

POPULATION RESEARCH CENTRE
(NAAC ACCREDITED “A” GRADE UNIVERSITY)
HIMACHAL PRADESH UNIVERSITY SUMMER-HILL,
SHIMLA-171 005



SYLLABUS
OF
WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

(Applicable for the session 2021-22 onwards)

**SEQUENCE OF COURSES OF
P.G. DIPLOMA IN WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT STUDIES**

The Post Graduate Diploma in Women's Development Studies will be a full time programme of one-year (two semesters) duration consisting of six courses (five theory papers and one applied Project, Report). The titles and the sequence of the courses shall be as given below :

COURSE	TITLE OF THE COURSE	MAXIMUM MARKS
<u>I Semester</u>		
Course – I	Women and Society	100 Marks
Course – II	Women, Population and Work	100 Marks
Course – III	Development and Women.	100 Marks
Course – IV	Research Methods for Social Sciences	100 Marks
<u>II Semester</u>		
Course – V	Women Empowerment and Empowered Women.	100 Marks
Course – VI	Project Report & Viva-voce	100 Marks
Total:		600 Marks

COURSE – I

WOMEN AND SOCIETY

Maximum Marks: 100

Pass Marks : 36

Social Construction of Gender: Gender and sex, equality and differences; Women in the society; Women and socialization, gender roles, sexual division of labour; Patriarchy, patriarchal values, ideology and Practice.

Theoretical Perspectives: Sociology and gender issues; theoretical perspectives - structural, conflict and cultural; Feminist Critique of Sociological Theories.

Emergence of Feminist Thought: Social-historical perspective; Women's movements.

Gender and Society in India: Women and Family system; Marriage, dowry and property; Violence against women; Problems of women – caste and class correlates.

Women in India: The changing status of women in India- Pre-colonial, colonial and Post-Colonial or Independent India; The role of National Policy on women and Family Welfare, the role of state and NGOs in women's development; Legislation related to family, marriage, inheritance, dowry, crime against women, abortion; Women's rights.

The examination for this paper/course shall be of three hours duration. Ten questions in all shall be set well spread over the whole syllabus. The candidate shall be required to answer any five questions. All questions carry equal maximum marks.

COURSE – II

WOMEN, POPULATION AND WORK

Maximum Marks: 100

Pass Marks : 36

Population: Size and growth of population; Sex ratio, Sex-wise trends in births, Life expectancy and age structure in India.

Components of Population: Concepts: fertility, mortality and migration. Fertility theories, causes and consequences of high and low fertility; Reproductive and child health with special reference to girl child; and their impact on the status of women in India. Mortality – theoretical explanation; causes and conditions underlying mortality; Age and sex-wise mortality trends in India, foetal wastage and maternal mortality in India.

Migration: Concept, theories of migration causes, conditions and consequences of migration; the impact of migration on women's status in India.

Women Work and Labour Force Participation: Women's Work versus women's gainful employments; Measure of Economic Value of women's work, contribution to family resources; Women in labour force and their status in India; Factors influencing women's participation in labour force; Women in organized and unorganized sector; Women at work - exploitation, inequality and harassment; Impact of women's labour force/ participation family, married life and social status.

The examination for this paper/course shall be of three hours duration. Ten questions in all shall be set well spread over the whole syllabus. The candidate shall be required to answer any five questions. All questions carry equal maximum marks.

COURSE – III

DEVELOPMENT AND WOMEN

Maximum Marks: 100

Pass Marks : 36

The Concept: Development, Under-development and Environment; Their Inter-linkages.

Development Planning and Women: Centralized, de-centralized and participatory planning. Women development policies in India and their impact on education, health and employment.

Gender dimension of poverty: Nutrition, Poverty, Health and Environment linkages. Gender issues in development. Measuring gender inequality. Concept and measurement of human development. Gender related development index.

Women's Development Programmes: Programmes pressing for providing women equal treatment and broader choices in education, health, occupation, remuneration and legal rights. Various government programmes related to women's development (Integrated Rural Development Programme, Poverty eradication programme by creating employment activities for women, Development of women and children in rural areas, Training of rural youth for self-employment, Mahila Swastha Sangh, Anganwadi programmes Women's Development Corporation, State Commission for Women).

Women's Development Success Stories: Women and entrepreneurship development. Self Help Group, Chipko Andolan, Narvada Bachayo Abiyan, Samridhi Mahila Cooperative Society, NGO for Women's Health – CEHAT.

The examination for this paper/course shall be of three hours duration. Ten questions in all shall be set well spread over the whole syllabus. The candidate shall be required to answer any five questions. All questions carry equal maximum marks.

COURSE – IV

RESEARCH METHODS FOR SOCIAL SCIENCES

Maximum Marks: 100

Pass Marks : 36

Social Research: Meaning, Nature and Types, purpose and objectives; Importance and its limitations; Selection and formulation of a research problem; Research Design: Formulative and descriptive.

Methods of Data Collection: Observation, Questionnaires and Interviews, Focus Group discussion.

Diagrammatical and Graphic representation of data: Histogram, Frequency polygon and Ogive.

Sampling Techniques: Non-probability sampling (Quota sample, Accidental and purposive samples) and probability sampling (Simple random sample, stratified random sample, cluster sampling and Systematic sampling).

Statistical Techniques of Measurement: Central tendency – Arithmetic mean, Geometric and Harmonic Averages; Median and Mode; Dispersion – standard deviation, variance and coefficient of variation; Skewness and Kurtosis; Simple correlation and regression analysis, t-test and chi-square test.

Hypothesis testing: Null and alternative hypotheses; one-and two-tailed tests; level of significance; Type I and II errors, Steps for hypothesis testing. Steps in planning, formulating and completing a socio-economic research project.

The examination for this paper/course shall be of three hours duration. Ten questions in all shall be set well spread over the whole syllabus. The candidate shall be required to answer any five questions. All questions carry equal maximum marks.

COURSE – V

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT AND EMPOWERED WOMEN

Maximum Marks: 100

Pass Marks : 36

Concepts of “Human Capital”, “Manpower” and “human development”. Importance of human capital in economic development with special reference to women. Key elements in planning human resources-size, quality and their utilization. Sex differences in educational attainment.

Women Empowerment and Capacity Building: Need for women’s empowerment; Gender empowerment measures and status of women’s empowerment in India and other countries. Role of education and training in women’s empowerment (Education and Socio-economic change; Education for disadvantaged group; Vocational, professional and technical education; Non-formal education; Open learning system; Distance education; determinants of training needs; Evaluation of training).

Legislation and Women’s Rights: Principles and Strategies of social action. Techniques of creating social awareness, social resources and mobilization. Promotion and protection of women’s human rights through the development, implementation and effective enforcement of gender-sensitive policies and legislation. Promotion of reproductive and sexual health as well as reproductive rights of women. Promoting and protecting the human rights of the girl child and young women which include economic and political rights as well as freedom from coercion, discrimination and violence (including harmful practices and sexual exploitation).

Women in Decision Making: Accelerating women’s equal participation and representation at all levels of political process and public life in each community and society. Participation of women in Panchayati Raj Institution under 73rd Amendment. Participation of women in Forestry and Environment Programmes and Nasha Mukti Abhiyan.

Women’s Centered Policies: Ensuring universal and equitable access to appropriate affordable and quality health care for women throughout their life cycle. Gender perspective in programmes, policies and delivery of services especially in sexual and reproductive health, including family planning.

The examination for this paper/course shall be of three hours duration. Ten questions in all shall be set well spread over the whole syllabus. The candidate shall be required to answer any five questions. All questions carry equal maximum marks.

COURSE – VI

PROJECT REPORT AND VIVA-VOCE

Maximum Marks: 100

Pass Marks : 36

A Project Report has to be prepared by each student of the P.G. Diploma in Women's Development Studies under the supervision of a teacher on any topic related to the themes covered in various courses/papers of the programme. It may be based on review of literature and / or on field study observations.

The Project Report will be evaluated by the Chairman of the course programme, the Supervisor of the student and an external expert and the viva-voce will also be conducted by them jointly. The maximum marks both for writing the Project Report and for viva-vice shall be 100.

**POST GRADUATE DIPLOMA
IN
WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT STUDIES**

Importance of this Diploma:

Women account for one-half of the population in India, but they are neglected and marginalised in the development process of the country. Without considering all segments of the society especially the women population, in the developmental activities and processes, the goal of all-round balanced development of the country cannot be achieved. The government initiatives and interventions for sustainable development will not succeed fully if the planners, implementers, NGOs and others engaged in development programmes are not sensitised and trained in the women's issues and gender perspectives in several areas of the broad field of development. The needs of women and their particular roles in society and the growing complexities of the problems faced by them, are required to be properly understood, analysed and specifically incorporated in the policy design and practice.

Hence, there is a need for strengthening the capabilities of concerned and interested persons by training them in women's development studies so that they could perform their policy making and implementation roles more effectively and rationally. To fill such void in current teaching and research programmes of the University, a specifically designed new diploma course in women's development studies is very essential. But the field of women's development studies is now growing and assuming tremendous importance. There is an ever increasing demand for research and study on special problems of the women. Only few institutions in India are imparting training on one or the other issues and none is in North India. Therefore, there is a need to formulate a special multidisciplinary comprehensive course programme on women's development studies to fill this void. Public higher education system requires that the Universities should be responsive to the emerging needs of the society on a timely basis. Hence, the starting of P.G. Diploma Course in "Women's Development Studies" at the Himachal Pradesh University would be a right step at the right time.

This diploma programme would help in the development promotion, and dissemination of knowledge regarding women's roles in social, economic and political spheres; and thus would shatter the invisibility of women's issues into academic research and action in various forms at various levels. The main aim of the course programme would be to train interested persons for taking up teaching, research and extension work on women's development issues, and to equip them with the requisite expertise so as to be able to design, organise, monitor, and evaluate women's development programmes, and thus would contribute to the programmes of the state and central governments and the non-governmental organisations which are related to bringing out improvements in the women's status and capabilities in various communities.

In order to introduce PG Diploma in Women's Development Studies in the Himachal

Pradesh University the following amendments to the HPU Ordinances are proposed.

Ordinance – 1.1: The subjects as and when started shall be assigned in terms of the First Statutes of the University to various Faculties as follows :

Ord. 1.1 : (3) Faculty of Social Sciences.

EXISTING	PROPOSED
1. Philosophy	1. Philosophy
2. Psychology	2. Psychology
3. History	3. History
4. Political Science	4. Political Science
5. Economics	5. Economics
6. Geography	6. Geography
7. Sociology	7. Sociology
8. Home Science	8. Home Science
9. Public Administration	9. Public Administration
10. Yoga	10. Yoga
11. Journalism & Mass Communication	11. Journalism & Mass Communication
12. Library & Information Science	12. Library & Information Science
13. Business Economics	13. Business Economics
14. Applied History	14. Applied History
15. Tribal Studies	15. Tribal Studies
16. Population Studies	16. Population Studies
17. Human Resource Development	17. Human Resource Development
18. Development Planning & Evaluation	18. Development Planning & Evaluation
	19. Women's Development Studies

Ordinance – 1.3: Degree, Diploma and Certificates.

EXISTING	PROPOSED
Diploma in Yoga Studies	Diploma in Yoga Studies
PG Diploma in Population Studies	PG Diploma in Population Studies
PG Diploma in Tribal Studies	PG Diploma in Tribal Studies
PG diploma in Human Resource Development	PG diploma in Human Resource Development
PG Diploma in Development Planning & Evaluation	PG Diploma in Development Planning & Evaluation
	Women's Development Studies
Bachelor Degree in Journalism & Mass Communication	Bachelor Degree in Journalism & Mass Communication
Bachelor of Arts (B.A.)	Bachelor of Arts (B.A.)
Master of Arts (M.A.)	Master of Arts (M.A.)
Master of Philosophy (M. Phil.)	Master of Philosophy (M. Phil.)
Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.)	Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.)
Doctor of Literature (D.Lit.)	Doctor of Literature (D.Lit.)

Ordinance – 1.4 : Minimum qualification prescribed for admission.

Insert following new PG Diploma in Ordinance 1.4 in the end of description of admission eligibility of various courses in FACULTY OF LANGUAGES, PERFORMING & VISUAL ARTS, AND SOCIAL SCIENCES (on the end of page 12 of the Handbook of Ordinances, Vol. 1 before the eligibility description of B.Sc. in FACULTY OF SCIENCES) :-

EXISTING	PROPOSED
Nil	PG Diploma in Women's Development Studies Minimum qualifications for admission to the PG Diploma in Women's Development Studies of the Faculty of Social Sciences shall be Bachelor's Degree (or its equivalent) from any faculty of a university recognized by the Association of Indian Universities. A candidate who has put a minimum of two years service in any organization or department (government, local self government bodies, non-governmental organizations, etc.) shall be given extra weightage of 5% while preparing the merit list for admission for this diploma course.

Ordinance – 8.97 :

PG Diploma in Women's Studies

EXISTING

Nil

PROPOSED

- (i) The duration of PG Diploma in Women's Development Studies shall be of one year spread over two semesters. The examination for this diploma shall consist of a project report and theory papers and their number and syllabus shall be as prescribed by the relevant academic bodies from time to time. The medium of examination shall be English or Hindi.
- (ii) The minimum number of marks required to pass the examination shall be 40% in each paper and the project report. The successful candidates shall be classified in Divisions as under :
 - a) First Division: Those students who obtain 60% or more of the aggregate marks. A candidate obtaining 75% or more of the aggregate marks shall be shown to have passed the examination with distinction.
 - b) Second Division: Those who obtain 50% or more but less than 60% of the aggregate marks.
 - c) Third Division: Those who obtain 40% or more but less than 50% of the aggregate marks.

For Course I

Suggested Readings

- Altekar, A.S. 1956. The Position of Women in Hindu Civilization. Delhi : Motilal Banarisdas.
- Asthana, Pratima. 1974. Women's Movement in India. Delhi : Vikas Publishing House.
- Barker, Diana Leonard and Sheila Allen. (eds.). 1976. Dependence and Exploitation in Work and Marriage. London: Longman.
- Becker, Gary S. 1981. A Treatise on the family. Cambridge (USA): Harvard University Press.
- Bell, N.W. and Vogel. E.F. (eds.). 1968. A Modern Introduction to the Family, New York: The Free Press.
- Bernard. J. 1976. The Future of Marriage Penguin Books, Harmondsworth.
- Blumberg, R.L. 1984. "A General Theory of Gender Stratification". Sociological Theory. Edited by Randall Collins. San Francisco: Jossey-Boss.
- Blood, R.O., Jr. and D.M. Wolfe. 1960. Husbands and Wives: The Dynamics of Married Living. New York: Free Press.
- Butterworth, E. and D. Weir, (eds.). 1976. The Sociology of Leisure (London: George Allen & Unwin.
- Chafetz, Janet Saltzman, Feminist Sociology: An Overview of Contemporary Theories. Itasca (Illinois): F.E. Peacock.
- Chanana, Karuna. 1988. Socialization, Education, and Women: Explorations in Gender Identity. New Delhi: Orient Longman.
- Chattopadhyay, K. 1983. Indian Women's Battle for Freedom. Delhi: Abhinav Publications.
- Connell, R.W. 1987. Gender and Power: Society, the Person and Sexual Politics. Stanford: Stanford: University Press.
- Caplow, T. 1954. The Sociology of Work. New York : McGraw Hill.
- Dauglas, Mary. (ed.) 1982. Food in the Social Order. New York: Rushell Sage.
- Davidson, Laurie and Laura Kramer Garden. 1979. The Sociology of Gender. Chicago: Rand McNally.
- Dawson, Graham, et al. 2000. Market, State and Feminism. Cheltenham (UK) Edward Elgar Publishing Ltd.
- de Souza, Alfred, (ed.) 1975. Women in Contemporary India. New Delhi: Manohar Publications.

- Delamont, Sara. 1980. The Sociology of Women. London : George Allen & Unwin.
- Desai, Neera and Maithreyi Krishna Raj, (eds.) 1987. Women and Society In India. Delhi: Ajanta Publishers
- Dwyer, Daisy and Judith Bruce, (eds.). 1988. A House Divided: Women and Income in the Third World. Stanford (CA): Stanford University Press.
- Everett, J.M. 1979. Women and Social Change in India. New York : St. Martin's Press.
- Friedl, Earnestine. 1975. Women and Men: An Anthropologist's View. New York: Holt, Rinchart and Winston.
- Glazer-Malbin, N. and Waehrer, H.Y.(eds.). 1972. Woman in a Man-made World (Chicago: Rand McNally.
- Gore, M.S. 1968. Urbanization and Family Change. Bombay: Popular Prakashan.
- Haralambos, M. and R.M. Heald. 1980. Sociology: Themes and Perspective. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Hooja, S.L. 1969. Dowry System in India : A Case Study. Delhi: Asia Press.
- Huber, Joan A.(ed.). 1973. Changing Women in a Changing Society. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Huber, Joan A. and Glenna Spitze 1983. Sex Stratification: Children, Housework and Jobs, New York: Academic Press.
- Hudson, K. 1970. The Place of Women in Society. London: Ginn.
- Jaggar, Alison and Paula Rothenberg.1984. Feminist Framework: Alternative Theoretical Accounts of the Relations Between Women and Men. New York: McGraw Hill.
- Jha, Umashankar 1998. Status of Indian Women. New Delhi: Kanishka Publishers.
- Jeffery, P. 1979. Frogs in a Well : Indian Women in Purdah. London: Zed Books.
- Kapur, Promila. 1970. Marriage and the Working Woman in India. Delhi: Vikas Publishing House.
- Lenski, Gerhard E. 1996. Power and Privilege: A Theory of Social Stratification. New York: McGraw Hill.
- Lindsey, L.L. 1994. Gender Roles: A Sociological Perspective. 2nd ed. Englewood Cliffs, N.J. : Prentice Hall.
- Mehta, Rama. 1975. Divorced Hindu Woman. Delhi: Vikas Publications.
- Meiss, Maria. 1980. Indian Women and Patriarchy. New Delhi: Concept Publications.
- Millett, K. 1970 Sextual Politics. New York: Doublelday.
- Mitra, Jyothi. 1997. Women and Society: Equality and Empowerment. New Delhi:

Kanishka Publishers.

- Nanda, B.R., (ed.). 1976. Indian Women: From Purdah to Modernity. Delhi: Vikas Publishing House.
- Oakley, A. 1974. Housewife. London: Allen Lane.
- Oakley, Ann. 1974. The Sociology of Housework. New York: Pantheon.
- O'Kelly, Charlotte G. 1980. Women and Men in Society. New York: D. Van Nostrand Co.
- Papanek, H. and G. Minault. (eds.). 1982. Separate Worlds: Studies of Purdah in South Asia. Delhi: Chanakya Publications.
- Parasher, A. 1992. Women and Family Law Reform in India. Delhi: Sage Publications.
- Pohl, Jan. 1989. Money and Marriage. London: Macmillan.
- Rosaldo, Michelle Z. and Louise Lamphere. (eds.). 1974. Women, Culture and Society: Stanford: Stanford University Press.
- Shah, A.M. 1973. The Household Dimension of the Family in India. New Delhi: Orient Longman.
- Sandy, Peggy Reeves. 1981. Female Power and Male Dominance: On the Origins of Sexual Inequality. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Sharma, Kumud, Sahba Hussain, and Archana Saharya. 1984. Women in Focus: A Community in Search of Equal Roles. Hyderabad: Sangam Books.
- Smith, Ralph E. (ed.). 1979. The Subtle Revolution. Washington, D.C.: The Urban Institute.
- Tilly, Louise and Joan Scott. 1978. Women, Work and Family. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston.
- Write, Erik Olin 1979. Class Structure and Income Distribution. New York: Academic Press.
- Yinger, J.M. 1967. Religion, Society and the Individual. New York : Macmillan.

FOR COURSE II

Suggested Readings

- Amsden, A.H. (ed.). 1980. The Economics of Women and Work. New York: St. Martin's Press.
- Anant, Suchitra, S.V.R. Rao, and K. Kapur. 1986. Women at Work: A Bibliography. New Delhi: Sage Publications.
- Baker, E.F. 1964. Technology and Women's Work. New York : Columbia University Press.
- Becker, Gary S. 1971. The Economics of Discrimination. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Becker, Gary S. 1981. A Treatise on the Family. Cambridge (USA): Harvard University Press.
- Beneria, L. and C.R. Stimpson, (eds.). 1987. Women, Household and the Economy. New Brunswick (USA): Rutgers University Press.
- Blau, Francine and Marianne Ferber. 1986. The Economics of Women, Men and Work. Englewood Cliffs (USA): Prentice Hall.
- Blumberg, Rae Lesser. 1993. Women, Development and the Wealth of Nations: Making the Case for the Gender Variable. Boulder (USA): Westview Press.
- Bohen, Halcyone and Anamaria Viveros-Long. 1981. Balancing Jobs and Family Life. Philadelphia: Temple University Press.
- Bowen, W. and T.A. Finegan, 1996. The Economics of Labour force Participation. Princeton, N.J. : Princeton University Press.
- Cain, Glen G. 1983. Married Women in the Labour Force: Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Chakraborty, Krishna. 1978. The Conflicting Worlds of Working Mothers. Calcutta: Progressive Publisher.
- Dak, T.M., (ed.). 1988. Women and Work in Indian Society. Delhi: Discovery Publishing House.
- Dixon, Ruth. 1978. Rural Women at Work: Strategies for Development in South Asia. Baltimore & London: Johns Hopkins University Press.
- Durand, John D. 1975. The Labour Force in Economic Development. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.
- Feinstein, Karen W.(ed.). 1979. Working Women and Families. Beverly Hills : Sage

Publications.

- Fox, Mary Frank and Sharlene Hesse-Biber. 1984. Women and Work. Stanford (USA): Stanford University Press.
- Goldthorpe, J.H., et. al. 1968. The Affluent Worker : Industrial Attitudes and Behaviour. Cambridge : Cambridge University Press.
- Goody, Jack. 1976. Production and Reproduction. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Hewitson, Gillian J. 1999. Feminist Economics. Cheltenham (UK) Edward Elgar, 1999.
- Heyzer, Noeleen. 1986. Working Women in Southern Asia: Development, Subordination and Emancipation. Philadelphia: Open University Press.
- Hoffman, L.W. and I.F. Nye. (eds.).1974. Working Mothers. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.
- Huber, Joan and Glenna Spitze. 1983. Sex Stratification : Children, Housework, and Jobs. New York: Academic Press.
- Kahn-Hut, R., A. K. Daniels and R. Colvard: (eds.). Women and Work: Problems and Perspectives. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Layard, Richard and Jacob Mincer (eds.). 1985. Growth of Women's Labour Force: Causes and Consequences. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Lloyd, Cynthia B. and Beth T. Niemi. 1979. The Economics of Sex Differentials. New York: Columbia University Press.
- Madden, Janice F. 1973. The Economics of Sex Discrimination. Lexington (USA): Lexington Books.
- Mahadevan, K. 1989. Women and Population Dynamics: Perspectives from Asian Countries. New Delhi : Sage.
- Reskin, Barbara (ed.). 1984. Sex Segregation in the Work Place: Trends, Explanations and Remedies. Washington, D.C.: National Academy Press.
- Roos, Patricia 1985. Gender and Work: A Comparative Analysis of Industrial Societies Albany (New York): SUNY Press.
- Schultz, T.W.(ed.). 1974. Economics of the Family. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Sharma, Usha and B.M. Sharma 1995. Women and Professions. New Delhi: Commonwealth Publishers.
- Singh, A.M. and A. Kelles-Viitanence (eds.). 1987. Invisible Hands : Women in Home-Based Production, New Delhi : Sage Publications.
- Smith, James P., (ed.). 1980. Female Labour Supply: Theory and Estimation, Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press.

Sokoloff, Natalie J. 1980. Between Money and Love: The Dialectics of Women's Home and Market Work. New York: Praeger.

Standing, H. 1991. Dependence and Autonomy : Women's Employment and the Family in Calcuta. London: Routledge.

Treiman, Donald J. and Heidi I. Hartman, (ed.). 1981. Women, Work and Wages: Equal Pay for Jobs of Equal Value. Washington, D.C.: National Academy Press, 1981.

Waring, Marilyn. 1988. If Women Counted : A New Feminist Economics. San Francisco, Harper & Row.

Youssef, Nadia. 1974. Women and Work in Developing Societies. Berkeley (USA): University of California Press.

FOR COURSE III

Suggested Readings:

- Ackoff, Russell L. 1961. The Design of Social Research, Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Allen, T. Harrell, 1978. New Methods in Social Science Research, New York: Praeger.
- Anderson, T. W. 1958. An Introduction to Multivariate Analysis, New York: John Wiley & Sons.
- Child, Dennis, 1973. Essentials of Factor Analysis, New York: Holt, Rinehart & Winston.
- Cochran, W.G. 1963. Sampling Techniques, 2nd ed., New York: John Wiley & Sons.
- Croxton, F.E., Cowden, D.J., and Klein, L.S. 1975. Applied General Statistics, 3rd ed., New Delhi: Prentice-Hall of India Pvt. Ltd.
- Edwards, Allen L. 1957. Techniques of Attitude Scale Construction, New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts.
- Gibbons, J. D. 1971. Non-parametric Statistical Inference, Tokyo: McGraw-Hill Kogakusha.
- Goode, William J., and Hatt, Paul K. 1952. Methods in Social Research, New York: McGraw-Hill.
- Gopal, M.H. 1964. An Introduction to Research Procedure in Social Sciences, Bombay: Asia Publishing House.
- Hyman, Herbert H., et al. 1975. Interviewing in Social Research, Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Maranell, Gary M. (ed.). 1974. Scaling: A Source Book for Behavioral Scientists. Chicago: Aldine.
- Nagel, Stuart S., and Neef, Marian, 1979. Policy Analysis in Social Science Research, London: Sage Publications.
- Thurstone, L.L. 1959. The Measurement of Values, Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Yamane, T. 1973. Statistics: An Introductory Analysis, 3rd ed., New York: Harper & Row.
- Young, Pauline V. 1960. Scientific Social Surveys and Research, 3rd ed. New Delhi: Prentice-Hall.

FOR COURSE IV

Suggested Readings

- Afshar, A. and Bina Agarwal (eds.). 1989. Women, Poverty and Ideology in Asia: Contradictory Pressures and Uneasy Resolutions. London: Macmillan Press.
- Agarwal, Bina. 1986. Cold Hearths and Barron Slopes: The Woodfuel Crisis in the Third World. New Delhi: Allied Publishers
- Ahmed, I. (ed.). 1985. Technology and Rural Women : Conceptual and Empirical Issues. London : George Allen & Unwin.
- Baneria, Lourdes (ed.). 1980. Women and Development : The Sexual Division of Labour in Rural Societies. New York: Praeger.
- Beneria, Lourdes and Savitri Bisnath. 2000. Gender and Development: Theoretical and Empirical and Practical Approaches. Cheltenham (UK) Edward Elgar Publishing.
- Blau, Francine and Marianne Ferber. 1986. The Economics of Women, Men and Work. Englewood Cliffs (USA): Prentice Hall.
- Black, Naomi and Ann Baker Cottrell, (eds.). 1981. Women and World Change: Equity Issues in Development. Beverly Hills (USA): Sage Publications.
- Boserup, Easter. 1970. Women's Role in Economic Development. New York: St. Martin's Press.
- Carloni, Alice Stewart. Women in Development: A.I.D.'s Experience, 1973-1985, Vol. I. Synthesis Paper. Washington, D.C.: Agency for International Development
- Dauber, R. and M.L. Cain. Women and Technological Change in Developing Countries. Boulder : Westview Press.
- Dreze, J. and A.K. Sen (eds.). 1990. The Political Economy of Hunger. Oxford : Clarendon Press.
- Goody, Jack. 1976. Production and Reproduction. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Kapur, Promila, 1974. The Changing Status of the Working Woman in India. Delhi: Vikas Publishing House.
- Rajput, Pam. 1994. Women and Globalisation. New Delhi, Ashish Publishing House.
- Redclift, Nameke and Enzo Mingione. (eds.). 1985. Beyond Employment: Household, Gender, and Subsistence. London: Basil Blackw Well.
- Roach, J.L. and J.K. Roach (eds.). 1972. Poverty : Selected Readings. Harmondsworth: Penguin Books.
- Thakur-Joshi, Savita. 1999. Women and Development. New Delhi: Mittal Publications.

Townsend, P. (ed). 1970. The Concept of Poverty. London: Heinemann.

United Nations Development Programme. Human Development Report, 1995.
New York: Oxford University Press, 1995.

World Resources Institute. 1998. World Resources, 1998-99. New York: Oxford
University Press.

FOR COURSE V

Suggested Readings

- Agarwal, Bina. 1994. A Field of One's Own: Gender and Land Rights in South Asia. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Beker, Gary S. 1975. Human Capital 2nd ed. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Blumberg, Rhoda L. and Leela Dwaraki. 1980. India's Educated Women. Options and Constraints. Delhi Hindustan Publishing Corporation.
- Brown, R. (ed.). 1973. Knowledge, Education and Cultural Change. London: Tavistock.
- Chattopadhyay, Kamaladevi. 1983. Indian Women's Battle for Freedom New Delhi: Abhinav Publications
- Deckard, B.S. 1975. The Women's Movement. New York: Harper & Row.
- Desai, Neera and Vibhuti Patel. 1985. Indian Women: Change and Challenge in the International Decade, 1975-85. Bombay: Popular Prakashan.
- Halsey, A.H., Floud, J. and Anderson, C.A. 1961. Education, Economy and Society. New York: The Free Press.
- Haven & London : Yale University Press.
- Jain, D. 1980. Women's Quest for Power, New Delhi; Vikas.
- Jeffery, R. 1993. Politics, Women and Well-being : How Kerala Became 'A Model'. Delhi : Oxford University Press.
- Kanter, Rosabeth, 1977. Men and Women of the Corporation, New York: Basic Books.
- Khanna, Girija and Mariamma A. Verghese. 1978. Indian Women Today. Delhi: Vikas Publishing House.
- Krishnaraj, Maithreyi (ed.). 1986. Women's Studies in India: Some Perspectives. Bombay: Popular Prakashan.
- Miller, Barbara D. 1981. The Endangered Sex: Neglect of Female Children in Rural North India. Ithaca N.Y.: Cornell University Press.
- Nelson, Barbara J. and Najima Chowdhury 1994. Women in Politics Worldwide. New Haven & London: Yale University Press.
- Rose, K. 1992. Where Women are Leaders: The SEWA Movement in India. Delhi: Vistaar Publications.
- Rowbotham, S. 1973. Woman's Consciousness, Man's World. Harmondsworth: Penguin Books.
- UNDP (United Nations Development Programme). 1978. Effective Mobilization of

Women in Development. Report of the Secretary General, UNA/33/238, New York: United Nations.

UNDP (United Nations Development Programme). 1995. Human Development report, 1995. New Delhi :Oxford University Press.

Vidya, K.C. 1997. Political Empowerment of Women at the Grassroots. New Delhi: Kanishka Publishers.

World Bank. 1994. Enhancing Women's Participation in Economic Development, A World Bank Policy Paper, Washington, D.C.

- Ageton, S. 1983. Sexual Assault among Adolescents. Lexington, MA: Lexington.
- Ahmad, Zubeida, and Martha Loutfi. 1985. Women Workers in Rural Development. Geneva: International Labour Office.
- Andersen, Margaret L. 1993. Thinking About Women : Sociological Perspectives on Sex and Gender. New York: Macmillan.
- Arliss, Laurie P. 1991. Gender Communication. Englewood Cliffs, N.J: Prentice Hall.
- Brown, M.E. 1990. Television and Women's Culture. Newbury Park, CA: Sage.
- Browne, Angela. 1987. When Battered Women Kill. New York: Free Press.
- Brydon, Lynn, and Sylvia Chant. 1989. Women in the Third World: Gender Issues in Rural and Urban Areas. Hants, UK: Edward Elgar.
- Bureau of National Affairs, 1989. Working Women's Health Concerns: A Gender at Risk? Washington, DC: Bureau of National Affairs.
- Cantor, Muriel G. 1987. "Popular Culture and the Portrayal of Women : Content and Control". In Beth B. Hess and Myra Marx Ferree (eds.). Analyzing Gender: A Handbook of Social Science Research. Newbury Park, CA: Sage.
- Charlton, Sue Ellen M. 1984. Women in Third World Development. Boulder, CO: Westview.
- Dixon-Mueller, Ruth. 1985. Women's Work in Third World Agriculture. Geneva: International Labour Organization.
- D'Souza, Neila, and Ramini Natarajan. 1986. "Women in India: The Reality". In Lynn B. Iglitzin and Ruth Ross (eds.). Women in the World, 1975-1985: The Women's Decade. Santa Barbara, CA: ABC-Clio.
- Duberman, Lucille. 1975. Gender and Sex in Society. New York: Praeger.
- Gallagher, Margaret. 1981. Unequal Opportunities: The Case of Women and the Media. Paris: UNESCO.
- Giudice, Lucia. 1991. Women's Health Research: Prescription for Change. Annual Report, Society for the Advancement of Women's Health Research. Washington, DC" Mayfield.
- Pomeroy, Sarah B. 1975. Goddesses, Whores, Wives and Slaves: Women in Classical Antiquity. New York: Schocken.
- Randall, Vicky. 1982. Women and Politics. New York: St. Martin's Press.
- Rosenbaum, J.E. 1985. "Persistence and Change in Pay Inequalities: Implications for Job Evaluation and Comparable Worth". In L. Larwood, A. Stromberg, and B. Gutek (eds.). Women and Work: An Annual Review. Vol. I, Beverly Hills, CA: Sage.
- Scarr, S. 1984. Mother Care/Other Care. New York: Basic.

Stillion, Judith M. 1985. Death and the Sexes: An Examination of Differential Longevity, Attitudes, Behaviours and Coping Skills. Washington, DC: Hemisphere.

Stone, Merlin. 1979. When God Was a Woman. San Diego: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich.

UNESCO. 1980. Women in the Media. Paris: UNESCO.

United Nations. 1985. The State of the World's Women, 1985. World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace. Nairobi, Kenya (July 15-26). Oxford, UK: New Internationalist Publications.

Walker, Lenore E. 1989. Terrifying Love: Why Battered Women Kill and How Society Responds. New York: Harper and Row.

Williamson, N.E. 1976. Sons or Daughters: A Cross-Cultural Survey of Parental Preferences. Beverly Hills, CA: Sage.

Zimmerman, Mark K. 1987. "The Women's Health Movement: A Critique of Medical Enterprise and the position of Women". In Beth B. Hess and Myra Marx Ferree (eds.). Analyzing Gender: A Handbook of Social Science Research. Newbury Park, CA: Sage.
