

History UG

Semester: 6				
Programme : History				
Course : History of Gender in the Modern World				
Paper code: C3HS230641T			Credits: 4	
Hours/week : 4				
Category: Core/MDC/SEC/VAC : Core (Major)				
Theory / Practical / Composite : Theory				
No of Modules : 2				
<p>Course Overview: This course provides a comprehensive exploration of gender as a social construct and a category of historical analysis. It begins by establishing a theoretical foundation through key concepts like patriarchy, intersectionality, and the sexual division of labor, alongside the methodologies of seminal feminist thinkers. You will examine how gendered power dynamics influence core Indian institutions, including the economy, kinship, and political culture. The curriculum further investigates the active roles of women in nationalist movements and environmental activism, while situating the "Pride Movement" within global feminist trends. Finally, the course addresses critical issues of reproductive justice, abortion access, and the historical patterns of violence against women. By integrating theory with socio-political movements, students will gain a nuanced understanding of gender's role in shaping both Indian and global history.</p>				
Course Outcome:				
1. Define fundamental concepts of gender studies, including masculinity, femininity, androgyny, matriarchy, and the sexual division of labor.				
2. Explain the core arguments of major feminist research methodologies, ranging from Marxist and Liberal perspectives to Postmodernist critiques.				
3. Apply an intersectional lens to analyze how gender interacts with other social identities within Indian institutions like education, media, and religion.				
4. Deconstruct the gendered nature of historical movements, such as the Indian Nationalist struggle and environmental activism (e.g., the Chipko movement).				
5. Assess the evolution of reproductive rights movements and the efficacy of legal and social frameworks in addressing violence against women and HIV/AIDS.				
6. Develop a research framework that uses feminist methodology to investigate contemporary challenges, such as the Pride Movement or modern battles over abortion access.				
Prerequisites: Basic knowledge about any prior course				
SYLLABUS				
UNIT/Module	CONTENT	HOURS or NUMBER OF CLASSES	CO Mapping	COGNITIVE LEVEL
I.	Unit 1 The Idea of Gender: Concepts and Theoretical Background	18	CO1 CO2 CO3	K1,K2,K3,K4.K5,K6

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key Concepts- Sex, Gender, Masculinity, Femininity, Androgenicity, Matriarchy, Patriarchy. • Sexual division of Labour. • Intersectional locations of Gender. • Feminist Sociologist Theory – Harriet Martineau, Mirra Komarovsky, Leela Dube (any two). • Feminist Research Methodology- Marxist (Evelyn Reed, Rosa Luxemburg), Liberal (Mary Wollstonecraft, Simone de Beauvoir,), Postmodernist (Betty Friedan, Gayatri Chakrabarty Spivak) (any two) 		CO4 CO5 CO6	
	Unit 2 Interrogating & Engendering Institutions & Practices in India – A General Overview (Any Two Topics) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engendering the Economic-Work, Labour, & Development • Engendering the Social-Kinship & Education • Engendering the Political-Politics, Media & Culture <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender and Religion 			
II.	Unit 3 Movements and Challenges in Modern India and Abroad: A Gendered Perspective (Any Two) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women in the Indian Nationalist and Revolutionary Movement • Women, Ecology and Environment • Global Feminism & Contemporary Trends - Locating the Pride Movement. 	18	CO1 CO2 CO3 CO4 CO5 CO6	KI,K2,K3,K4.K5,K6
	Unit 4 Gender and Reproductive Justice			

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historicizing the Reproductive Rights Movement - Contemporary Battles Over Abortion Access. • Violation of and Violence Against Women. • HIV/AIDS. 			
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Text Books

Chakravarty, Uma. (2003). Gendering caste through a feminist Lens. Calcutta: Stree.

Geetha, V. (2002). Gender. Calcutta: Stree.

Geetha, V. (2007). Patriarchy. Calcutta: Stree.

Rege, Sharmila. (2003). Sociology of Gender. New Delhi: Sage.

Shah, N., & Gandhi, N. (1992). Issues at Stake. New Delhi: Kali for Women.

Basu, A. (Ed.). (1995). The challenge of Local Feminism: Women's Movement in Global Perspective. Boulder Co., West View Press.

Choudhari, Maitreyee. (2004). Feminism in India. New Delhi: Women Unlimited.

Delamont, Sara. (2003). Feminist Sociology. Sage.

Dube, Leela. (2001). Anthropological Explorations in Gender: Intersecting Fields. New Delhi: Sage Publications.

Ganesh, K. (1999). 'Patrilineal Structure & Agency of Women: Issues in gendered socialization'. In Saraswathi, T. S. (Ed.). Culture, Socialization & Human Development: Theory, Research & Applications (pp. 235-254). New Delhi: Sage Publications.

Choudhury, Sharmistha. 2013. "Penalised for Pregnancy". The Hindu July 13, 2013.

Durbar Mahila Samanwaya Committee. 2005. "Kolkata Sex Workers Manifesto". Sarai Reader, Bare Acts.

Qadeer, Imrana, and Mary John. 2009. "The Business and the Ethics of Surrogacy". Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. 33, No. 44 (Oct.31 -Nov. 6, pp.39 -48).

Davis, Angela Y. 1981. Women, Race and Class. Women's Press

Suggested readings

Harding, S. (Ed.). (1987). Feminism and Methodology. Bloomington: Indiana University Press.

John, Mary. (2008). Women's Studies in India: A Reader. Penguin.

Kabeer, N. (1994). Reversed Realities: Gender Hierarchies in Development Thought.

Khullar, Mala. (Ed.). (2005). Writing the Women's Movement- A Reader. New Delhi: Zubaan.

Rege, S. (1998). "Dalit Women Talk Differently: A Critique of 'Difference' and Towards a Dalit Feminist Standpoint Position". Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. 33, No. 44 (Oct.31 -Nov. 6, pp.39 -48).

Xaxa, Virginius. 2004. "Women and Gender in the Study of Tribes in India." Indian Journal of Gender Studies 11: 345-367

Chaudhuri, Maitreyee. 2000. "Gender and the Indian nation state." Sociological Bulletin 1 and 2. Weekly, 44 (2): 10-12. Delhi: Oxford.

Phadke, Shilpa, Sameera Khan, and Shilpa Ranade. 2011. Why Loiter? Women and Risk on Mumbai Streets. New Delhi: Penguin Books: vii xiv; 3-21

Chaudhuri, Maitrayee. 2002. "Learning through Teaching the 'Sociology of Gender'". Indian Journal of Gender Studies. 9: 245-261

Web Resources

1. Paromita Vohra. 2002. Unlimited Girls http://www.cultureunplugged.com/filmedia/play/452
2. Bhandare, Namita. Why Indian Workplaces Are Losing Women: Our Nationwide Investigation Begins. August 5, 2017. India Spend. Available online at http://www.indiaspend.com/cover-story/why-indian-workplaces-are-losing-women-our-nationwide-investigation-begins-53927
3. Sen, Rajyasree. 2016. “Matrimonial ads reflect prejudices Indians wear on their sleeves”. LiveMint. (Available online at http://www.livemint.com/Opinion/KZecVebUGLmPnbd9uobTP/Matrimonial-ads-reflect-prejudices-Indians-wear-on-their-sle.html)
4. Narayan, Devika. 2013. Some thoughts on rape, sexual violence and protest— responding to responses, January 10 available online at http://kafila.org/2013/01/10/some-thoughts-on-rape-sexual-violence-andprotest-responding-to-responses-devika-narayan
5. Ramgopal, Ankita. 2018. “Rape laws: Why is sexual violence against India’s transgender community not being taken seriously?” March 3rd, available online at https://scroll.in/article/868907/rape-laws-why-is-sexual-violence-against-indias-transgender-community-not-being-taken-seriously
6. Human Rights Violation against the Transgender Community: A People’s Union of Civil Liberties Report, January 2004 available online at http://www.pucl.org/Topics/Gender/2004/transgender.htm Guest Lecture: Sumita, Sappho for Equality
Evaluation : Theory CIA: 5 + Mid Sem: 20 +Attendance: 5 =30 Semester Exam: 70
Paper Structure for Theory Semester Exam: Total Marks: 70 Two modules of 35 marks each. 3 questions of 5 marks from 5 options: 3X5=15 2 questions of 10 marks from 3 options: 2X10=20

Course outcomes (COs) and Cognitive Level Mapping

COs	CO Description	Cognitive levels
CO1	Define fundamental concepts of gender studies, including masculinity, femininity, androgenticity, matriarchy, and the sexual division of labor.	K1

CO2	Explain the core arguments of major feminist research methodologies, ranging from Marxist and Liberal perspectives to Postmodernist critiques.	K2
CO3	Apply an intersectional lens to analyze how gender interacts with other social identities within Indian institutions like education, media, and religion.	K3
CO4	Deconstruct the gendered nature of historical movements, such as the Indian Nationalist struggle and environmental activism (e.g., the Chipko movement).	K4
CO5	Assess the evolution of reproductive rights movements and the efficacy of legal and social frameworks in addressing violence against women and HIV/AIDS.	K5
CO6	Develop a research framework that uses feminist methodology to investigate contemporary challenges, such as the Pride Movement or modern battles over abortion access.	K6