

Women, Gender, and Feminist Studies

Mahima Nayal¹, Piyush Kumar Parashari²

¹Masters in French Literature and English Literature, GRS Department, Arts Faculty Delhi University, India

²Assistant Research Officer in Health Department, Post Graduate in Economics and Political Science, Uttar Pradesh, India

ARTICLE INFO

Article History:

Accepted : 22 May 2025

Published: 26 May 2025

Publication Issue :

Volume 12, Issue 3

May-June-2025

Page Number :

636-651

ABSTRACT

Women studies is different from gender studies. Women studies is interdisciplinary subject and it is very important for in academics for understanding problem. In 1893 New Zealand was the first country who give right to vote for women.

After that in 1910's several countries like USA, Russia and Germany gave right to vote for Women. India gave right to vote at the very beginning of the making of the constitution.

We have very big problem of adverse child sex ratio and anaemia along with undernourished children. National family Health survey is the main source of data regarding health of women. Child wasting and child stunting is also the main problems in India. It is fortunate that we are going to achieve Total fertility rate 2.1 target.

TFR 2.1 is the replacement level of population. That is our population will stabilize and then stationary population we will have. It means the population growth rate will be zero in future. Women studies is very dynamic subject. Because this subject is more objective rather than subjective. Case studies are very important for deeper learning.

I. INTRODUCTION

The scope of research is very vast in Women studies. It is because now we Women study centers and research facilities for the research. This book is intended to give the basic conceptual understanding of the subject rather than the factual data.

It is advised to learn by heart all details in the book along with UN Women web site updates and please

visit regularly Ministry of women and Child development.

Women of India may file complaints on National Women Commission website or National Human Right Commission website. 1098 is child help line number. POCSO act 2012 is totally dedicated to children.

Now we have Act for the transgender Transgender persons (protection of rights) act (2019) under the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment

There is provision for National level institutional Setup for the welfare of transgender persons District Magistrate is the certificate issuing authority for the transgender people.

Liberal feminism: problem: inequality
Solution: emancipation Approach: equality. Radical feminism: problem: oppression
Solution: Liberation Approach: Difference Above both feminism are called modern feminism.
Post modern feminism: problem: marginalization Solution: Integration Approach: diversity

First wave feminism: political rights .1900 -1920s.
Second wave feminism: Social rights .1920 -1960s
Third wave feminism: Individual personal rights . 1980 - 2000s Or In some books it was 1990-2000s

Fourth wave feminism: Right to privacy 2012 onwards with the tool of social media and internet. #me too movement. Men's feminism: focus on men's rights.

Ecofeminism: women's way is the best way it is a part of radical feminism. Socialist feminism: class and patriarchy is the problem. men and women should work together for solution. Classless society is the solution. Marxist feminism: patriarchy is the problem.

Cisgender: opposite sex attraction.

Transgender: same sex attraction.

Queer sex: Complex sexual identity it is umbrella term. mental and hormonal are the main parameters for identification of personal sexual identity. Intersex: complex sexual identity based on genital and chromosomal structure. genitals may be complex or underdeveloped .

Feminine and masculine are expressions. Men and women are mental identity.

Male and female are sexual identity.

Sex is to biology .and Gender is to society.

Lesbian: female- female.

Gay: male-male

Bisexual: sexually attracted to both male and female.

Pansexual: sexually attracted to all.

Chromosome structure: Male: XY.

Female: XX.

Transgender/ Shemale: XXY or XXXY.

Prostitution is known as the oldest profession. In India organized Prostitution is illegal while at individual level not illegal. Pornography is illegal in India.

USA: Pornography is legal except Nevada state. Canada: Pornography is legal.

Germany: concept of sex tax exists. It means Prostitution is legal in Germany.

Constitutional Rights of women: Article:

15(1): no discrimination based on sex.

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16(2): No discrimination in employment. 21-A: Right to education .

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39(a): Right to adequate means of livelihood for men and women.

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51-A(e): ensure dignity of women.

243D(3): one third Seats reserved for women at every Panchayat. 243D(4): one third seats reserved for offices of chairpersons in the Panchayats at each level.

243-T(3) and 243T(4): One third reservation at every municipality and offices of chairpersons in municipality (percentage not fixed decided by respective state government) respectively.

Concurrent list items:

Both union and state government can make laws on items which lies in Concurrent list .

Criminal law.

Criminal Procedure.

Preventive detention.

Marriage and divorce; infants and minors, adoption; wills, intestate and succession; joint family and partition. Transfer of property other than agricultural land.

Actionable wrongs.
 Truest and Trustees.
 Civil procedure.
 Vagrancy;nomadic and migratory tribes.
 Economic and social planning.
 Population control and family planning.
 Trade union;industrial disputes and labour disputes.
 Social security and social insurance;employment and unemployment.
 Welfare of labour.
 Price control.
 Factories.
 Electricity.
 News papers, books and printing presses.
 Vital statistics including registration of birthsand deaths .
 Relief and rehabilitation of person displaced from their original place residence by reason of setting up of Dominions of India and Pakistan.
 11 th Schedule constitution of India items:Article(243G). Domain:- local government (rural)Family welfare. Women and child development. Social welfare.Markets and fairs.Adult and non -formal education. Libraries. Cultural activities.Poverty alleviation programs.Health and sanitation.Welfare of the weaker sections.Maintenance of community assets.12 th Schedule :article(243W).
 Urban local government. Women not mentioned explicitly in all 18 items.
 National Commission for women.Act 1990.Established:1992.Headquarter:New Delhi.
 One chairperson.
 Five members and one member-secretary. At least one from scheduled caste .and One from scheduled tribe.
 Tenure:3 year.Power:civil court power.
 National commission for protection of child rights act 2005.Established:2007.
 One chairperson .
 Six members at least two should be women.
 Tenure :3 year Maximum two Tenure only.It has the power of civil court.

Adoption in India .
 Juvenile Justice Amendment Act 2015.
 District Magistrate/Additional District Magistrate, Executive head at District level.
 Central Adoption Resource Agency (ò).
 Child Adoption Resource Information and Guidance system (CARINGS).
 India has ratified Hague convention 1993 regarding Adoption.
 Means of knowledge. Method of
 1.Tenacity(superstition)
 2.Authority
 3.Intuition(philosophy)
 4.Science(Inductive, Deductive)
 SDG goals.
 1.No Poverty
 2.zero Hunger
 3.Good Health and well-being
 4.Quality Education
 5.Gender Equality
 6.Clean water and sanitation
 7.Afordable and Clean Energy
 8.Decent work and Economic Growth
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 17.Partnerships to achieve Goal.
 Total 169 targets by 2030.
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 NITI AYOg.Index score;
 1.Aspirant: 0-49
 2.Performer: 50-64
 3.Front Runner-65 -99
 4.Achiever:100
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protection officer in this act for prevention and immediate support and relief for the abused.

Magistrate also has power to give relief to the abused.

All women are covered under domestic violence.

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Annual compliance is mandatory for all companies under companies act 2013.

Source: Vishaka guidelines given by Supreme Court.

Local complaints committee(LCC): five member .Internal complaints committee(ICC): four member.

Chairperson always women. At least two women plus third party(NGO)/expert .ICC is applicable where employees are equal or more than ten ,on the other hand if employees are less than ten than LCC is applicable.

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Aggrieved woman can file complaints with in three months .this limit may be extended to three months more.

It also provides safeguards against false or malicious charges.

50000 penalty or cancelation of license of firm/company in case of non compliance by firm/company under this act 2013.

Bhartiya Nyaya Samhita 2023 sections for crimes. 63: Definition of rape.

Oral sex crime.

Anal sex crime.

Manipulation of genital is also crime. 64: punishment for rape.

65: minimum ten years of imprisonment (rigorous)
Section 66: 20 years to death penalty for Vegetative state of survivor.

Section 67: 20 years to death penalty. Below 12 years of age. 376B: 2 to 7 years (marital rape) .Sexual intercourse during judicial separation.

376C: 5 to 10 year (statury rape). Person in authority with colleague.

70: 20 years to life time imprisonment. (Gang rape). 376DA: same as 376 D .Gang rape below 16 years of age. 376DB: Life imprisonment to death penalty. Below 12 years of age. 71: Repeated offender. Life time imprisonment to death penalty.

87: kidnapping of woman. 10 years imprisonment. 366A: procuration of minor girl below 18 years of age; 10 year imprisonment.

366B: Import girl from foreign country. Below the age of 21 years .10 years imprisonment.

493: False promise of marriage and do cohabitation. 10 years imprisonment.

377: unnatural penetrative sex with anyone. 10 years imprisonment. Lesbian sex not crime in India. Incest sex is also not crime in India.

74: outrage the modesty of woman. 1 to 5 year imprisonment.

75 :sexual Harrassment. Up to 3 years imprisonment. Colored remarks. up to one years imprisonment.

76B: Disrobe the woman. 3 to 7 years. 77 C: Voyeurism. 1 to 3 years first time. 3 to 7 years for second time offense. 78 D: Stalking. 3 to 5 years imprisonment.

88: miscarriage by quack.

3 to 7 years imprisonment.

89 :miscarriage without consent .10 years to life time imprisonment.

79: Eve teasing .3 years imprisonment. Section 95 new provision for child labour.

Non Compoundable crime: No monetary settlement. Compoundable offense. Pecuniary fine is levied only.

Bailable offense: Right to bail exist. Non Bailable offense: Bail may be given by sessions court .Bail is not a matter of right.

Cognizable offense: Arrest without warrant
Non cognizable offence: No arrest without warrant.
Burden of proof: who will prove he /she is innocent in trial.
Medical Termination of pregnancy amendment act 2021.
Abortion up to 20 weeks: one doctor. Abortion up to 24 weeks: two doctor. Beyond 24 weeks: medical board.
It have Gynecologist, Radiologist Sonography specialist. Other expert nominated by government.
Unmarried girl can opt for Abortion.

Sex Ratio in India; Female population $\times 1000$ / Male population.

Child sex ratio (0 to 6 years): female population (0 to 6 years) $\times 1000$ / male population (0 to 6 years).

Total fertility rate for stationary population. 2.1.

Maternal Mortality Rate: Death of mother during child birth per 100000 live births.

Neonatal death : Death within 28 days after birth.
Preneonatal death: death within 7 days after birth.

Late neonatal death Death within 7 to 28 days after birth.

Post neonatal death Death between 28 days to one year After birth.

Still birth: death within 24 hours after birth.

Infant Mortality: (0-1) year death.

Net reproduction rate (NRR): It means replacement of current mothers by new mothers .NRR =1 stable population.

NRR is more than one = increasing population.

NRR is less than one = decreasing population.

Population growth rate = $\frac{(A-B) \times 100}{B}$. Where ,A= current population. B=Base year population.

Law of Marriage: 1. Endogamy: within the group.

2. Exogamy: outside the group. We do religious endogamy. We do gotra/ clan exogamy.

Law of marriage: 1. Levirate marriage. Marriage with brother in law when husband died. Practiced in north India.

2. Sororate Marriage: Marriage with sister in law when wife died. Practiced in north India.

Cross cousin marriage. Marriage between the offspring (kids) of brothers and sisters. Parallel cousin

marriage Marriage between the offspring (kids) of brothers or sisters.

Cross cousin practiced in central India and South India .it is taboo in North India. Parallel cousin marriage not practiced .among Hindus. Levirate and Sororate marriage are taboo in South India.

Ancient nomenclature of marriage. Anulomevivah: High caste man with low caste woman. Not taboo in India

Pratilomevivah: low caste man with high caste woman. It was forbidden in India.

Polygamy and Polyandry. Polygyny (common term) One male with multiple female partners is called Polygamy .One female with multiple male partners is called polyandry .it has two types: fraternal means all males are brothers .Non fraternal all males are not brothers. Monogamy. One male one female partner at a given time.

Research philosophies: 1. Radical humanist.

2. Radical structuralist.

3. Objective.

4. Subjective.

5. Interpretative.

6. Functionalist.

7. Pragmatic.

7. Idealist .

9. Humanist.

10. Positivist.

11. Post Positivist.

12. Constructive.

13. Deconstructive.

Research Approaches; 1. Inductive.

2. Deductive.

3. Mixed.

Research Strategies;

1. Action research.

2. Ethnography.

3. Grounded theory.

4. Narrative research.

5.Memoirs.

6.Monograph.

7.Archival research.

Data collection method.

1.Cross sectional data.

2.Longitudinal data .

Evaluation methods.

1.Diagnostic.

2.Formulative.

3.summative.

Ethics types.

1.virtue Ethics: person based.

2.Consequential/ Taleological Ethics :

Result Based.

3.Deontological: Action Based.Types of variables

1.Distcrete :Nominal variables Ordinal variablesIntervelvariables:They have the properties ofboth Nominal and Ordinal.

2.Continuous :Ratio variables Correrelation :Means strength between variables Domain (0-1)Value more than 0.75Strong Correrelation. Value=1 perfect Correrelation Value=0 no Correrelation Value=0 to .25 very weak Correrelation

Regression:

Nature between variables.

1.Positive Regression $Y = mx + c$.

2.Negative Regression $Y = -mx + c$.

m= slope of the linear line.C= Constant term X= independent variable Y= dependent variable Analysis of Variance(ANOVA) Dependent variable under study is Metric (Intervel or Ratio)

Independent variable =NonMetric Nominal.

2 way ANOVA Dependent variable on Independent variable are two. 3 way ANOVA

Dependent variable:oneIndependentvariable:Three

N way ANOVA. Dependent variable:1 Independent variable:n

MANOVA:

M= Multiple Dependent variable:More than one.

Classification of Research.

1.Pure or fundamental.

Making ,Reinterpreting and Relaxing Assumptions.

2.Applied Research. Evaluation and Action. Immediate solution.

3.Conclusive Research. Descriptive and Diagnostic study.Experimental study also.

4.Exploratory Research. Historical Analysis and Case study.

Important Socio-Religious Movements of 19th Century.1.Young Bengal Movement (1827).Place:CalcuttaFounder:HenryvivionDerozioTo live and die for truth Belief in Human reasonIdeas of liberty, fraternity.

2.Brahmo Samaj(1828)Calcutta Raja Ram Mohan Ray was founder.Monotheism and goodness of almighty GodOpposed idol worship.

3.Rahnumai Mazdayasanan Sabha(1851)Founders:Dada Bhai Naoroji,Naoroji Furdonji,J.Bwatcha and others.Emancipation of parsi women, western Education among parsi.

4.The vedasamaj (1864)k sridharalu was founder.Place:Madras .To stop caste distinctions and evil social customs.

5.Radha Swami Movement(1861) Place :AgraTulsiRam.Supremacy of Guru.

6.Prarthna Samaj(1867)Maharashtra M.G. RanadeAtma Ram pandurangaBhandarker. Admission of converts from other religions.Removed evil social customs.

7.Arya Samaj (1875) Bombay Swami DayanandSaraswatiOpposed :polygamy, pardhah system,Practice of satiChild marriage, castism Child marriage.

8.The Aligarh Movement (1875)Syed Ahmed khan ,advocated Female education OpposedPardhah system Polygamy Easy divorce .

9.The Theosophical Society 1875, USAMadamBalavatsky Col Olcott.Universal Harmony and brotherhood

10. Ramkrishna Mission 1887-1889 Varanager and Vellore Swami Vivekananda Upliftment of women. Some words to Socialist women
The Future of woman
 11. Indian Reform Association 1870, Calcutta Keshav Chandra Sen Opposed: child marriage Improve status of women. The English woman
The evolution of sex
Items of Interest
 12. Lakhitwadi 1880's Gopal Hari Deshmukh Upliftment of women. Items of Interest from other countries
Ladles and the Suffrage
 13. Society for social reforms ,(1878) Madras Kandukuri Pantulu Widow remarriage Female education Opposed hiring dancing girl. The position of women in the Socialist Movement
What Every Socialist woman should know
Sudden Jolt Forward of the world
 14. Mahakali Pathshala 1893 ,Calcutta Maharani Tapaswini Female education. Womanhood Suffrage
Labour party women 's conference
 15. seva sadan 1885 Bombay 2 .Alexandra Kollontai
On the history of the movement of Women workers in Russia International women's day The labour of women in the evolution of the economy
Prostitution and ways to fighting it Sexual Relation and class struggle Red love Thesis on communist Mortality in the sphere of Marital Relation
 16. Natinal Social Conference 1873 Bombay 3. Virginia wolf A room of one's own Three Guineas
M.G.Ranade ,Ramabai Ranade Emancipation of women. 4.simone de Beauvoir The second sex
5.Evelyn Reed The Matriarchal-Brotherhood Sex and Labour in Primitive Society The myth of women's Inferiority A study of Feminist Mystique Women: caste, class or Oppressed sex Feminism and the The female Eunuch Is Biology woman 's Destiny
Women's evolution: From Matriarchal Clan to Patriarchal Family
- Associations for women,
1. Bharat Mahila Parishad
 2. Arya Mahila Samaj
 3. Sri zarhosti Mandal
 4. Bharat Shri Mahamandal
 5. women's Indian Associations
 6. National Council of women for India
 7. All- India women 's conference
- Source of knowledge in Indian system of logic.
1. Direct Perception Accepted by all schools of thought .
 2. Inference Accepted by all except charavaka or lokayata
 3. Analogy Accepted by all except charavaka, Buddha , vaisheiska, samkhya, yog, Jaina and jamini.
 4. Apprehension Accepted by all except the above mentioned in analogy and Nyaya Philosophy.
 5. Non Apprehension Accepted by vedanta and kumaril Bhatta.
 6. verbal testimony Not accepted by charavaka, Buddha and Veisheisha.
- Contribution of Feminist Thinkers. 1. Dora Montefiore.
- A Bundle of Fallacies
- Entrepreneurship : the process of making money, earning profits and increase wealth posing characteristics such as risk taking. management, leadership and innovation .The term entrepreneurship is a complicated term and gives various meaning depending on tne situation .concept of entrepreneurship was first established in the 1700s, and the meaning has evolved ever since. entrepreneurial motivation is one of the most important factors which accelerale the pace of economic development by bringing the people to undertake risk bearing activities.
- Four Key Elements of Entrepreneurship:
- Innovation

Risk taking

Vision

Organising skills

One who undertakes an endeavour is an Entrepreneur. Most successful entrepreneurs share certain personal attributes including: reativity, dedication, determination, flexibility. leadersnip, passion, self-confidence and smarts.

What leads a person to strike out on his own and start a busines:

Doing What You Love

Independence and Freedom

Recognition and Self Fulfilment

Income Potential

Own Boss

Innovation

Each entrepreneur personality type can succeed in the business environment if it is true to character. identitying strong traits is essential and can act as a compass for the business.

The terms Entrepreneur and Manager are considered same but these have diferent meanings altogether. These cannot be used interchangeably.

Intrapreneurship is a combination of entrepreneurship and management skills. Intrapreneurship is the practice of entrepreneurship by employees Within an organization.

Social entrepreneurs:Social entrepreneurs are people with innovative Solution to society's most social problems.

They are ambitious and persistent, Tackling major social issues and offering new ideas for wide-scale changes.

Source

Book list:1.Constitution of India

2.Indian penal code

3.Sociology for by Nitin Sangwan (IAS) NCERT 11 th.12th for conceptual foundation. Research Methodology Book IGNOU WOMEN STUDIES modules IGNOU. MA Sociology IGNOU STUDY material.

Hand Book

16 Apr 2022

Women studies

Topics covered

1.Women and Gender

2.Feminist Research

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Social security and social insurance;employment and	system (CARINGS).
unemployment.	India has ratified Hague convention 1993 regarding
Welfare of labour.	Adoption.
Price control.	Means of knowledge. Method of
Factories.	1.Tenacity(superstition)
Electricity.	2.Authority
News papers, books and printing presses.	3.Intuition(philosophy)
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their original place Residence by reason of setting up	2.zero Hunger
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68: 5 to 10 year (statury rape). Person in authority with colleague.

70: 20 years to life time imprisonment. (Gang rape). Section 70: Gang rape below 16 years of age.

70: Life imprisonment to death penalty. Below 12 years of age.

71: Repeated offender. Life time imprisonment to death penalty.

87: kidnapping of woman. 10 years imprisonment.

96: procurement of minor girl below 18 years of age; 10 year imprisonment.

141: Import girl from foreign country. Below the age of 21 years . 10 years Imprisonment.

81: False promise of marriage and do cohabitation. 10 years imprisonment. Lesbian sex not crime in India. Incest sex is also not crime in India.

74: outrage the modesty of woman. 1 to 5 year imprisonment.

75 :sexual Harrassment. Up to 3 years imprisonment. Colored remarks. up to one Years imprisonment.

76B: Disrobe the woman. 3 to 7 years. 77 C: Voyeurism. 1 to 3 years first time. 3 To 7 years for second time

offense. 78 D: Stalking. 3 to 5 years imprisonment. 88: miscarriage by quack.

3 to 7 years imprisonment.

89 :miscarriage without consent .10 years to life time imprisonment.

79: Eve teasing .3 years imprisonment. Section 95 new provision for child Labour.

Non Compoundable crime: No monetary settlement.
 Compoundable offense: Pecuniary Fine is levied only.
 Bailable offense: Right to bail exist.
 Non Bailable offense: Bail may be given by Sessions court. Bail is not a matter of right.
 Cognizable offense: Arrest without warrant
 Non cognizable offense: No arrest Without warrant.
 Burden of proof: who will prove he /she is innocent in trial.
 Medical Termination of pregnancy amendment act 2021.
 Abortion up to 20 Weeks: one doctor. Abortion up to 24 weeks: two doctor. Beyond 24 weeks: medical Board. It have Gynecologist, Radiologist Sonography specialist. Other expert Nominated by government.
 Unmarried girl can opt for Abortion.
 Sex Ratio in India; Female population $\times 1000$ / Male population.
 Child sex ratio (0 to 6 years): female population (0 to 6 years) $\times 1000$ / male Population (0 to 6 years).
 Total fertility rate for stationary population. 2.1.
 Maternal Mortality Rate: Death of mother during child birth per 100000 live Births.
 Neonatal death : Death with in 28 days after birth.
 Preneonatal death: death With in 7 days after birth.
 Late neonatal death Death with in 7 to 28 days after birth.
 Post neonatal death Death between 28 days to one year After birth.
 Still birth: death with in 24 hours after birth.
 Infant Mortality (0-1) year death.
 Net reproduction rate (NRR): It means replacement of current mothers by new Mothers .NRR =1 stable population.
 NRR is more than one = increasing population.
 NRR is less than one = decreasing population.
 Population growth rate = $\frac{(A-B) \times 100}{B}$. Where ,A= current population. B=Base year Population.
 Law of Marriage: 1. Endogamy: within the group.
 2. Exogamy: outside the group. We Do religious endogamy. We do gotra/ clan exogamy.

Law of marriage: 1. Levirate marriage. Marriage with brother in law when husband Died. Practiced in north India.
 2. Sororate Marriage: Marriage with sister in law when wife died. Practiced in North India.
 Cross cousin marriage. Marriage between the offspring (kids) of brothers and Sisters.
 Parallel cousin marriage Marriage between the offspring (kids) of Brothers or sisters.
 Cross cousin practiced in central India and South India .it is taboo in North India. Parallel cousin marriage not practiced .among Hindus. Levirate and Sororate marriage are taboo in South India.
 Ancient nomenclature of marriage. Anulomevivah: High caste man with low caste Woman. Not taboo in India
 Pratilomevivah: low caste man with high caste woman. It was forbidden in India.
 Polygamy and Polyandry. Polygny (common term) One male with multiple female Partners is called Polygamy .One female with multiple male partners is called Polyandry .it has two types: fraternal means all males are brothers .Non Fraternal all males are not brothers. Monogamy. One male one female partner at a Given time.
 Research philosophies: 1. Radical humanist.
 2. Radical structurelist.
 3. Objective.
 4. Subjective.
 5. Interpretative.
 6. Functionalist.
 7. Pragmatic.
 7. Idealist .
 9. Humanist.
 10. Positivist.
 11. Post Positivist.
 12. Constructive.
 13. Deconstructive.
 Research Approaches: 1. Inductive.
 2. Deductive.
 3. Mixed.
 Research Strategies;

1.Action research.
 2.Ethnography.
 3.Grounded theory.
 4.Narrative research.
 5.Memoirs.
 6.Monograph.
 7.Archival research.
 Data collection method.
 1.Cross sectional data.
 2.Longitudinal data .
 Evaluation methods.
 1.Diagnostic.
 2.Formulative.
 3.summative.
 Ethics types.
 1.virtue Ethics: person based.
 2.Consequential/ Taleological Ethics :
 Result Based.
 3.Deontological: Action Based.Types of variables
 1.Distcrete :Nominal variables Ordinal
 variablesIntervelvariables:They have the properties
 ofboth Nominal and Ordinal.
 2.Continuous :Ratio variables Correrelation :Means
 strength between variables Domain (0-1)Value more
 than 0.75Strong Correrelation. Value=1 perfect
 Correrelation Value=0 no Correrelation Value=0 to .25
 very weak Correrelation
 Regression:
 Nature between variables.
 1.Positive Regression $Y = mx + c$.
 2.Negative Regression $Y = -mx + c$.
 M= slope of the linear line.C= Constant term
 X= independent variable
 Y= dependent variable
 Analysis of Variance(ANOVA)
 Dependent variable under study is Metric (Intervel or
 Ratio)
 Independent variable =NonMetric Nominal.
 2 way ANOVA Dependent variable on
 Independent variable are two. 3 way ANOVA
 Dependent variable:oneIndependentvariable:Three

N way ANOVA. Dependent variable:1
 Independent variable:n
 MANOVA:
 M= Multiple Dependent variable:More than one.
 Classification of Research.
 1.Pure or fundamental.
 Making ,Reinterpreting and Relaxing Assumptions.
 2.Applied Research. Evaluation and Action.
 Immediate solution.
 3.Conclusive Research. Descriptive and Diagnostic
 study.Experimental study Also.
 4.Exploratory Research. Historical Analysis and Case
 study.
 Important Socio-Religious Movements of 19th
 Century.1.Young Bengal Movement
 (1827).Place:CalcuttaFounder:HenryvivionDerozioTo
 live and die for truth Belief in Human reasonIdeas of
 liberty, fraternity.
 2.Brahmo Samaj(1828)Calcutta Raja Ram Mohan Ray
 was founder.Monotheism and Goodness of almighty
 GodOpposed idol worship.
 3.Rahnumai Mazdayasanan
 Sabha(1851)Founders:Dada Bhai Naoroji,Naoroji
 Furdonji,J.Bwatcha and others.Emancipation of parsi
 women, western Education Among parsi.
 4.The vedasamaj (1864)k sridharalu was
 founder.Place:Madras .To stop caste Distinctions and
 evil social customs.
 5.Radha Swami Movement(1861) Place
 :AgraTulsiRam.Supremacy of Guru.
 6.Prarthna Samaj(1867)Maharashtra M.G.
 RanadeAtma Ram pandurangaBhandarker.
 Admission of converts from other religions.Removed
 evil social customs.
 7.Arya Samaj (1875) Bombay Swami
 DayanandSaraswatiOpposed :polygamy, pardhah
 System,Practice of satiChild marriage, castism Child
 marriage.
 8.The Aligarh Movement (1875)Syed Ahmed khan
 ,advocated Female education OpposedPardhah system
 Polygamy Easy divorce .

- 9.The Theosophical Society 1875, USA Madam Balavatsky Col Olcott. Universal Harmony and brotherhood
 10. Ramkrishna Mission 1887-1889 Varanager and Vellore Swami Vivekananda Upliftment of women.
 11. Indian Reform Association 1870, Calcutta Keshav Chandra Sen Opposed: child marriage Improve status of women.
 12. Lakhitwadi 1880's Gopal Hari Deshmukh Upliftment of women
 13. Society for social reforms ,(1878) Madras Kandukuri Pantulu Widow remarriage Female education Opposed hiring dancing girl.
 14. Mahakali Pathshala 1893 ,Calcutta Maharani Tapaswini Female education
 15. seva sadan 1885 Bombay Behramji M. Malabari Women Upliftment.
 16. Natinal Social Conference 1873 Bombay M.G. Ranade , Ramabai Ranade Emancipation of women.
- Associations for women,
1. Bharat Mahila Parishad
 2. Arya Mahila Samaj
 3. Sri zarthosti Mandal
 4. Bharat Shri Mahamandal
 5. women's Indian Associations
 6. National Council of women for India
 7. All- India women 's conference
- Source of knowledge in Indian system of logic.
1. Direct Perception Accepted by All schools of thought .
 2. Inference Accepted by all except charavaka or lokayata
 3. Analogy Accepted by all except charavaka, Buddha , vaisheiska, samkhya, Yog, Jaina and jamini.
 4. Apprehension Accepted by all except the above mentioned in analogy and Nyaya Philosophy.
 5. Non Apprehension Accepted by vedanta and kumaril Bhatta.
 6. verbal testimony Not accepted by charavaka, Buddha and Veisheisha.
- Contribution of Feminist Thinkers. 1. Dora Montefiore.
- A Bundle of Fallacies Some words to Socialist women
- The Future of woman The English woman The evolution of sex Items of Interest Items of Interest from other countries Ladles and the Suffrage The position of women in the Socialist Movement What Every Socialist woman should know Sudden Jolt Forward of the world Womanhood Suffrage Labour party women 's conference
- 2 .Alexandra Kollontai On the history of the movement of Women workers in Russia International women's day The labour of women in the evolution of the economy Prostitution and ways to fighting it Sexual Relation and class struggle
- Red love
- Thesis on communist Mortality in the sphere of Marital Relation
3. Virginia wolf
- A room of one's own
- Three Guineas
4. Simone de Beauvoir
- The second sex
5. Evelyn Reed
- The Matriarchal-Brotherhood Sex and Labour in Primitive Society The myth of women's Inferiority A study of Feminist Mystique Women: caste, class or Oppressed sex Feminism and the The female Eunuch Is Biology woman 's Destiny Women's evolution: From Matriarchal Clan to Patriarchal Family Entrepreneurship :
- The process of making money, earning profits and increase wealth posing Characteristics such as risk taking. Management, leadership and innovation .The Term entrepreneurship is a complicated term and gives various meaning depending On tne situation .concept of entrepreneurship was first established in the 1700s, and the meaning has evolved ever since. Entrepreneurial motivation is One of the most important factors which accelerale the pace of economic Development by bringing the people to undertake risk bearing activities. Four Key Elements of Entrepreneurship:

Innovation

Risk taking

Author profile

Piyush kumar parashari, He has meditation teacher and certified yoga instructor Quiz Master .He is IIT GATE qualified in Economics (AIR 312) ,he also has certifications from California University and many more universities of USA and Canada.

Mahima Nayal, I have done french certificate from Jesus and Mary College, hansraj college and st Stephen's College. My experience i have done 1 year teaching as a french teacher for josuman french program in Munirka govt school, co ed delhi 110067

I am a professional online teacher. My research interests include the daily life themes, gender studies ,feminist studies philosophy,internal beauty,confidence management , societal hypocrises and literature overall.

One who undertakes an endeavour is an Entrepreneur. Most successtul entrepreneurs share certain personal attributes including: reativity, dedication, determination, flexibility. leadersnip, passion, self-confidence and smarts.

What leads a person to strike out on his own and start a business:

Doing What You Love

Independence and Freedom

Recognition and Self Fulfilment

Income Potential

Own Boss

Innovation

Each entrepreneur personality type can succeed in the business environment if

it is true to character. identitying strong traits is essential and can act as

a compass for the business.

The terms Entrepreneur and Manager are considered same but these have diferent

meanings altogether. These cannot

Manager are considered same but these have different meanings altogether. These cannot be used interchangeably.

Intrapreneurship is a combination of entrepreneurship and management skills.

Intrapreneurship is the practice of entrepreneurship by employees

Within an organization.

Social entrepreneurs: Social entrepreneurs are people with innovative Solution to society's most social problems. They are ambitious and persistent, Tackling major social issues and offering new ideas for wide-scale changes.

Source

Book list: 1. Constitution of India
2. Indian penal code
3. Sociology for by Nitin Sangwan (IAS)

NCERT 11 th. 12th for conceptual foundation.

Research Methodology Book IGNOU
WOMEN STUDIES modules IGNOU.