, Dey's Publishing, Calcutta,1997.

- Sreepantho, Mohonto Elokeshi Sambad, Ananda Publishers, Calcutta,1984.Sarkar, Tanika, Hindu Wife, Hindu Nation, Community, Religion and Cultural Nationalism, Permanent Black, New Delhi,2011.

- Sen, Abhijit and Bhaduri, Anindita (eds.), Girindramohini Dasir Rachana Sangraha, Dey's Publishing Calcutta,2001.

- Abhijit Sen(ed.), Radharani Debir Rachana Samkalan, Deys Publishing, Calcutta, 1999. (volume1 and2) • Roychoudhury, Subir (ed.), Jyotirmoyee Debir Rachana Sankalan, Dey's Publishing, Calcutta, 1991, reprint 2001.

- Ray, Bharati (ed)., Nari O Paribar, Bamabodhini Patrika, (1270-1329) Ananda Publishers, Calcutta,2002.

- Chakraborty, Sambuddha, Andare Antare, Unish Satake Bangali Bhadramahila, Stree, Calcutta,1995.

- Banerjee, Sumanta, The Parlour and the Street, Elite and Popular Culture in Nineteenth Century Calcutta, Seagull Books, Kolkata ,1989.

- Banerjee, Sumanta, Unish Shataker Kolkata O Sarswatir Itar Santan, Anustup, Kolkata, 2008.

- Singh, Lata, Play House of Power: Theatre in Colonial India, Oxford University Press, NewDelhi,

- Sarkar, Urmimala and Vishnipriya Dutt, Engendering Performance, Indian Women performers in Search of Identity, Sage, Delhi,2010

- Subramanian, Lakshmi and Veena Dhanammal,The Making of a Legend, Routledge, Delhi,2009.

- Bose Sadhona, Shilpir Atmakatha, Pratikkhan, Calcutta,2013.

- Chakraborty, Aishika, Ranjabati, A Dancer and Her World, Thema , Calcutta,2008.

- Kalidas S., Begum Akhtar- Love's One's Voice, RoliBooks, .

- Sampat Vikram, My name is Gauhar Jaan, Rupa &Co, Kolkata,2010.

- Chatterjee Partha et al, New Cultural Histories of India: Materiality and Practices, Oxford University Press, Delhi,2014.

- Majumdar,Neepa, Wanted Cultured Ladies Only:Female Stardom and Cinema in India, 1930s to 1950s, University of Illinois Press, Illinois,2009

- Devi, Kanan, Sabare Ami Nami, MC Sarkar, Calcutta,1973. • Chaudhury, Momen, Bangladesher Loukik Achar–Anusthan, Janma O Bibaha, Bangla Academy, Dacca,1988.

- Neogi De, Esha, Empire, Media and the Autonomous Women, Oxford University Press, New Delhi,2011.

- Uberoi, Patricia, Freedom and Destiny, Gender, Family and Popular Culture in India, Oxford University Press, Delhi, 2006.

- Bose, Pradip Kumar, 1999. "The Discourse of the Urban Family in Colonial Bengal"

- Enreca Occasional Paper Series: Urban Culture and Democracy: Family and Gender.

ENVIRONMENT AND ECOLOGY WMS/3S/ CE/ 304A,

WMS/3S/OE/306A

The course will look into the pressing issues surrounding environment and ecology from a gendered perspective. It is imperative to know how past and existing gender relations are inscribed in the formation of theories and in methods of generating knowledge of 'nature' in the course of a long journey from the scientific revolution to world wars and globalization. It is noteworthy how abstract science and development are critiqued by feminists for its! objective' point of view and lack of subjectivity. The aim here will be to focus on dynamics of gender, ecology and environment to see whether domination of women and nature is rooted in patriarchal ideology or it has more practical and material implications.

Emerging concerns on ecology and environment will be understood focusing on ecosystems, diversity and sustainability from a gendered perspective; the course will introduce different approaches to address issues. The nation for its large infrastructural developmental goals appropriates natural resources in large scale which in turn results in to marginal communities to lose their livelihood and often they are displaced; the vulnerable communities' therefore depend on the nations' political economy of rehabilitation, usually lacks sustainability and appears to be insufficient. As the lives and livelihoods are lost subaltern movements are formed and women also politically make their voice heard in various movements like Chipko, Narmada Bachao, Posco to save their lives and livelihood. The course will be focusing on issues like sustainable development, environmental crisis, capitalist global business, conservation of natural resources and different social movements aiming at preserving the environment and ecology.

1. Approaches

 1.1 Ecofeminism/ Feminist Environmentalism

 1. 2. Gandhian approach

 1.3. Political Ecology Module

2. Nation Building, Development & Its Implications

2.1 Politics of Natural Resource & Large Infrastructure Development

2.2. Displacement & political economy of rehabilitation

2.3. Urban Development & Its Implications

3. Resources, Livelihoods &Conflicts

3.1 Forest &Water Resources- Contesting Claims

3.2 People, Parks & Wildlife- Issues of Conservation

3.3 Conceptualizing the Commons – Rural & Urban commons

4. Environmental Issues/Movements in India

4.1 Subaltern Movements and New Social Movements

4.2 Chipko, Narmada Bachao, Vedanta, Posco, Uttarakhand, Silent Valley Module

Essential Readings:

- Agarwal, B., Gender & Environment Essential Readings:

- Agarwal, B., Gender & Environment Debate: Lessons from India, in Feminist Studies, 18, No.1(spring), 1992.

- Bardhan, P. & I. Ray, The Contested Commons: Conversations between Economists & Anthropologists, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, .2008.

- Baviskar, A., In the belly of the river: tribal conflicts over development in the Narmada Valley, OxfordUniversity Press, New Delh, 1999.

- Chhatre, A. & V. Saberwal, Democratizing Nature: Politics, Conservation & Development in India,Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2006 .

- Cederlof, G. & K. Sivaramakrishnan, (ed), Ecological Nationalisms: Nature, Livelihoods, & Identities in South Asia, Permanent Black, Delhi, 2005.

- Guha, R., The Unquiet Woods: Ecological Change & Peasant Resistance in the Himalaya. Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1989.

- Mehta, L.(ed) Displaced by Development−Confronting Marginalization. Gender Injustice, Sage Publications, New Delhi, 2009.

- Mies. M. & V. Shiva., Ecofeminism, Zed Books, London, 1998.

Education, Employment and Empowerment
WMS/3S/CE/304B

This paper aims to highlight the significance of education and employment in women's life and what added emphasis it provides to the concept of the empowerment of women.

Unit I – Chronology of Women's Education in India Vedic period – post-Vedic period; Modern period –
1.1 Enrolment rate of girl children; Higher education for women;
1.2 Five Year Plans of Government of India– strategies to implement women's education in rural areas –
1.3 Main tenets of Kanyashree and Women`s Education based on statistical analysis .

Unit II – Schemes for Women's Education
1.1The Radha Krishnan Commission (1948-49); Mudaliar Commission (1952-53); Kothari Commission (1964-66);
1.2 National Policy on Education 1986 modified in 1992;
1.3Sarva Shiksha Abhyan – right to education. National Women`s Commission. New Educational Policy 2020

Unit III – Empowerment through Formal and non-formal Education –
1.1 National Literacy Mission – literacy campaign –
1.2 National Adult and Continuing Education –
1.3 Social development – emotional development – language development –
1.4 Identity in social sphere – mental health with cognitive development –
1.5 NPEW

Unit IV – Economic Empowerment –
1.1 Feminism in global economy
1.2 Notions of chastity, seclusion and how it affects career
1.3 Sexuality in agriculture
1.4 Unpaid labour - Traditions, maintaining family honour as strategies to curb financial independence
1.5 Gender gap

Unit V – Feminist Voice in outer space

1.1 Education and employment for women – a step towards gender justice
1.2 Trends and patterns of women entrepreneurship
1.3 Self-employment opportunities (Policy of the Government of West Bengal towards the Empowerment of women)
1.4 Market, managerial, technical and financial feasibility of women in India

References:
- Haque, T. 2015. Empowerment of Rural Women in Developing Countries: Challenges and Pathways. New Delhi: Concept Publishing Company.
- Sen, Amartya. Development and Freedom. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2000.
- Shenoy-Packer, Suchitra. 2014. Society, Socialization and Agency: India's Working Women and Career Discourses. United Kingdom: Lexington Books. 2014.
- Shiva, Vandhana. 1988. Staying Alive: Women, Ecology and Survival in India. New Delhi: Kali

for Women. 1988.

- Krishna. Swami (ed). 2007. Women's Livelihood Rights: Recasting, Citizenship for Development. New Delhi: Sage Publishing House. Ramachandran, Vimala and Kameshwari Jandhyala (ed). 2012.
- Cartographies of Empowerment: The Mahila Samkhya Story. New Delhi: Zubaan.

SEMESTER IV: JANUARY - JUNE
GENDER, MEDIA AND REPRESENTATIONS
WMS/4S/ CC/ 401

Focusing on various popular forms of media like cinema, radio, television, newspapers, publishing, patachitra, music, internet, advertising, performances and other emerging forms, the course discusses entry points on representations of women, gender, cultural and social values and its impact on the lives, lived and represented, of women. Media here will be treated as instrumental in shaping cultural, moral and gender values of a group and community both locally and globally. Representations are the ways in which lives, objects, groups, communities, experiences, ideas, or topics are portrayed in particular ways, from a particular ideological or value perspective. Rather than examining media representations as simply reflecting or mirroring "reality," the course will be examining how media representations serve to "re-present" or to actually create a new reality. Important for women's studies here is to go into the explorations of popular media and its representations of women in order to de-familiarize what is naturally familiar such as the normative myth of beauty and fairness in most South Asian societies. The course will identify the specific ways in which media representations uses images, sound/music, inter textuality, language, and techniques to construct a version of reality associated with a particular phenomena, group, or profession. Students willlearn to adopt a critical stance by recognizing how the media serves to "mediate" or define ways of defining the world and their own identities. The course, in an interactive way, through audio-visual teaching apparatus and methods, create a critical context in the classroom where students can practice and participate in an interrogation of representations. Media texts/representations are not simply external ways of representing a reality "out there." They themselves constitute the meaning of reality. The Course will make the 'natural' representations of media, especially of women, unnatural in a highly gender segregated map of the systems of representations. Concepts like power, choice, agency, autonomy will be dealt with in the course. Beginning from a literature survey of the concepts and contexts of umbrella terms like media and representation, the course will focus through critical literatures and abundant examples on India and the region. Urban, peri- urban and non –urban experiences and examples linked to lives of women will be a dealt with. Apart from a being a critique of masculine media forms and representations, the Course will also point out possibilities of resistance and alternative media representations and practices, focusing on lives and issues around women, in a changing local and global world scenario.

1. Concepts and Contexts

1.1 Politics pf Representation and Ideology, Feminism and Media.

1.2 Stereotypes: Fitting into Roles.

1.3. Representations: How are women Looked at and Written About?

1.4 Traditional, Emerging and New Media: From patachitras, Newspapers to Internet Based Social Networking.

2. Media as Industry

2.1 Media as producers of commodities

2.2 'Culture Industry': Culture as Products

2.3 Consumers as Objects of Manipulation: Questions of Choice and Agency

3 Looking at Women: Who Looks and How?

3.1 How Popular Visual Media Looks at Women? Or the Gaze of the Man.

3.2 Who are Visible?: Changing Faces of Women in Advertisements from the Early Prints to the Contemporary

  a. Women at Home and the World: Photographic Representations of Women across Two Centuries.

4 The Politics of Representations in Popular Art.

4.1 Popular Visual Prints since the late Nineteenth Century and the 'Ideal Woman'.

4.2 Figuring the Nation: Women as 'Maps and Mother Goddesses'

4.3 'Beautiful Women' in Calendar Art.

4.4 Non-industrial Popular Art Forms: Women in the Patachitras.

5 Representations of Women in Cinema: The Good, Bad and Ugly.

5.1 Mothers, Wives and Daughters: Looking at Stereotypes in Cinema.: Fighting Stereotypes

5.2 The Good Woman versus the Vamp: Who Wins in Popular Cinema?

6 Print and Electronic News Media and Women: Reading, Writing, Viewing and Reception

6.1. News on Women: Politics, Reform or Rights?

6.2. Reportage / Coverage of Women's Issues: Perspectives and Points

6.3. Women writing / scripting in Media: Unmaking Traditions

Essential Readings:

- Adorno, T. W., Horkheimer, Max, Dialectic of Enlightenment. Trans. Edmund Jephcott, Stanford University Press, Stanford,2002.

- Allan, S., News Gender Power, Routledge, London,1998.

- Berger, John, Dibb, Mike, Blomberg, Sven, Fox, Chris and Hollis, Richard, Waysof Seeing, Penguin, New York,1972.

- Byerly, C.M., Ross, K., Women and Media: A Critical Introduction, Blackwell, London,2006.

- Chanda, Ipsita, Packaging Freedom: Feminism and Popular Culture, Stree, Kolkata, 2003.

- Ghosh, Chilka, "The Sight/Site of Woman in the Art of the Forties: Reality, Realism and Representation", Social Scientist, Vol. 28, No. 3-4, Mar. - Apr., 2000, pp.22-29.

- Joseph, Amu and Sharma, Kalpana (eds.), Whose News?, Sage, New Delhi,2006.

- Majumdar, Neepa, Wanted Cultured Ladies Only!: Female Stardom and Cinemain India,1930s-1950s, University of Illinois Press, Illinois,2009.

- Niranjana, Tejaswini, Sudhir, P., and Dhareshwar, Vivek (eds.), 'Introduction' Interrogating Modernity: Culture and Colonialism in India, Seagull, Calcutta, 1993, pp.1-18.

- Ramaswamy, Sumathi, "Maps and Mother Goddesses in Modern India",Imago Mundi, Vol. 53, 2001, pp.97-114.

- Sangari, Kumkum, "New Patriotisms: Beauty and the Bomb", in Chandrasekhar, Indira and Seel, Peter C (eds.), Body City - Siting Contemporary Culture in India, The House of World Cultures and

o Tulika Books, Berlin, Delhi, pp.198-217,2003.

- Seiter, Ellen, "Stereotypes and the Media: A Re-evaluation", Journalof Communication, 2 (Spring),1986, pp. 14-26.

- Uberoi, Patricia, "Feminine Identity and National Ethos in Calendar Art", Economic and PoliticalWeekly, April 28,1990.

- Virdi, Jyotika, The Cinematic ImagiNation [sic]: Indian Popular Films as Social History, RutgersUniversity Press, Rutgers,2003.

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND GENDER

WMS/4S/ CC/ 402

This course looks at the mutual impact of science and technology on gender and the other way round— how gendered vision shapes and structures the study of science and prioritisations and policies in technology. The question is what kind of technology is developed and how and for whom it is used. Further, the course will explore how the organisation and institutionalisation of the sciences and engineering create a gender divide in professional careers. This will involve examining science research, science teaching, and their pedagogical claims to complete neutrality from social factors. It is imperative to know how past and existing gender relations are inscribed in the formation of theories and in methods of generating knowledge of 'nature' in course of a long journey from the Scientific Revolution to World Wars and Globalization.

Feminist epistemology and philosophy have studied the ways in which gender does actually influence our conceptions of knowledge, and our practices of inquiry. Feminist scholars have argued that dominant conceptions and practices of science and technology disadvantage women in a number of ways – by excluding them from inquiry; by denying them epistemic authority; by downgrading "feminine" modes of knowledge; by producing theories of women that represent them as inferior; by creating hierarchies of knowledge. Science useful for women, or for people in subordinate positions, is seen as less significant. Technology is developed, which reinforces patriarchal values and result in further marginalization and gender

violence. Moreover digitization has also opened up a contradictory space. It is also necessary to use a gender lens to observe how the Baconian discourse on 'progress' and 'conquering' nature was strengthened by the Enlightenment. These will be explored with a look at concrete historical reality and science theory and practice.

1. Science, Knowledge Objectivity and Feminist Perspectives:

1.1 Sex, Gender, Bodies, and Nature – Is science Abstract and GenderNeutral?

1.2 Standpoint Feminism

1.3 Situated Knowledge

1.4 Critique of Radical Standpoint theories

2. Science, Gender and Discrimination: Women Denied the Space and Recognition:

2.1Biographies, Autobiographies, and the Experiences of European and American Women in Science: Suggested Case Studies: Ruth Benedict and Margaret Mead, Rosalind Franklin or Lise Meitner.

 2.2 Experience of Indian Women in Science

3. Science Education and Gender

 3.1 Women and Science Education; Researches on Gender and Science; Historicaland FeministPerspectives

3.2 Women Negotiating the Masculine Culture ofPhysics/Biology

3.3 Medical Construction ofGender

3.4 Teaching Women and Lessons for SciencePedagogics

3.5 Gender Divide in CareerPaths 60

2. Gender, Technology and Power:

4.1 Feminist Analysis of Technology Studies. History of Gendered Technologies

4.2 Digital Skill and Gender

4.3 Technology and its Impact on Gender: Reproductive Technology; Sex Reassignment Technology, Genetic Technology –Violence, Rights andChoices

4.4 Technology Denial and Gender Bias

Essential Readings:

- Abbate, Janet, Recoding Gender: Women's Changing Participation in Computing, MIT, Cambridge Massachusetts,2012.
- Arora-Jonsson, Seema, Gender, Development and Environmental Governance: Theorizing Connections, Routledge, New York,2013.
- Banner, Lois W and DoloresJaniewski,(Eds.), ReadingBenedict/ReadingMead: Feminism, Race, and Imperial Visions, Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore,2004.

- Ettorre, Elizabeth, Reproductive Genetics, Gender and the Body, Routledge, LondonNew York,2002.
- Feminist Perspectives on Science – Stanford Encyclopaedia of Philosophy -- http://plato.stanford.edu/entries/feminist-science/
- Fox Keller, Evelyn and Helen, Longino, Feminism and Science, OUP, New York,2006. • Hausman, Bernice L., Changing Sex: Transsexualism, Technology, and the Idea of Gender, Duke University Press, Durham,1995.
- Jackson, Cecile, "Women/nature or gender/history? A critique of ecofeminist 'development'", The Journal of Peasant Studies, 20, (3), 1993, pp.389-418.
- Kohlstedt, Sally Gregory and Helen Longino, (eds.), Women, Gender, and Science: New Directions, Osiris, Volume 12, University of Chicago Press,Chicago,1997.
- Kreider Henderson, Helen (ed.), Gender and Agricultural Development: Surveying the Field, University of Arizona Press, Tucson,1995.
- Kumar, Neelam (ed.), Gender and Science: Studies Across Culture, Foundation Books, New Delhi,2012.
- Laurence, Leslie, Outrageous Practices: How Gender Bias Threatens Women's Health, Rutgers University Press, New Jersey, 1997.
- Lederman, Muriel and Ingrid Bartsch, (eds), The Gender and Science Reader, Routledge, London,2001.
- Maddox, Brenda, Rosalind Franklin: The Dark lady of DNA, Harper Collins, New York,2002.
- McNeil, Maureen, Feminist Cultural Studies of Science and Technology, Routledge, New York,2007.
- Mehta, Lyla, Displaced by Development: Confronting Marginalization and Gender Injustice, Sage, London,2009.
- Nanda, Meera, "Modern Science as the Standpoint of the Oppressed", in Pinnick, Cassandra L., Koertge, Noretta, Almeder, Robert F. (eds.), Scrutinizing Feminist Epistemology: An Examination of Gender in Science, Rutgers University Press, NJ,2003.
- Rosser, Sue Vilhauer, Women, Science, and Myth: Gender Beliefs from Antiquity to the Present, ABC –CLIO, Santa Barbara,2007.
- Shiva, Vandana, Staying Alive, Zed Books, London,1989.
- Sime, Ruth, Lise Meitner: A Life in Physics, University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles,1997.

- Subhash, Arpita, "Women and Science: Issues and Perspectives in the Indian Context" in Kumar, Neelam, Gender and Science: Studies Across Culture, Foundation Books, New Delhi,2012.
- Visvanathan, Nalini, Duggan, Lynn, Nisonoff, Laurie, The Women, Gender and Development Reader, Zubaan, New Delhi,1997.

<center>**WOMEN AND HEALTH**

WMS /4S/CC /403</center>

This course explores the inter linkage between bodies and health within the framework of power implicatedby gender. It interrogates the notions of illness and health and looks at how such categories are gendered. The course will link theoretical frameworks with specific practices to show how discourses and knowledge on gender and health are constructed both in historical and contemporary contexts. While some bodies are regulated in an attempt to bring it within the normative framework of medicine, other bodies are objected andkept at the margins. Coming to the arena of public health a gender lens will be used to review various issues like epidemiology, health economics, and health care services. The course will also explore how the rhetoric of choice is linked with coercive state policies.

1. What is health? Linking Health and Gender

1.1 Defining Health and Nutrition

1.2 'Normal' and 'Pathological'

1.3 Gendering Health: Our Bodies/Ourselves

2. Women and Medicine: A Historical Perspective

2.1 Masculinisation and Professionalisation of Medicine in Europe

2.2 The Question of the dai- Nationalism and Modernity

2.3 Venereal Disease Act- 1864 and the Prostitute's Body

2.4 Colonial Psychiatry and the Mad Woman

3. Contemporary Indian Contexts-I

3.1 ARTS/Surrogacy

3.2 Disability

3.3 Debates on Abortion

3.4 Contraception and Family Planning Policies

4. Contemporary Indian Contexts-II

4.1 Women's Mental Health – Act and its Impact

4.2 HIV/AIDS

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4.3 Sexuality of the Marginalised

5. Policies, Budgets and Health Committees and Movements

5.1 Women as Caregivers- Anganwadi, ANM, TBA

5.2 RCH to MCH and Critique of Heteronormative Reproduction

5.3 National Population Policies

5.4 National Family Health Survey Report

Essential Readings:

- Bury, Michael, Health and Illness, Polity Press, Cambridge,2005.
- Davar, Bhargavi, Mental Health from a Gender Perspective, Sage, New Delhi,2001.
- Ehrenreich, Barbara, English, Deirdre, For Her Own Good: Two Centuries of the Experts Advice to Women, Anchor,2005.
- Forbes, Geraldine, Women in Colonial India: Essays on Medicine, Politics, and History, Chronicle Books, Delhi,2005.
- Ghai, Anita, (Dis)embodied Women: Issues of Disabled Women, Har-Anand Publications, Delhi, 2003.
- Lingam, Lakshmi (ed), Understanding Women's Health Issues: A Reader, Kali,New Delhi,1998.
- Menon, Nivedita, "Abortion: When Pro-Choice is Anti-Women", in Recovering Subversion: Feminist Politics Beyond The Law, University of Illinois Press, Illinois, 2004.
- Qadeer, Imrana and John, Mary E., "The Business and Ethics ofSurrogacy", Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. 44, No. 2, Jan. 10 - 16, 2009.
- Qadeer, Imrana, Public Health in India, Danish Books, Delhi,2012.
- Rao, Mohan, From Population Control to Reproductive Health: Malthusian Arithmetic, Sage, New Delhi,2004.
- Simon-Kumar, Rachel, Marketing' Reproduction?: Ideology and Population Policy in India, Zubaan, Delhi,2006.
- Waltraud, Ernst, 'Asylum Provision and the East India Company in the Nineteenth Century', Medical History, 42,1998.

Further Readings:

- Addlakha, R., "How Young People with Disabilities Conceptualise the Body, Sex and Marriage in Urban India: Four case studies", Sexuality and Disability, 25 (3), 2007, pp. 100–113 .

GENDER , LAW AND STATE
WMS /4S/CE/ 404A

The course will examine the intersections between gender, the state and law with specific reference to the Indian context. The focus of the readings and lectures will be the ways in which the legal subject is constituted and how these processes were set in motion in India, beginning with the colonial period and until the present. This course will also engage with the provisions of the Indian constitution and international conventions, which impinge on questions of gender relations. The course will familiarise students with the constitution, which sets out the parameters for the state's functioning and the law. This course will draw attention to the debates over the dominant understanding of citizenship and its gender implications. The course selects some concrete context within which these general questions may be discussed — such as the debate over the uniform civil code, which will help the student understand the continuities from the colonial period as well as the contemporary shifts. It also focuses on a few areas of law such as marriage, domestic violence, rape, work and other related laws. Clearly, these may be expanded to include many other issues, but the aim is to help students gain an analytic understanding of questions of state and law in relation to gender rather than provide them with a comprehensive catalogue of laws related to women. Students may visit NGOs working with specific sets of laws to gain a better understanding of the nature and extent of women's movement's engagement with questions of law.

1. **Gendering the State**

    1.1. Ideologies of the state: the paternalism of the modern state

    1.2. Questions of citizenship: formal equality and substantive equality

    1. 3. Women, community and the state

    1.4 Law and social change

    1.5. Feminist Jurisprudence, women's rights and law

2. **The colonial context:**

    2.1.Women and law in India

    2.2. Social reform and law

    2. 3 Women and personal laws

    2.4. The penal code

    2.5 Judiciary and other institutions of dispute resolution

3. The post-colonial state, international covenants and the women's movement

3. 1. Indian Constitution relating to women: Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy 3.2. Women's Rights as Human Rights

3. 3. UN Rights of Women and Children. CEDAW

3.4. Women's movement and law reform: access to justice.

3.5. Institutions: Legal Aid Cells and Centers, Family courts, Mahila Courts, National and State Commissions for Women (also perhaps Human Rights Commission, SC/ST Commission, Minorities Commission, Backward Caste Commission, Integrated Child Protection) 3.6.. The Uniform Civil Code debates

Essential Readings:

- Agnes, Flavia, 'Dowry murders and suicides in judicial discourse' in Nirmala Banerjee et al (eds.) Mapping the Field, Stree, Kolkata, 2012

- Agnes, Flavia, Protecting Women Against Violence? Review of a Decade of Legislation, 1980-89, Economic and Political Weekly: WS19-WS21-WS24-WS33, 1992.

- Agnes, Flavia, A Study of Family Courts in West Bengal, West Bengal Commission for Women, Kolkata, 2004.

- Agnes, Flavia, Feminist Jurisprudence: Contemporary Concerns, Majlis, Mumbai, 2003.

- Agnes, Flavia, Law and Gender Inequality: The Politics of Women's Rights in India, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1999.

- Basu, Srimati, "Separate and Unequal: Muslim Women, Women's Movements and Uniform Family Law in India" Special issue, International Feminist Journal of Politics on "Engaging Islam: Feminisms, Religiosities, at Self-Determinations" 10.4 (2008): 495- 517.

- Basu, Srimati, "Violence against Women: Review of Recent Enactments", in Swapna Mukhopadhyay (ed.), In the Name of Justice. Women and Law in Society. Manohar, New Delhi, 1998.

- Basu, Srimati, She Comes to Take Her Rights: Indian Women, Property, and Propriety, Albany, SUNY, New York, 1999.

- Basu, Srimati, 'Playing off Courts: The Negotiation of Divorce and Violence in Plural Legal Settings in Kolkata', Journal of Legal Pluralism, 52: 41-75, 2006.

Gender and Governance
WMS/4S/ CE/ 404B

Liberal democratic states have become more open, pro-active, responsive and accountable to its citizens in recent years. Change in this direction could be noticed since the last decade of the last century. The changes took place particularly due to two factors: first, the breaking down of the overarching socialist states, the gradual decline of the welfare states and the expansion of the market economy have lessened the scope and activities of the government, to a large extent, and secondly, the expansion of education, the infiltration of rights have made the people more aware and more conscious. In such a situation, governance becomes the most important issue, both in the life of the nationstate as also in the life of the citizens. Governance, no longer, remains a task of government only and is increasingly viewed as the domain where the interplay of several actors like market, active citizenry, civil society and of course the government, can be noticed. A shift from government to governance begins. This new discourse on governance is increasingly being viewed as committed, accountable and responsive to the weaker sections of the society as, on the one hand, the formal structures of government are too patriarchal and reinforce patriarchal power-relations, while the people are becoming increasingly conscious, on the other. The so long neglected issues like gender, environment are becoming prominent in this new vocabulary on governance. The course on Gender and Governance proposes to look at the interplay of gender and governance at the global level (like the activities of supra national organizations like UN) as well as at the state level (Indian administration). It also looks at the attempts that are being tried to make governance inclusive, responsive and sensitive to the issue of gender. The course will equip students to understand the distinction between government and governance , and the issue of gender in the context of governance.

1. Meaning of Governance, Gender-Governance Linkage

1.1. Governmentality

1.2 Evolutionary Process of Governance, Features of Good Governance

1.3 Linking Gender with Governance

2. Government and Gender : Indian Context

2.1 Gender Inequalities in Government—Participation, Representation and Policy Making

2.2 Gender-sensitive Reforms in Government— Reservations, Quota Systems, Women' Parties

2.3 Gender Equity, Inclusivity and Governance in India

2.4 Decentralized Governance and Gender Sensitivity

3. Global Governance and Gender

3.1 Gender Sensitivity and Global Governance

3.2 Role of the United Nations

4. Making Governance Gender sensitive

4.1 A Vision for Gender sensitive Governance

4.2 Identifying Solutions and Strategies

Essential Readings

Bhattacharya, Moitree, Panchayati Raj in West Bengal: Democratic Decentralisation or Democratic Centralism, Manak Publication Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi,2002.

• Chattopadhyay, Raghabendra and Duflo, Esther, "Impact of Reservation in Panchayati Raj: Evidence from a Nationwide Randomized Experiment", Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. 39, No. 9 (Feb. 28 – Mar. 5, 2004), pp.979-986.

• Datta, Bishakha (ed), 'And Who Will Make The Chapatis?' A Study of All-Women Panchayats in Maharashtra, Stree, Calcutta,1998. Datta, Prabhat and Panchali Sen, Women in Panchayats in West Bengal: An Exploratory Study, SIPRD, West Bengal, Kalyani, Nadia, Dasgupta & Co., Kolkata,2003.

• Hasan, Zoya, India's Living Constitution: Ideas, Practices, Controversies, Permanent Black,2002. Jain, L.C. (ed.), Decentralization and Local Governance : Essays for GeorgeMathew, Orient Longman, New Delhi, 2005.

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DISSERTATION ON WOMEN`S ISSUES

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The students are free to choose their own topic in consultation with the faculties.

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