

**SYLLABUS FOR THE BATCH FROM YEAR 2025
TO 2026**

FOR

Certificate Course in Gender Studies

(Credit Based Evaluation and Grading System)

Semester: I

EXAMINATIONS: 2025-2026

The Certificate Programme Offered:

- **Certificate Course in Gender Studies(6 Months duration)**



Name of the Department: Sociology

In Collaboration with

Directorate of Open and Distance Learning & Online Studies

GURU NANAK DEV UNIVERSITY

AMRITSAR

Certificate Course in Gender Studies (SEMESTER SYSTEM) Offered by Department of Sociology in collaboration with Directorate of Open & Distance Learning and Online Studies, Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar

Eligibility:

- +2 or equivalent examination.
- Any student pursuing Bachelor Degree, Master Degree, M.Phil., Ph.D. from GNDU, affiliated or constituent colleges.

Paper Code	Subject	Marks			Credits
		Internal Assessment	End Term	Total	
ODGS111T	Understanding Gender	30	70	100	4
ODGS112T	Gender Issues in India	30	70	100	4
ODGS113T	Gender and Health	30	70	100	4
ODGS114T	Gender and Legal Frameworks in India	30	70	100	4
Total		120	280	400	16

Certificate Course in Gender Studies (SEMESTER SYSTEM) Offered by Department of Sociology in collaboration with Directorate of Open & Distance Learning and Online Studies, Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar

UNDERSTANDING GENDER

Subject Code: ODGS111T
(Semester-I)

Time:03 Hours

Max.Marks:100Marks
Internal Assessment: 30 Marks
End Term: 70Marks

Instructions for the Paper-Setter/examiner:

1. Question paper shall consist of four sections.
2. Paper setter shall set eight questions in all by selecting two questions of equal marks from each section. However, a question may have sub-parts (not exceeding four sub-parts) and appropriate allocation of marks should be done for each sub-part.
3. Candidates shall attempt five questions in all, by at least selecting one question from each section and the 5th question may be attempted from any of the four sections.
4. The question paper should be strictly according to the instructions mentioned above. In no case a question should be asked outside the syllabus.

SECTION A

Introduction to Basic Concepts: Meaning and Differences between Sex and Gender, Transgender, Gender Pronoun, Gender Identity, Gender Binary, Gender Dysphoria, Gender Disassociation , Understanding Patriarchy and Matriarchy, Masculinity and Feminity.

SECTION B

Feminist Thinkers and Theories: Feminist Movement, Approaches to Feminism, Liberal, Marxist, Radical, Socialist, Black Feminism, Eco-feminism, Intersex and Transgender Movement.

SECTION C

Gender and Media: Media Portrayal of Women, Evaluating Gender from the Lens of Cinema, Gender in Advertisements, Women as Custodian of Honour and Shame.

SECTION D

Policies and Schemes: Gender movements and government campaigns like Beti Padhao, Beti Bachhao, National Commission for Women and other government organisations dealing with gender issues, SHGs and Gender; NGOs working on Gender.

Certificate Course in Gender Studies (SEMESTER SYSTEM) Offered by Department of Sociology in collaboration with Directorate of Open & Distance Learning and Online Studies, Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar

SUGGESTED READINGS:

1. Aggarwal, Bina. 1988. Structures of Patriarchy: State, Community and Household in Modernizing Asia. New Delhi: Kali forWomen.
2. Bal, Gurpreet. 2016. Contemporary Gender Issues: Identity, Status and Empowerment. Jaipur: Rawat.
3. Bhasin, Kamla. 1993. What is Patriarchy, Kali for Women Delhi
4. Bhasin, Kamla 2000. Understanding Gender. New Delhi: Women Unlimited.
5. BhasinKamla. 2004. Exploring Masculinity. New Delhi: Women Unlimited.
6. Collins, Patricia Hill, 2000, Black Feminist Thought: Knowledge, Consciousness, and the Politics of Empowerment, New York, Routledge.
7. Giddens, Anthony. 2006. Sociology 5th Edition. U.K. Polity Press.
8. Gill, Rajesh. 2017. Gender, Patriarchy and Violence. Jaipur, RawatPublication.
9. Gill, Rajesh. 2019. Gender, Culture and Honour. Jaipur: Rawat Publication.
10. Halder, D. &Jaishankar, K. 2017. Cyber Crimes against Women in India. New Delhi: Sage Publications.
11. Haralambos, M. and Holborn, M. 2007. Sociology: Themes and Perspectives. London: HarperCollins Publisher Limited.
12. Gupta, K.R. 2009. Gender: Problems and Policies. New Delhi: Atlantic Publisher.
13. Jain, N. 2018. Women Empowerment: Continuity of Gender Discourse in 21st Century. New Delhi: Pragati Publications.
14. Kaur, Ravinder. 2016. Too Many Men Too Few Women: Social Consequences of Gender Imbalance in India and China. New Delhi: Orient BlackSwan.
15. Kashyap, R. 2017. Empowerment and Status of Women in Modern India. New Delhi: Milan Enterprise.
16. Laura, Kramer. 2004. The Sociology of Gender: A Brief Introduction. New Delhi: Rawat Publication
17. Mrinalini, S. 2021. Transgender in Society- Challenges and Solutions. MJP Publisher.
18. Shaha, G. 2023. Social Movements in India: A Review of Literature. Jaipur:Rawat Publication.

GENDER ISSUES IN INDIA

**Subject Code: ODGS112T
(Semester-I)**

Time: 03 Hours

**Max.Marks:100Marks
Internal Assessment: 30 Marks
End Term: 70 Marks**

Instructions for the Paper-Setter/examiner:

1. Question paper shall consist of Four sections.
2. Paper setter shall set Eight questions in all by selecting Two questions of equal marks from each section. However, a question may have sub-parts (not exceeding four sub-parts) and appropriate allocation of marks should be done for each sub-part.
3. Candidates shall attempt Five questions in all, by at least selecting One question from each section and the 5th question may be attempted from any of the Four sections.
4. The question paper should be strictly according to the instructions mentioned above. In no case a question should be asked outside the syllabus.

SECTION A

Social Practices and Gender Issues: Female Feoticide and Infanticide, Social problems in India relating to marriage, family, dowry and divorce, child marriages, widowhood, Problems of elderly women.

SECTION B

Gender and Education: Education: Meaning, Gender Diversities and disparities in enrolment, Drop outs, Gender gap. Gender disparity in Education. Gender Bias in School Curriculum, Education for Marginalized Women.

SECTION C

Gender and Health: Concept of Health and Well Being, Female Feoticide and Infanticide, Child, Maternal, Sexual and Reproductive Health, Women and Hygiene: Overview of status of women health hygiene, Impact of violence on Women's Health

SECTION D

Gender and Economy: Work and Development: Concept, Women in primary, secondary and tertiary sectors. Invisibility of women's works and wage differential with reference to gender. Challenges of women in service sector. Feminization of poverty.

Certificate Course in Gender Studies (SEMESTER SYSTEM) Offered by Department of Sociology in collaboration with Directorate of Open & Distance Learning and Online Studies, Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar

Suggested Readings

1. Aravamudan. G. (2007). Disappearing Daughters: the tragedy of female foeticide. Penguin Publications.
2. Ahuja, R. (2004). Social Problems in India. Jaipur; Rawat Publication
3. Bal, Gurpreet. 2016. Contemporary Gender Issues: Identity, Status and Empowerment. Jaipur: Rawat.
4. Gill, Rajesh. 2017. Gender, Patriarchy and Violence. Jaipur, Rawat Publication.
5. Gill, Rajesh. 2019. Gender, Culture and Honour. Jaipur: Rawat Publication.
6. Gupta, K.R. 2009. Gender: Problems and Policies. New Delhi: Atlantic Publisher.
7. Gupta, K. R. (2013). Gender Problems and Politics. Chennai: Atlantic Publications.
8. Ratra, A. (2024). Marriage and Family: I diverse and Changing Scenerio. New Delhi; Deep and Deep Publications.
9. Sandhu, J. (2017). Marriage and Family in India: Trends and Emerging Challenges. Jaipur; Rawat Publication.

Certificate Course in Gender Studies (SEMESTER SYSTEM) Offered by Department of Sociology in collaboration with Directorate of Open & Distance Learning and Online Studies, Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar

Gender and Health
Subject Code: ODGS113T
(Semester – I)

Time: 03 Hours

Max. Marks: 100 Marks
Internal Assessment: 30 Marks
End Term: 70 Marks

Instructions for the Paper-Setter/examiner:

1. Question paper shall consist of Four sections.
2. Paper setter shall set Eight questions in all by selecting Two questions of equal marks from each section. However, a question may have sub-parts (not exceeding four sub-parts) and appropriate allocation of marks should be done for each sub-part.
3. Candidates shall attempt Five questions in all, by at least selecting One question from each section and the 5th question may be attempted from any of the Four sections.
4. The question paper should be strictly according to the instructions mentioned above. In no case a question should be asked outside the syllabus.

Section A

Gender and Health: Women's Health as Gender and Human Rights Issue, Women's Health Movements, Status of Women's Health in India, Life Cycle Approach to Women's Health.

Section B

Women and Health Issues: Nutritional Status of Women in India, Substance Abuse and Women's Health, Maternal Health in India, Violence against Women and Health, Women's Access to Health Care Services.

Section C

Women's Sexual and Reproductive Rights: Women's Reproductive Rights, Reproductive Health in India, Reproductive Tract Infection and Sexually Transmitted Infection, Impact of Reproductive Technology on Women, Family Planning in India, Gender and Mental Health

Section D

Women's Health Related Policies in India: Government Schemes Targeting Women's Health: Janani Suraksha Yojna, Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) Approach, Schemes related to Menstrual Hygiene, Sustainable Development Goals and Women's Health

Certificate Course in Gender Studies (SEMESTER SYSTEM) Offered by Department of Sociology in collaboration with Directorate of Open & Distance Learning and Online Studies, Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar

SUGGESTED READINGS:

19. Aggarwal, Bina. 1988. *Structures of Patriarchy: State, Community and Household in Modernizing Asia*. New Delhi: Kali forWomen.
20. Akram, M. (2014). *Mental Health in India; Contemporary Issues and Challenges*: Jaipur; Rawat Publication.
21. Annandale,E .1999. *The Sociology of Health & Medicines-A Critical Introduction*, Polity Press,UK.
22. Gideon, J. (2016). *Gender and Health*. USA; Edward Elgar Publishing Limited.
23. Giddens, Anthony. 2006. *Sociology* 5th Edition. U.K. Polity Press.
24. Gill, Rajesh. 2017. *Gender, Patriarchy and Violence*. Jaipur, Rawat Publication.
25. Gill, Rajesh. 2019. *Gender, Culture and Honour*. Jaipur: Rawat Publication.
26. Haralambos, M. and Holborn, M. 2007. *Sociology: Themes and Perspectives*. London: HarperCollins Publisher Limited.
27. Kaur, Ravinder. 2016. *Too Many Men Too Few Women: Social Consequences of Gender Imbalance in India and China*. New Delhi: Orient BlackSwan.
28. Koenig, A.M. Jejeebhoy, S. Cleland, C.J. & Ganatra, B. (2008). *Reproductive Health in India*. Jaipur: Rawat Publications.
29. Laura, Kramer. 2004. *The Sociology of Gender: A Brief Introduction*. New Delhi: Rawat Publication
30. Nagla, M. 2014. *Sociology of Health*. New Delhi; Sage publication.
31. Nagla, M. 2013. *Gender and Health*. New Delhi; Sage Publication.
32. Mrinalini, S. 2021. *Transgender in Society- Challenges and Solutions*. MJP Publisher.
33. Murthy, P. & Smith, L.C. (2010). *Women's Global Health and Human Rights*. USA; Janes & Bartlett Publishers.

GENDER AND LEGAL FRAMEWORKS IN INDIA

Subject Code: ODGS114T
(Semester-I)

Time: 03 Hours

Max. Marks: 100 Marks
Internal Assessment: 30 Marks
End Term: 70 Marks

Instructions for the Paper-Setter/examiner:

1. Question paper shall consist of Four sections.
2. Paper setter shall set Eight questions in all by selecting Two questions of equal marks from each section. However, a question may have sub-parts (not exceeding four sub-parts) and appropriate allocation of marks should be done for each sub-part.
3. Candidates shall attempt Five questions in all, by at least selecting One question from each section and the 5th question may be attempted from any of the Four sections.
4. The question paper should be strictly according to the instructions mentioned above. In no case a question should be asked outside the syllabus.

Section A

Defining Health and Law, Gender Equality and The Indian Constitution

Women's Health and Legal Protections: Legal Framework on Maternal, Child, and Reproductive Health, Maternity Benefit Act, 1961Domestic Violence Act and Its Impact on Women's Health

Section B

Children and the Law: Laws Addressing Female Foeticide and Infanticide (PCPNDT Act), The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006, The Right to Education Act, 2009 (RTE), Child Sexual Abuse (POCSO).

Section C

Legal Rights of Marginalized Groups: Legal Rights and Protections for Elderly Women, The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019, Legal Rights of Differently-abled Individuals

Section D

Legal Provisions for Workplace Safety: The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (POSH) Act, 2013, Equal Remuneration Act, 1976, The Role of NGOs and International Organizations in Social Protection

Certificate Course in Gender Studies (SEMESTER SYSTEM) Offered by Department of Sociology in collaboration with Directorate of Open & Distance Learning and Online Studies, Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar

Suggested Readings

1. Agnes, F., Chandra, S., & Basu, M. (2016). *Women and law in India*. Oxford University Press:
2. Akram, M. (2014). *Sociology of health*. Jaipur: Rawat Publications.
3. Central University of Tamil Nadu. (2023). *The comprehensive guide to gender-based laws in India*. <https://cutn.ac.in/e-books/>
4. Forster, C., & Sagade, J. (2019). Women's human rights in India. Taylor & Francis: UK
5. Halder, D. & Jaishankar, K. 2017. Cyber Crimes against Women in India. New Delhi: Sage Publications.
6. International Training Centre of the International Labour Organization. (n.d.). *EU Gender Equality and Diversity Resource Platform*. <https://eugender.itcilo.org>
7. Kaur, Ravinder. 2016. Too Many Men Too Few Women: Social Consequences of Gender Imbalance in India and China. New Delhi: Orient Black Swan.
8. Krammer, Laura (2004). *The sociology of gender: A brief introduction*. Rawat Publications.
9. Mrinalini, S. 2021. Transgender in Society- Challenges and Solutions. MJP Publisher.
10. Sharma, R. (2022). The impact of COVID-19 on children with thalassemia and their families in India. In N. Khan (Ed.), COVID-19 and childhood inequality (1st ed, pp. 115-130). Routledge :
11. Shekhar, E., & Koshy, N. (2022). Understanding workplace laws for women in India. Bloomsbury Publishing India Pvt. Ltd: ND Nigam, S. (2019). Women and domestic violence law in India: A quest for justice. Taylor & Francis: UK
12. Singh, S. K. (2017). Women rights in India under legal provisions. RedShine Publication Pvt. Ltd: Flavia. (1999). Law and gender inequality: The politics of women's rights in India. Oxford University Press: USA
13. **Vasanthi, N. (2017). Unit-3: Gender and Law.** In MWG-002: *Gender and Power* (Block-4). Indira Gandhi National Open University. <https://egyankosh.ac.in/handle/123456789/3840>
14. **White, K. (2009).** *An introduction to the sociology of health and illness* (2nd ed.). Sage Publications.
15. <https://legalaffairs.gov.in> ;

Certificate Course in Gender Studies (SEMESTER SYSTEM) Offered by Department of Sociology in collaboration with Directorate of Open & Distance Learning and Online Studies, Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar

16. <https://socialjustice.gov.in> ;
17. <http://ncw.nic.in>
18. <https://nesc.nic.in>;
19. <https://ncst.nic.in>
20. For Legislative Acts - Visit websites of Govt. of India (Different Ministries) / Govt. of Punjab.

Quality Assurance Mechanism and expected programme outcomes:

HEI is having a following mechanism for quality assurance:

- All the courses are under Credit based Semester System as per UGC-ODL guidelines 2020.
- Curriculum is having a flexibility for continuous updation as per the current requirements and having a provision for each academic session, as per the feedback obtained from the students as well as subject experts
- Academic calendar is followed as per the approved schedule.
- Directorate is having a mechanism to obtain feedback from students under ODL mode and updating the course content and other facilities as per suggestions, requirements of the candidates.
- Progress and quality of the programme is monitored by the Centre for Internal Quality Assurance (CIQA)
- The quality of the programme is ensured with strict monitoring by the Director and the Course Coordinator along with Subject experts