VAC2: Women and Development (Theory) [For all students]

Total Credit	02 Credits
Total Credit hours	02 hours per week (Lectures/ Tutorials)
Total Marks	25 Marks

Course Objectives

- To acquire knowledge about the contemporary issues related to women and provide the historical outlook of women identity in Indian societies.
- To make aware of different laws protecting women and the policies and programmes related to women development.

Course Outcomes

- Learners can acquire a thorough understanding of contemporary issues related to women in India.
- Students can grasp the evolving status of women from the Vedic period to modern society.
- Learners can develop their skill of summarising knowledge about maternal and reproductive health issues and practices.
- Learners can grasp knowledge about various laws designed to protect women and can become acquainted with several policies and programs aimed at women's development.
- Semester End Examination 25 Marks

Mode: Written Examination Exam duration: 1 Hour

Question Pattern: 25 MCQ questions carrying 01 mark.

Women and Development

- Concepts and issues related to girl child and women: Concept of gender, gender Equity and
 equality, sex; Issues related to female feticide, female infanticide, child marriage and domestic
 violence (sexual, physical, and emotional); Women empowerment and women autonomy.
- Position of women in Indian society: Vedic period, medieval period, British period and post independent India.
- 3. Women's health issues: Maternal health care issues (Antenatal care, delivery care and postnatal care), pregnancy outcomes (live birth: full term or preterm birth, low birth weight, abortion, miscarriage, and stillbirths), maternal mortality, gynaecological morbidity, reproductive health issues (HIV/AIDS and RTTs/STD) and menstrual hygiene (knowledge and practices).
- 4. Women and laws: MTP Act 1971, PCPNDT Act of 1994, Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act 2006, Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act 2013, Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act 2013, Maternity Benefit Amendment Act 2017.
- 5. Policies and programmes for the development of women: Mahila Samridhi Yojana (MSY), Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) 2010, Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG) 2002-03, Mother and Child Tracking System (MCTS) 2009, Janani Suraksha Yojana 2005, Ujjawala Scheme 2007, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme 2015, Kanyashree Prakalpa 2013 and Women's Reservation Bill 2023

Suggested Reading:

- 1. Biswas, S., Ghosh, P. & Neogi, S. (2021): Issues of Gender Equality and Sustainable Development, Aayu Publication.
- Charak, C. & Mohan, C. (2012): Women and Development: Self, Society and Empowerment, Primus Books, Kolkata.
- 3. Dutta. N & Jha, S. (2021): Women and Gender Inequality, Pacific Books International.
- Elson, D., & Seth, A. (2019): Gender equality and inclusive growth: Economic policies to achieve sustainable development.
- 5. Gupta, S. (2006): Women Development In India (A Comparative Study), Anmol Publisher
- 6. Jha A.K. (2012): Gender Inequality and Women Empowerment, Axis Books, New Delhi.
- 7. Kalpagam, U. (2011): Gender and Development in India: Current Issues, Rawat Publication. Kolkata.
- 8. Kataria, K. & Parihar, M. (2019): Women's political participation in India, Books Treasure, India. (Edited).
- 9. Kolay, S. K. & Mahant, S. D. (2021): Gender Inequality: A Multidimensional Study, Gyan Publishing House
- 10. Manimekalai, K. & Ranjithkumar, A. (2020): Women's Health and Safety in India,
- 11. Ramasubban, R. & Jejeebhoy, S. J. (2000): Women's reproductive health in India (edited), Rawat Publications, Jaipur.
- 12. Sandhya R. (2012): Development of Women Issues and Challenges, Discover Publishing House Pvt Ltd, New Delhi.
- 13. Santosh N (2012): Women and Development, A Mittal Publications, New Delhi.
- 14. Sarkar, S. (2021): Gender Inequality and Discrimination in India: Discourse and Dilemmas (Edited), Rawat Publication. Kolkata.