

MWGP-001

# PROJECT WORK MANUAL

MASTERS OF ARTS IN WOMEN'S AND GENDER STUDIES (MAWGS)

AND

PG DIPLOMA IN WOMEN'S AND GENDER STUDIES (PGDWGS)



School of Gender and Development Studies  
Indira Gandhi National Open University  
Maidan Garhi, New Delhi - 110068

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## Special Acknowledgement

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Dr. G. Uma, SOGDS, IGNOU, New Delhi, for providing insights from the Project Work Manual of MAGD.  
Prof. B. K. Pattanaik, Dr. P.V.K Sasidhar, Dr. Nehala Farooquee, SOEDS, IGNOU, for providing suggestions from the Handbook of Project Work of PGDUDL.

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May, 2014

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Printed and published on behalf of the Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi by Registrar, MPDD

Laser Typeset by Tessa Media & Computers, C-206, A.F.E.-II, Okhla, New Delhi.

Printed at:

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## MESSAGE FROM THE COURSE CO-ORDINATOR

The Master of Arts in Women's and Gender Studies (MAWGS) and PG Diploma in Women's and Gender Studies (PGDWGS) programmes prepare the learners to take up positions as faculties/teachers, trainers, advocacy officers, counselors, and others in fields related to women's and gender studies. Learners may also opt for higher studies in this area.

The MAWGS/PGDWGS learners are required to undertake on the research project or internship in their second semester. It is advised that learners develop their project/ internship in the area of women's and gender studies.

**Learners will have an option between a one month internship with an approved organization/institution OR a Research Project depending on their individual interest/ preparation and employment circumstances.**

The courses studied by you as part of your MAWGS/PGDWGS programme provide you the basic background to take up project work on diverse domains. The theoretical background of various courses provides you the necessary foundation, knowledge, and case studies to develop effective ways to solve gender-related problems. The hands on experience gained from the research project/internship will provide you the knowledge to work with various areas related to gender issues and provide you with exposure in handling real life problems of gender discrimination.

During the development of a research project or while doing the internship you try to develop the skill of gender empowerment to further enhance gender equality in the society. Learners should take this project work very seriously and as an opportunity to implement your knowledge about gender issues. Topics selected, should be pre-approved by the concerned faculty before the work is undertaken. The project work should be genuine and original in nature and should not be copied from anywhere else. If found copied, the research project or internship report will be forwarded to the Examination Discipline Committee of the University as an unfair means case for necessary action. Learners should strictly follow and adhere to the MWGP 001 project guidelines, and read the section on plagiarism provided on page 9, before beginning the project work.

We wish you all the success.

**Dr. Himadri Roy (Course Coordinator) & (Programme Coordinator PGDWGS)**

**Email: [himadriroy@ignou.ac.in](mailto:himadriroy@ignou.ac.in)**

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## CALENDAR FOR RESEARCH PROJECT/INTERNSHIP

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### Master of Arts in Women's and Gender Studies (MAWGS)

Sl.No.	TOPIC	DATE
1	Approval of Research Project Proposal (Proforma V)	31 January
2	Submission of Research project(Proforma VI)	31 March
3	Approval of field supervisor and organisation for internship (Proforma VII)	31 January
4	Submission of Internship Report (Proforma Viii)	31 March

### PG Diploma in Women's and Gender Studies (PGDWGS)

Sl.No	TOPIC	DATE
1	Approval of Research Project Proposal (Proforma V)	31January
2	Submission of Research project (Proforma VI)	31 March
3	Approval of field supervisor and organisation for internship (Proforma VII)	31 January
4	Submission of Internship Report (Proforma VIII)	31 March

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## OBJECTIVES AND PROCEDURES FOR THE PROJECT

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### Objectives

The objective of the Research Project/Internship is to provide you with an opportunity to implement the knowledge and apply the skills gained from MWG 001, MWG 002, MWG 003 and MWG 004. This would benefit you to carry out proper research if you pursue higher studies in the areas, or may hone your skills for employment in gender related organisations. You would need to present the results of your research in about **4000-5000 words**.

### Procedure for Research Project

**Stage I:** Before starting your research work, you are required to get the topic approved by submission of **Proforma V** to be sent in hard copy to *Dr. Himadri Roy, School of Gender and Development Studies, Block # 15 B, Indira Gandhi National Open University, MaidanGarhi, New Delhi -110068*.

**Stage II:** Upon completion of the Project work, attach the Research Project along with **Proforma VI** and submit it to *Dr. Himadri Roy, School of Gender and Development Studies, Block # 15 B, Indira Gandhi National Open University, MaidanGarhi, New Delhi -110068*.

## Procedure for Internship

**Stage I:** Before starting your Internship, you are required to get the topic approved by submission of **Proforma VII** to be sent in hard copy to *Dr. Nilima Srivastava, School of Gender and Development Studies, Block # 15 B, Indira Gandhi National Open University, Maidan Garhi, New Delhi -110068.*

**Stage II:** Upon completion of the Project work, attach the Research Project along with **Proforma VIII** and submit it to *Dr. Nilima Srivastava, School of Gender and Development Studies, Block # 15 B, Indira Gandhi National Open University, Maidan Garhi, New Delhi -110068.*

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## GUIDELINES FOR PREPARATION OF RESEARCH PROJECT

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### Research Project

Given below are some important steps which you should follow while preparing your Project Report.

#### 1) Research Project and its Structure

The study can be a critical analysis of a text book, or a film, or newspaper report/s, or article/s, or a case study, or a study which primarily involves the area of your interest. It may involve discussion and analysis based on the theoretical concepts you have studied, or empirical work. Some research projects may be based on humanities related areas, such as a critical feminist analysis of a work of fiction or a film, while others may draw from the social sciences. Depending on the type of study and your own interests, you may use either of the following two structures for organizing the Project Report.

##### A) For Literature and other Humanities related areas:

- a) Title
- b) Introduction
- c) Purpose of Study
- d) Discussion and Critical Analysis
- e) Conclusion
- f) References

##### B) For Social Science related areas:

- a) Title
- b) Introduction and Statement of the Problem
- c) Objectives
- d) Methodology

- e) Analysis
- f) Conclusion and Recommendations, if any
- g) References

***[Kindly note that a book review cannot be a part of research project. Yes you can use a book and its theme, philosophy and ideology but have to make a critical analysis descriptive of the word limit (4000-5000 words) and comparing it with other books of the same theme, philosophy and ideology]***

## **2) Guidelines for Developing Various Sub-Sections of the Project Report:**

Depending on the type of study, you can use the guidelines listed below for the relevant sub-sections required for your research project. Refer to the two structures above to see which sub-sections are required for your study and then follow the given guidelines.

### **ADOPTING A FEMINIST/GENDER APPROACH**

*(Adopted from MWG 005, Block 5, Unit 4)*

It is only natural that when we conduct research, we bring into the collection of data a certain amount of subjectivity, and our own individual identities - be it our race, nationality, gender or economic class. When a man interviews a woman, there is a power hierarchy involved, which affects the attitude of both the interviewer as well as the interviewee, and therefore the content of the interview. On the contrary, if the interviewer and interviewee are both women, the hierarchical order is changed.

However, it is important to remember that women do not constitute a homogeneous group either, and that the differences in race and class may again affect interviews. The same is true for data collection through questionnaires. Respondents of a questionnaire may hesitate to provide authentic and true information for fear of revealing personal information, or even on account of their apprehension about the person collecting the data. This would adversely affect the content of research material and render it inaccurate. Moreover, when analyzing the data, the researcher may intentionally or unintentionally misinterpret the data to suit his/her hypothesis.

The element of subjectivity is not limited to primary research alone but rather, extends to secondary research as well, which may include literature, television, cinema or advertisements. In order to understand how feminist /gender research is conducted in literature or media, it is important to take into consideration the above mentioned issues.

While reading a text from a gender studies perspective, it is important to focus on the way gender has been portrayed. For example, often in literary texts as well as media representations, one finds contrasting depictions of women - the ideal and selfless 'perfect' woman is contrasted with the evil, dominating and materialistic 'wicked' woman. Such extreme one-dimensional portrayals are referred to as 'stereotypes'.

The same theory could apply to any form of art. One needs to observe how and why art chooses to portray only certain images of women/gender that are in synch with the ideology of the artiste, while certain portrayals are deliberately avoided so as to conform to the dictates of society.

Feminist/gender interrogation therefore entails not only an analysis of the manner in which a writer portrays gender, but also the ways in which some writers have tried to resist and subvert stereotypical gender portrayals. It is also important to understand the role that gender plays when conducting primary research since the identities of both the researcher and the subject are necessarily bound to have an impact on the final research.

Interrogation of gender both feminine and masculine therefore entails not only an analysis of the manner in which a writer portrays gender, but also the ways in which some writers have tried to resist and subvert stereotypical gender portrayals. It is also important to understand the role that gender plays when conducting primary research since the identities of both the researcher and the subject are necessarily bound to have an impact on the final research.

### **Adopting A Queer Approach**

Queer approach creates an anti-normative framework, and the subjects and subjectivities are very fluid. This is where it differs from many research methods because of its fluidity, instability and the tendency of destabilizing the other perspectives. It can be on feminist form, or postcolonial form, but it has to follow the queer ontological and epistemological methodologies. In queer approach, as a researcher, you need to keep the subject and subjectivity in the same framework. For example, if you are a man and want to interview a transgender, then you need to gain confidence of the respondent through their non-formative and non-normative structures of existence, like not using binary terms of gender -man or woman, female or male. After that, the transgender will feel free to give an interview. Another factor you keep in mind, in this case, you exclude your ideologies of gender and normativities, then the possibilities of accuracy comes in. However, it is important to remember that queer people do not constitute a homogeneous group either, like any other group of society. No generalizations are easily attempted here. Within the group of transgender, there are many sub-groups. The subtle differences between them need a very keen eye to realize that. The techniques of data collection are mainly interviews, questionnaires, focus group, photographs, videos, observation, for that is same any social science research.

The element of subjectivity and subject in queer approach are on the same platform, hence humanist approach is very important. So a multiplicity of intradisciplinary, interdisciplinary, transdisciplinary and multidisciplinary all can be clubbed for the queer approach in any research.

Queer approach has a fluidity of praxis, allowing connections, synapses, overlaps and disjunctures. Psychology, emotions, body politics, interconnections between all of them hold more focus than the gender and feminist approaches. Yes, the importance of race,



religion, region, caste, class, nation, urban/rural, are also there but they are usually used as secondary tools in queer approach.

#### **A) Planning the Research Project**

*(Adopted from MWG 005, Block 5, Unit 4)*

Having decided on the topic, you can start brainstorming - that is, putting down all the random thoughts that come to your mind when you think of the topic. This will help you to broaden your scope and examine the topic from divergent angles. Then, you can start the actual process of research, the collection of primary and secondary data, which you have already studied in another unit. The most difficult task is that of sorting out your data, and deciding what material to include, and what to exclude. You may sort your data according to:

- **Relevance to the topic:** Decide whether the material substantiates what you are trying to say, and if it plays a significant role in understanding the topic.
- **Independence:** Does it constitute an independent, unique point, or is it a repetition of something you have already read or discussed previously?
- **Priority:** How important is it in comparison with your other material? You may have a word limit, and hence, you will have to restrict yourself on the material you include. Do not try to include everything simply because you have spent time in gathering the material - prioritize according to importance and significance.
- **Propriety:** Is the material appropriate for the research publication and its audience?

Once you have selected your material, you must prepare an **outline** which will enable you to have a structure for your report/paper. Your outline may look like a detailed 'Table of Contents' of a book, and will include not only the sections of your paper, but the sub-sections as well. Now that you have a concrete structure, you can use it as a guide and start expanding on the outline to write your paper.

#### **B) Research Project Title**

The title of the topic should be clear, short and specific. It will be useful if the topic selected is related to your area of interest derived from any unit from the courses you have already studied.

#### **C) Introduction and Statement of the Problem**

The introduction should clearly set out the topic, purpose of your research and why you propose to take it up.

The statement of the problem should contain a critical analysis of the topic with specific examples and its relevance.

Learners can utilise the course material as well as the suggested readings and other secondary sources. Prepare a bibliography and quote the exact source of references, whether books or e-resources with title of the book, author/s, if edited volume is used particular editor and chief editors, publisher, and date of publication, page number/s, etc.

#### **D) Objectives**

Research projects in the **Social Sciences** usually require objectives to be clearly mapped out. The objectives should mention what you wish to focus in the research project. Usually a research topic has three to four objectives which are related to the topic. You may give them in serial order. The temptation of having too many objectives should be avoided. For instance, suppose you wish to study the movement of dalit feminism. You may like to study the incidence of the problem, the socio-political characteristics of dalits, even the grassroot relation problems like religion and feudalism. You will thus broadly indicate through objectives the scope of the study.

#### **E) Methodology**

In **Social Science** based research projects, it is extremely important to describe the methodology you would be using. For instance, you may use empirical or quantitative methods for your study, or a qualitative perspective.

#### **F) Discussion and Critical Analysis**

In **Humanities** related areas, this would form the main body of the project report. This is where you would discuss and analyse your topic in the light of theoretical perspectives you have acquired. Try to think critically about issues so your discussion comes across as original, interesting and informative.

#### **G) Conclusion and Recommendations**

The conclusion should sum up your analysis and what you have found during the course of the research. For **Social Science** based projects, it may also contain recommendations.

#### **H) References**

It is extremely important that you list all references that you have used for your research project. If you are borrowing material directly, use quotation marks and list the exact source with page numbers, edition, etc. If you are paraphrasing someone's ideas, you must still acknowledge the source within the main text and provide a reference in the list of references at the end.

#### **Plagiarism:**

Plagiarism, which essentially refers to the act of borrowing someone else's ideas and passing them off as one's own, is more serious an offence than what it seems to be.

**Plagiarism includes:**

- Submitting someone else's work with your name and details;
- Copying the ideas, thoughts and language of another writer without quoting the source and without giving them due credit;
- Providing incorrect details about the source of a quotation;
- Retaining the sentence structure while making a few changes in the words so that it does not seem copied word for word;
- Taking so many ideas from a source that there is no originality in your work, even if you give credit to the source for the ideas mentioned;
- Copying ideas from multiple sources and joining them using a couple of sentences;
- Copying directly from one's own previous work and using it for a new research paper for another publication;
- Mentioning the name of the writer but not mentioning the details of the work from where material has been taken;
- Providing incomplete information about the source so that it is difficult to trace the source.

However, it is important to remember that all forms of plagiarism are morally unacceptable.

**A NOTE OF CAUTION:**

The project report should be written in your own words. Material copied from external or online sources without due credit will be considered to be plagiarized. Plagiarism refers to using someone else's ideas or words without crediting the source and making them appear as though they are your own. Plagiarism is a serious academic offence and such research projects will not be accepted. If you wish to refer to course material or external references to support in support of your ideas, you are free to do so, as long as you clearly acknowledge the source. Please follow academic guidelines for citing sources and crediting the source from whom/where you are borrowing.

Please don't save or transfer your project or assignments on market/public/ cybercafé computers. If essential delete it from Recycle folder also to avoid plagiarism of your work.

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## TYPES OF RESEARCH PROJECTS

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### A) Projects in the Social Sciences

#### CASE STUDY AS RESEARCH PROJECT

In case you decide to take up a case study for your research project, then you would need to implement the methods of scientific social research. A case study is based on intensive study of comparative analysis of one or more than one, sometimes confined to a very small number of cases only. The case study is intensive in nature because of the nature of studying behavior in specific, precise and detailed manner. Case study method in social sciences is being used extensively in psychology, education, sociology, economics, political science, women and gender studies. Case study method becomes very microscopic in details and explanations.

#### How to Conduct Case Study?

Whatever be the design of a case study, the steps for conducting a case study are almost the same. The various steps that are involved in any case study are :

- **Introduction:** This should contain the objectives and purposes of conducting the study.
- **Existing Situation:** It is to describe the existing situation of the case under investigation through direct observation or measurement. For example, to make a case study of a women centric NGO, first the existing condition of the NGO should be investigated.
- **Direct observation:** Interview, check lists, score cards, rating scales, objective tests or other measuring devices etc. can be employed to secure necessary data. If hypothesis is verified, it follows the next step, if it is rejected, a fresh start has to be made through the formulation of another hypothesis.
- **Further Validation of the Diagnosis:** The next step is directed towards a further validation of the diagnosis. This is achieved through the remedial step of removing, the causes found and through making necessary adjustments. The effect of the changes introduced has to be observed carefully.
- **Summary of the Findings:** Findings have to be summarised precisely and clearly. Conclusions and generalisations are to be deducted from your observations. ***But keep in your mind that the theories you have studied must be implemented here on practical basis.***

## How to Write a Case Study?

The case study cannot be written according to any particular form or in any special style. A casual free type of report is to be preferred to formal type. The length will vary with the case and the use to be made of the study. The report should not be more than **4000-5000 words**. Irrelevant material need not be included. You are advised to **use theories from the relevant unit/s**. to take up case study for your project work, basic ideas can be derived from examples given in boxes across some units, like that of MWG 001, Block 3, Unit 1.

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## SURVEY AS RESEARCH PROJECT

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Survey studies provide knowledge about the nature of objects, events and persons. Surveys are a very popular method of collecting data and require a carefully designed questionnaire/ interview schedule administered by mail, telephone or personal interviews. Surveys can be used to collect data on a participant's knowledge, attitudes, skills and aspirations, adoption of practices, and programme benefits.

### Objectives of a Survey

- Collect data related to various issues /problems in urban planning and development.
- Describe/ explain a phenomenon
- Attain useful knowledge
- Test hypothesis

Personal or face-to-face surveys are conducted by talking individually to respondents and systematically recording their answers to each question.

### Steps in Survey

- Selecting the problem
- Definition of aim
- Determination of scope
- Definition of time limits
- Examination of the means of information
- Determination of the unit of survey
- Determination of the amount of refinement
- Preparedness of respondents
- Construction of tools for data collection
- Field work and data collection
- Processing and analysis of collected data
- Interpretation and report writing

## Projects in the Humanities

### i) Critical analysis of a Book/film/ news report/artwork, etc.

Research Projects in the field of Humanities can be a critical analysis of a book or a film, or news report/s, or artwork. You can compare it with other book/s or film/s, or news report/s, or artwork/s or any other media related work. The critical analysis should be descriptive and the word limit is **4000-5000 words**.

### ii) Theoretical discussion

Research Projects in the field of Humanities can be a theoretical discussion of a theme or philosophy or ideology, related to gender issues. You can compare it with other theme or philosophy or ideology. The discussion should be descriptive and the word limit is **4000-5000 words**.

**[NOTE:A book review or book report cannot be considered as research project.]**

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## GUIDELINES FOR INTERNSHIP

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### Selection of Organization for internship

Learners can choose an organization for internship with postal intimation to the *Internship Coordinator, Dr. Nilima Srivastava, School of Gender and Development Studies, Block 15 B, New Academic Building, Maidan Garhi, New Delhi-110 068* or by email at [nilimasrivastav@ignou.ac.in](mailto:nilimasrivastav@ignou.ac.in) They can choose from organizations that are working on gender issues and for gender empowerment.

### Facilitator

The head of the organization or any other person working with the organization who is nominated by the head of the organization can facilitate the learner as an Internship Counselor. Faculty/experts designated by the course coordinator can also provide support in case you need any academic advice/inputs.

### Qualifications for Internship Counselor

#### Essential

M.A with 2-3 years work experience in the field of gender.

#### Desirable

Professional experience with an organization specialized in Gender and/or Women Studies or M.Phil degree.

### Essential Tasks

- Facilitate the learners in understanding vision of the organization;
- Clearing the doubts of the learners' whenever she/he need clarification;
- Helping the learners to identify the area/subject theme to work with in the organization/institution; and
- Facilitating the learners finalizing the report to submit in time.

## INTERNSHIP

### Objectives

The objective of the Internship is to provide you with an opportunity to implement the knowledge and apply the skills gained from MWG 001, MWG 002, MWG 003 and MWG 004. This would benefit you to hone your skills for employment in gender related organizations. You would need to present the results of your research in the form of a report for about **4000-5000 words**.

### Procedure for Internship

**Stage I:** Before starting your Internship, you are required to get the topic approved by submission of **Proforma VII** to be sent in hard copy to *Dr. NilimaSrivastav, School of Gender and Development Studies, Block # 15 B, Indira Gandhi National Open University, MaidanGarhi, New Delhi -110068*.

**Stage II:** Upon completion of the Project work, attach the Research Project along with **Proforma VIII** and submit it to *Dr. NilimaSrivastav, School of Gender and Development Studies, Block # 15 B, Indira Gandhi National Open University, MaidanGarhi, New Delhi -110068*.

### TIME PERIOD FOR INTERNSHIP

A learner is expected to intern for at least one month duration. However, internship can be for a longer duration also based on the understanding between the organization and the learner.

### ORGANIZATION OF THE INTERNSHIP REPORT

The Internship report (4000-5000 words) should be submitted along with Proforma VIII. The report may contain the following:

- Cover Page- Name; Enrollment Number; Name of the Regional Centre; Name of the Study Centre; Name of the Internship Counsellor
- Certificate of Bonafide Work
- Certificate of Satisfactory completion of Internship
- Introduction
- Organizational Profile
- Aspects Learned /Analyzed
- Organizational Projects and programmes in which you are involved;
- Application of concepts and theory studied in SLM
- Conclusions and Recommendations
- Summary

## TYPES OF INTERNSHIP

### Field- Based Internship

In case you wish to opt for field- based research work, you can choose the theme and locale. In consultation with the Internship counselor and coordinator, you should proceed with the field work.

### Organization Basedinternship

In case you wish to opt for organizational based research, you can choose the organization that is working on gender issues within your purview and locale. In support with the organizational head, you may work within the organization.

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## WAYS OF CITATIONS/REFERENCES

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**For Books:** While writing the references make sure you quote exact page number/s, author/s, editor/s (if required), publishing houses/imprints, place and year of publication. For example:

Dudley, Andrew. 2008. *Concepts of Film Theory*. Oxford, New York: Oxford University Press. First published in 1984.

Stam, Robert, and Miller, Toby, (eds.). 2000. *Film and Theory: An Anthology*. Massachusetts, Oxford: Blackwell Publishers.

**For Journals:** Write the exact author/s and the name of the journal/monograph, anthology, newspaper, magazine, etc., the name of editor/s, the volume number and the issue number, publishing houses/imprints, place and year of publication. For example:

Jha, Sadan (2001). 'The Life and Times of *Bharat Mata*: Nationalism as Invented Religion', *Manushi*, No. 142, May-June, 2004. New Delhi: ManushiSangathan.

**For Internet Resources:** Quote the exact hyperlink and **not the webpage**with author/s, editor/s (if required), publishing houses/imprints, place and year of publication. Don't forget to quote the time when you accessed it. For example,

Beigel, Hugo G., and Feldman, Robert, (1963), 'The Male Transvestite's Motivation in Fiction, Research and Reality', in *Advances in Sex Research*, Vol.1, Oct. 1963, pubd.By Taylor and Francis Group, in <http://www.jstor.org/stable/3811212>, accessed on 09/12, 2011, 05:31. p. 201

**For Video/Film/Audio and other Electronic resources:** Write the exact details of the title of the **film/video**, production house/s, year of release, cast and crew, duration of the film, language used, certification place.

**[Audio-visual material/s can also be supplemented with the report of internship.]**



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## PROFORMA V

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### APPROVAL OF RESEARCH PROJECT

(Note: Approval of Research Project Proposal has to be submitted before beginning to work on the project to the Course Co-ordinator by 31<sup>st</sup> January in case the learner wants to opt for Research Project)

I hereby propose that the research project entitled .....

.....

.....

.....

(write the title in Block letters) submitted by me as a research topic for the partial fulfilment of the MA in Women's and Gender Studies (MAWGS)/Post Graduate Diploma in Women's and Gender Studies (PGDWGS) to the School of Gender and Development Studies, Indira Gandhi National Open University, (IGNOU) New Delhi will be my own original work and has not been submitted or being researched upon in any form earlier either to IGNOU or to any other institution.

Place :

Date :

Signature

Enrolment No.

Name

Address

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## PROFORMA VI

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### DECLARATION

(Note: To be submitted at the time of submission of Research project to the Course Co-ordinator by 31<sup>st</sup> March in case the learner is opting for the Research Project)

I hereby declare that the research project entitled .....

.....

.....

.....

(write the title in Block letters) submitted by me for the partial fulfilment of the MA in Women's and Gender Studies (MAWGS)/Post Graduate Diploma in Women's and Gender Studies (PGDWGS) to the School of Gender and Development Studies, Indira Gandhi National Open University, (IGNOU) New Delhi is my own original work and has not been submitted earlier either to IGNOU or to any other institution for the fulfilment of the requirement for any course of study. I also declare that no chapter of this manuscript in whole or in part is lifted and incorporated in this report from any earlier work done by me or others.

Place :

Signature

Date :

Enrolment No.

Name

Address

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## PROFORMA VII

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Indira Gandhi National Open University  
School of Gender and Development Studies

Proforma for Approval of field supervisor and organization for internship (as part of MA in Women's and Gender Studies (MAWGS)/PG Diploma in Women's and Gender Studies, (PGDWGS), IGNOU)

Note : To be submitted by 31<sup>st</sup> January to the Internship Co-ordinator in case the student is opting for Internship

1) Name (block letters) :

2) Details of the Organization

Name :

Year of Establishment :

Registration No. (if any) :

Areas of work :

Other Information (if any) :

3) Designation :

4) Regional Centre where the  
Learner is registered :

5) Academic Qualifications of Supervisor

Degree	Subject	University	Year	Division
Doctoral Degree				
Masters Degree				
Bachelor Degree				
Any other (Pl. specify)				

6) Experience

a) Total experience of working in field :

b) Details of field experience during the last 5 years :

[Note: Please attach a brief CV/Resume/ Bio-data of the Supervisor]

*We thank you for your cooperation & support*

**Programme Coordinators: MA in Women's and Gender Studies (MAWGS) and PG Diploma in Women's & Gender Studies (PGDWGS)**

Prof. AnuAneja

Dr. NilimaSrivastava

Dr. Himadri Roy

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## PROFORMA VIII

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### CERTIFICATE

Note : To be filled at the time of completion of internship and to be submitted by 31<sup>st</sup> March to the Internship Co-ordinator in case the student is opting for Internship

This is to certify that Mr./Miss/Mrs./Dr. ....  
.....

student of MAWGS/PGDWGS from Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi was working under my supervision and guidance for the internship for the PG Diploma in Women's and Gender Studies. The name of the organization/institution with which the learner was attached is .....  
.....

Place :

Signature

Date :

Name of the Supervisor/Co-ordinator

Address of the Supervisor/Co-ordinator

#### REPORT ABOUT THE INTERN

a) Comprehension and Understanding of the Field Situation

.....  
.....

b) Research Understanding

.....  
.....

c) General Comments

.....  
.....

**[Note: Attach extra sheets if necessary]**

## Suggested Areas for Research Project/Internship

Below you will find a list of suggested topics for conducting your Project Work. You are free to choose a topic not included in the list as long as you obtain prior approval as per the procedures listed in this Manual.

- Woman's Movements in the West
- Woman's Movements in India
- Suffrage
- Feminisms: Variations and Contexts
- Peasant and working class
- Dalit and Black feminism
- Eco-feminism
- Feminist critique of Natural Science
- Feminist critique of Social Sciences
- Feminist critique of Humanities (Literature/Philosophy/Psychoanalysis)
- Formative Feminisms
- Feminism and Psychoanalysis
- Postcolonial Feminism
- Disability and Feminism
- Feminism & Non-Normative Relationships
- Constructing Sexualities
- Queer movements
- Section 377
- Queer Terminologies & Identities
- Queer Philosophy and Psychoanalysis
- Queer Literature
- Queer Culture
- Queer (ing) Cinema
- Women & Patriarchy
- Sex-Gender Distinction
- Masculinity
- Public Private Dichotomy
- Gender & Class
- Caste and Gender
- Gender, Race & Ethnicity

- Gender & Nation
- Gender & Regionalism
- Gender & Religious Minorities
- Gender & Work
- Gender & Family
- Gender & Law (Legal Institutional Systems)
- Gender & Education
- Gender & Literature
- Feminism & Deconstruction
- Gender, Film and Cinema
- Gender and Performance
- Gender, Stage and Theatre
- Gender, Print and Other Media
- Gender on Television
- Gender in Painting & Sculpture
- Gender, Space, Architecture
- Gender & Cyberspace
- Gendered Body in Bio-medicine
- Labouring Body
- Racialized Body
- Performative Body
- Commodified Body
- Disability, Sexuality and Motherhood
- Disabled Masculinity
- Culture and the Maternal Body
- Reproductive Technologies
- Surrogacy
- Creativity and the Maternal Metaphor
- Androgyny
- Myth, Religion and Gendered Body
- Interrogating Oedipus
- Sexualities across Cultures

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