

Centre for the Study of Regional Development

School of Social Sciences, JNU

RD 641:

Gender and Development: Regional Dimension with Special Reference to India

Winter Semester 2016

Course-in-Charge:

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Overview

Goals

Contemporary development literature clearly establishes that marginalized groups have unequal share of the opportunities that open up in the process of development. Within the 'deprivation layers' of caste, class and ethnicity, women bear the additional burden of their gendered location. In India, not only, gendered processes have a persistent regional dimension that continues to exist despite overall development; development itself can have adverse implications for women. Given this, the proposed course has the following objectives:

- To provide an analysis of the location of women in processes of development and to understand the centrality of gender in each case;
 - To examine theoretical and conceptual frameworks for the analysis, including an understanding of gender divisions and their interaction with other forms of inequality such as caste, class, race, and ethnicity and their spatiality;
 - To reflect upon the linkages between the global economy and the gendered macro and micro processes of development; and
 - To provide a basis for research, practical action, and policy formulation and for evaluating directions and strategies for social change.
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- Evaluation1

Total Credits: 2

Review Essay 0.5; Term Paper and Viva 0.5; End Semester Exam 1.0

Milestones

5th February 2016

Finalisation of Topics for Review Essay

24th February 2016

Finalisation of Topics for Term Paper

21 March 2015

Submission of Review Essay

22 April 2015

Submission and Presentation of Term Paper

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Course Content

1. Section A Locating Gender in Development Process

- i. Theoretical framework – Classical and neo-classical theories of human capital formation, institutions and their feminist critique; gender theories-contextualizing patriarchy/matriarchy, kinship structure, and gender roles and their importance for understanding gender relations and their implication for development processes; Autonomy, empowerment, and status of women; Status of women and population dynamics: Interlinkages.
- ii. Conceptual shift in the women and development discourse from 'Women in Development' (WID) to 'Gender in Development' (GID) and 'Gender and Development' (GAD).
- iii. Feminist critique of gender perspective in the Indian Planning: from welfare to 'empowerment and women's agency' approach.
- iv. Gender and structural adjustment

2. Section B Regional and Socioeconomic Dimension of Gender and Development

- i. Access and control over resources and assets; the cross-cutting issues of caste and class and space; Spatial-temporal pattern; case studies
- ii. Social and Economic Aspects:
 - a. Literacy/education
 - b. Women and Economy: Gendered Division of labour- mural and extra-mural;
 - c. Gendered livelihoods and poverty; workforce trends and implications for emerging regional patterns; caste/class/region overlap
 - d. Gender biases in access and utilization of health including- gender differentials in nutrition and health, mortality differentials by sex,

- reproductive health and its consequences, gender inequalities in healthcare utilization.
- e. Gender and political participation: national, state and local; equal participation in policy and decision-making process, equal distribution of political power.
- f. Gender-based violence
- g. Gender and mass media- language, image, and portrayal of women

3. Section C Gender Mainstreaming and Planning

- i. Gender Development Indices; Government and bilateral policies/schemes; Gender budgeting, Gender sensitive financing
- ii. Institutionalizing gender concerns and gender empowerment in policies and interventions
- iii. National, international programmes, policies, and laws favouring empowerment of women.

Essential Readings

- Agarwal, B., (1994a). *A Field of One's Own: Gender and Land Rights in South Asia*. Cambridge University Press: Cambridge.
- Arokiasamy, P., & Goli, S. (2012). Explaining the skewed child sex ratio in rural India: Revisiting the landholding-patriarchy hypothesis. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 47(42).
- Bagchi, D., & Raju, S. (2013). *Women and work in South Asia: Regional patterns and perspectives*. Routledge.
- Basu, A. (1992). *Culture, the status of women and demographic behavior illustrated with the case of India*, Oxford University: Clarendon Press.
- Boserup, E. (1989). *Woman's Role in Economic Development*. Earthscan: London.
- Bowlby, S., Lewis, J., McDowell, L., & Foord, J. (1989). The Geography of Gender in Peet and Thrift, (Ed.), *New Models in Geography 2*, Unwin Hyman: Boston.
- Coltrane, S. (1994). Theorizing Masculinities in Contemporary Social Science.
- Drèze, J. & Sen, A. (2002). *India: Development and Participation*, Oxford University Press: New Delhi.
- Dyson, T. & Moore, M. (1983). On kinship structure, female autonomy, and demographic behaviour in India. *Population and Development Review* 9(1), 35-60.
- Ellsberg, M., & Heise, L.L. (2005). *Researching violence against women: A practical guide for researchers and activists*. WHO and Path, Washington D.C.
- Folbre, N. (1992). Improper arts: Sex in classical political economy. *Population and Development Review*, 18(1), 105-112.

- Glover, J. (1995). *Women, culture, and development: A study of human capabilities*. Oxford University Press.
- Goli, S., & Maikho Apollo Pou, L. (2014). Landholding-patriarchy hypothesis and women's autonomy in rural India: An exploration of linkage. *International Journal of Social Economics*, 41(3), 213-232.
- Goli, S., Rammohan, A., & Singh, D. (2015). The Effect of Early Marriages and Early Childbearing on Women's Nutritional Status in India. *Maternal and child health journal*, 19(8), 1864-1880. <http://www.openpop.org/?author=47>
- Human Development in South Asia (2000). *The Gender Question*, The Mahbub ul Haq Human Development Centre, Oxford University Press: New Delhi.
In H. Brod, and M. Kaufman (Eds.), *Theorizing Masculinities* (pp. 39-60), Sage:Thousand Oaks.
- Jeffery, R. & Jeffery, P. (1997). *Population gender and politics: Demographic change in rural north India*. Cambridge University, Cambridge.
- Kabeer, N. (1994). *Reversed realities: Gender hierarchies in development thought*. Verso.
- Kapadia, K. (2002). Translocal modernities and transformations of gender and caste. *The violence of development: the politics of identity, gender and social inequalities in India*, 142-179.
- Kinnaird, V., & Momsen, J.H. (Eds.). (1993), *different places, different voices: gender and development in Africa, Asia and Latin America*. Routledge: London.
- McDowell, L. (1983). Towards an understanding of the gender division of urban space. *Environment and planning D: Society and Space*, 1(1), 59-72.
- Moser, C. O. (1989). Gender planning in the Third World: meeting practical and strategic gender needs. *World development*, 17(11), 1799-1825.
- Sen, G., Adreinne, G., & Lincoln, C.C. (Eds.) (1994). *Population Policies Reconsidered: Health and Empowerment and Rights*, Harvard University Press, Harvard.

Suggested Readings

- Agnes, F. (2000). *Law and gender inequalities: the policies of women's right in India*. Oxford, New Delhi.
- Anker, R. (1997). *Gender and Jobs: Sex Segregation of Occupations in the World*, ILO, Geneva.
- Balk, D. (1997). *Defying Gender Norms in Rural Bangladesh: A Socio-demographic Analysis*. *Population Studies*, 51,153-172.
- Bandhopadhyay, D. (2000). Gender and governance in India. *Economic and Political Weekly*. 35(3): 2696-269xxx).
- Basu, A. (2000). Gender in population research: Confusing implications for health policy. *Population Studies*. 54, 19-22.
- Bhasin, K. (1993). *What is patriarchy?* Kali for Women Publishers, New Delhi.
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- Doyal, L. (1995). *What Makes Women Sick: Gender and the Political Economy of Health*. London, Macmillan.
- Dreze, Jean & Sen, A. (1995): *India: Economic and Social Opportunity*, Oxford University Press, New York.
- Harriet, B. P. (1997). Demography, Feminism and the Science-policy Nexus, *Population and Development Review*, 23(2), 295-331.
- Jeffery, R., & Basu, A. (Eds.) (1996). *Girls Schooling, Women's Autonomy and Fertility Changes in South Asia*. Sage Publications, New Delhi.
- Jejeebhoy, S. (1996). *Women's Education, Autonomy and Reproductive Behavior: Assessing what we have learned*. East West Centre, Hawaii.
- Reeves, H., & Baden, S. (2000). *Gender and Development: Concepts and Definitions*, Report No. 55, Bridge (development- gender) Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex, Brighton BN1 9RE, UK.
- Sopher, D. (1980). *An Exploration of India: Geographical Perspective on Society and Culture*, Cornell University New York.
- Raju, S., Atkins, P.J., Kumar, N., & Townsend, J. (1999). *Atlas on Men and Women in India*, Kali for Women: New Delhi.
- Rose, G. (1993). *Feminism & geography: The limits of geographical knowledge*. U of Minnesota Press.
- Sathyamurthy, T. V. (1996). *Region, religion, caste, gender and culture in contemporary India*. Oxford University Press: Oxford.
- Shiva, V. (2016). *Staying alive: Women, ecology, and development*. North Atlantic Books.
- Srinivas, G. (2015). *Explaining Gender Differentials in Child Mortality*. openpop.org
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