

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY, 2012-2013



GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT (SCIL10032)

“Women are half the world's population, yet they do two thirds of the world's work, earn one-tenth of the income, and own less than one-hundredth of the world's property.”
(United Nations, 1985)

“Rush in the morning, stand in line at noon, headache in the afternoon, angry in the evening.”
(Chinese woman quoted by Wolf, 1985)

“Human development, if not gendered, is endangered”
(United Nations Human Development Report, 1995)

“The undervaluation of women’s work lowers the real value of the national product, undermines women’s purchasing power, curtails their rights to own property and land and to acquire credit from financial institutions, and reduces their already low status”
(Ngan-Ling Chow & Lyter, 2002)

“The invisibility of masculinity reproduces gender inequality, both materially and ideologically. Thus, any initiative to improve the condition of women must include efforts to involve men”
(Kimmel in Cleaver, 2002)

Time: Monday 9.00-10.50am

Place: Seminar Room 1, Chrystal MacMillan Building

Course Convenor: Jeevan Sharma (email: jeevan.sharma@ed.ac.uk)

Office hours: Tuesday 10.00-12.00

My office is Room 4.30 in the Chrystal MacMillan Building. Tel: 0131 6511760

This document contains important information about the course, please read through it carefully. Copies are available on Learn at:

http://www.sps.ed.ac.uk/undergrad/honours/subjects_and_centres/sociology

Key dates:

Short essay (25 February 2013); Long Essay (29 April 2013)

****THIS HANDBOOK IS AVAILABLE IN LARGER PRINT IF REQUIRED****

BACKGROUND

Gender studies and development studies are both interdisciplinary in orientation, and touch on issues as diverse as work & family life; health & population; labour & international economic change. It is now widely recognised that pervasive pre-existing gender inequalities mean that development processes have differential effects on women and men. Early feminist critiques emphasised the “marginal” position of women in development and advocated their “integration”. More recently, critiques have argued that women’s “marginality” reflects the systematic gender bias in official statistics and development planning in general, and that women are already affected by and involved in development in locally variable and class specific ways.

COURSE AIMS

- To deepen student understanding of the fruitfulness of studying issues affecting the lives of poor people in relation to each other, rather than following conventions that treat issues in isolation;
- To address the ways in which disciplinary boundaries can frame and limit our understandings of the social world;
- To equip students with contextual knowledge and practical skills that will be of use for careers in development research and practice;

LEARNING OUTCOMES

- Knowledge of the main theoretical approaches used in gender analysis of development issues and their links to wider social and political change;
- Awareness of the interplay between regional cultures, social change and development intervention in terms of differential impact on women and men;
- Competence in assessing gender issues in international development research and practice from a sociological perspective;
- An understanding of the value of comparative analysis;
- Skills in analysis, planning and reporting on current development issues;

FORMAT

The general format of the course will be for a 1 hour lecture followed by group discussions, exercises and plenary discussions, and the showing of some videos. The first two weeks will outline some of the central issues, concepts and debates. From Week 3 onwards, the lectures will cover a range of substantive and topical issues in the field.

ASSESSMENT

You must submit a short essay in February (worth 25% of the overall mark) and a long essay (worth the remaining 75%) in April.

SUBMITTING WORK ELECTRONICALLY

From 2012-13 Sociology is trialling a new way to handle essay submission, marking and return. Junior and Senior Honours students will submit an electronic copy of their essay in normal word processing format, through **Pebble Pad**. You will find **Pebble Pad** on your **MyEd** screen.

You will not be required to submit paper copies of your essay, and feedback will be provided direct to you through the **Pebble Pad** system.

We hope that this will make things easier for students, administrative staff and teaching staff, reduce printing costs, and help the University to be more environmentally responsible.

Full information on how to submit your sociology essays can be found here:

<https://www.wiki.ed.ac.uk/pages/viewpageattachments.action?pageId=162496896&metadataLink=true>

LATE SUBMISSION OF ESSAYS

The School of Social and Political Science does not operate a system of extensions. If you are submitting an essay late you should also complete a Late Penalty Waiver (LPW) form explaining any mitigating circumstances.

In the absence of a LPW, or where a LPW is submitted without a genuine case for mitigation late penalties will be applied.

Note that if you **do** have good reason for being late with an essay, and you provide adequate evidence explaining this, you will not be penalised!

Please see the Sociology Honours handbook for full details of our procedures.

25% ASSIGNMENT: SHORT ASSIGNMENT

Choose one of the hypothetical development projects described briefly at the back of this handbook and offer a gendered analysis of its assumptions, methods and expected outcomes. The assignment should show evidence of course reading.

Your short-essay is due at **noon** on Monday, 25 February. Your essay should be between 1400 and 1600 words (excluding bibliography). Penalties apply for late submission. The penalty for excessive word length in coursework is one mark deducted for each additional 20 words over or below the limit. Do not put your name or matriculation number on the front of the essay, only your Exam Number. Please also state a precise word count.

Please note that essays submitted on time will be returned to you through *PebblePad* within three weeks.

75% COMPONENT: LONG ESSAY

Choose one of the essay questions from the back of this handbook or discuss an alternate question with the course convenor. Long essays must be submitted through **PebblePad** no later than **noon on Monday 29 April**. Essays should be 3500-4000 words long, excluding bibliography (essays above or below these limits will be penalised). A good essay will be closer to the upper limit than the lower!

The penalty for excessive word length in coursework is one mark deducted for each additional 20 words over or below the limit. Do not put your name or matriculation number on the front of the essay, only your Exam Number. Please also state a precise word count.

Submission procedures are the same as the short essay—you must submit an electronic copy via **PebblePad**.

PLAGIARISM

You must ensure that you understand what the University regards as plagiarism and why the University takes it seriously. All cases of suspected plagiarism, or other forms of academic misconduct, will be reported to the School Academic Misconduct Officer. You'll find further information in the Sociology Honours handbook.

FEEDBACK AND EVALUATION

The course is evaluated by questionnaires given to all students at the end of the course. All courses in the School are evaluated in this way, and the results are reviewed at Sociology staff meetings. Comments made by students, staff and external examiners are drawn upon in revising and updating the course- so please do complete and return an evaluation form at the end of the semester. You'll find evaluation reports from previous years in the 'course admin' folder on **Learn**. More informally, please do let me know what you think about the course- what we've got right and what we can do better!

KEY SOURCES

Development studies is a vast field and material on Gender & Development covers issues that are often carved into separate fields in mainstream development studies. This reading list provides only a taster on the topics that we address. In researching for exams and essays you may wish to explore other sources not listed here. Discuss your topic(s) with the course convenor who will be happy to give you guidance on further reading – but also use your own initiative and check sources referenced in articles and books, using databases etc.

The following five books are in the library and can also be obtained from Word Power. These sources are now somewhat dated, but the more recent volumes on the topic are either too simplistic or too focused on particular issues to serve as course readers. Kabeer and Moser are important background reading for the whole course and Moser is available as an electronic resource from the Library. Visvanathan et al. and Jackson & Pearson contain material related to more specific topics. Many of the chapters/extracts are listed in the weekly reading lists; both of them are useful starting points for further reading:

Andrea Cornwall et al (eds): *Feminisms in Development: Contradictions, Contestations and Challenges* (Zed 2007)

Cecile Jackson & Ruth Pearson (eds.): *Feminist Visions of Development: Gender Analysis and Policy* (Routledge, 1998)

Naila Kabeer: *Reversed Realities: Gender Hierarchies in Development Thought* (Verso, 1994)

Caroline Moser: *Gender Planning and Development: theory, practice and training* (Routledge, 1993)

Nalini Visvanathan et al. (eds.): *Women, Gender and Development Reader* (Zed Books, 1997)

You should skim through the sections of the World Development Report 2012 titled 'Gender Equality and Development' (available online for download).

<http://econ.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/EXTDEC/EXTRESEARCH/EXTWDRS/EXTWDR2012/0,,contentMDK:22999750~pagePK:64167689~piPK:64167673~theSitePK:7778063,00.html>

Here is a selection of other useful general sources in the library:

Beneria, L & S.Feldman (eds.) 1992. *Unequal Burden: Economic Crises, Persistent Poverty & Women's Work*
Cleaver, F (ed) 2002. *Masculinities Matter*

Blumberg, R Lesser et al. (eds.) 1995. *EnGENDERing Wealth and Well-being: Empowerment for Global Change*

Boserup, E 1970. *Woman's Role in Economic Development*

Brydon, L & S. Chant 1989. *Women in the Third World: Gender issues in rural and urban areas*

Desai, V & R. Potter (eds) 2002. *The Companion to Development Studies*

Elson, D (ed.) 1995. *Male Bias in the Development Process*

Ethnic and Racial Studies 2000: 23 (5) Special Issue on 'Women, Culture and Development' (Online)

Guijt, I & M. Shah (eds.) 1998. *The Myth of Community: Gender Issues in Participatory Development*

*Henshall Momsen, J 2004. *Gender & Development*

Kabeer, N & Subrahmanian, R (eds) 1999. *Institutions, Relations & Outcomes*

Kapadia, K (ed.) 2002. *The violence of development: the politics of identity, gender & social inequalities in India*

Momsen, J & V. Kinnaird (eds) 1993. *Different Places, Different Voices: Gender and Development in Africa, Asia and Latin America*

Nang-Ling Chow, E (ed) 2002: *Transforming Gender and Development in East Asia*, esp Ch.2.

Saunders, K (ed) 2002: *Feminist Post Development Thought 2002*

Sen, G & C. Grown 1998. *Development, Crises and Alternative Visions*

Tinker, I (ed.) 1990. *Persistent Inequalities: Women and World Development*

You should also browse in the general development periodicals, including

Development: Journal of the Society for International Development

**Gender & Development*

Institute of Development Studies IDS Bulletin

Journal of Development Studies

Journal of Peasant Studies

Population and Development Review

World Development

Development and Change

The main feminist journals sometimes carry articles on gender and development, e.g.

Feminist Review; Feminist Studies; Signs; Women's Studies International Forum

If you have particular regional interests, check out journals with the relevant regional focus, e.g.

Review of African Political Economy; Contributions to Indian Sociology

THE LIBRARY HAS HARD COPIES OF THESE JOURNALS AND MANY ARE ALSO AVAILABLE ONLINE. A MAJORITY OF THE ARTICLES LISTED BELOW ARE AVAILABLE ELECTRONICALLY (ALL KEY READINGS ARE EITHER ON LEARN OR ONLINE), BUT BOOKS ARE ESSENTIAL TOO. THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR GETTING UP AND GOING TO THE LIBRARY©

There are also numerous important and useful **websites** that can give you leads on how development organisations and so forth address gender issues.

For instance:

Department for International Development (DFID) <http://www.dfid.gov.uk>

United Nations <http://www.un.org>

UNIFEM <http://www.unifem.undp.org>

UN Research Institute for Social Development <http://www.unrisd.org> (numerous reports on gender issues)

World Bank <http://worldbank.org>

Institute of Development Studies <http://www.ids.ac.uk>

Millenium Development Goals <http://ddp-ext.worldbank.org/ext/MDG/homePages.do>

Amnesty <http://www.amnestyusa.org/women/reports>

Siyanda (database on Gender and Development) <http://www.siyanda.org>

Excellent practical resources include:

N.Kabeer: *Gender Mainstreaming in Poverty Eradication and the Millennium Development Goals* 2003 Commonwealth Secretariat/International Development Research Centre (Browse online <http://www.idrc.ca>)

C. March et al. *A Guide to Gender Analysis Frameworks* 1999 Oxford: Oxfam Publishing. (HQ1240 Mar)

A.. Hardon et al. *Monitoring Family Planning and Reproductive Rights* 1997 London: Zed Books (HQ766 Mon)

S. Williams *The Oxfam Gender Training Manual*, 1994, Oxford, Oxfam publishing (F.30124(5-8) Wil.)

Unesco. 1997: *Gender Sensitivity: A Training Manual*: <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0010/001091/109112eo.pdf>

Mukhopadhyay, M and Wong, F (eds) 2007: *Gender, Society & Development: Revisiting gender training. The making and remaking of gender knowledge. A global sourcebook*. KIT (Royal Tropical Institute), The Netherlands; Oxfam GB: http://www.kit.nl/net/KIT_Publicaties_output/ShowFile2.aspx?e=1031

Please read the KEY READINGS BEFORE the relevant session.

Begin your further reading with items marked *

WEEK 1 (January 14): Gendering Development Theories

This course focuses the differential effects of development processes on women and men. Despite many differences in approach, modernisation and socialist perspectives on development and their associated programmes for social change are alike in having been subjected to feminist critiques. I shall briefly outline different approaches to development before considering the emergence of a gendered critique and then introduce several themes that run through the whole course:

- household as a unit versus internal household dynamics from a gender perspective
- separation of “private” (or domestic) sphere from the wider society/economy versus holistic approaches
- narrow definitions of “work” versus the sexual (gender) division of labour as a whole
- diversity of women (between countries/regions/within localities, by class, ethnicity, age etc.)

Key Readings:

- E. Nang-Ling Chow (ed): *Transforming Gender and Development in East Asia*, 2002, Chapter 2 (LEARN)
F. Cleaver (ed): *Masculinities Matter*, 2002, Introduction (LEARN)
C. Jackson & R. Pearson (eds.): *Feminist Visions of Development: Gender Analysis and Policy*, 1998, Introduction (LEARN) (see also Chapters 2-4)
J. Momsen: *Gender and Development*, 2004, Introduction (LEARN)
N. Visvanathan et al. (eds.): *The Women, Gender and Development Reader*, 1997, General Introduction, Charlton, + Part 1 Theories of Women, Gender and Development (Introduction, # 2, 3, 4)
A. Cornwall, E. Harrison and A. Whitehead (2007). Gender Myths and Feminist Fables: The Struggle for Interpretive Power in Gender and Development, *Development and Change* 38(1): 1–20 (2007).

Additional Readings:

- R. Alsop: ‘Whose Interests? Problems in Planning for Women’s Practical Needs’, *World Development*, 1993, 21(3) pp. 367-377 (online journal)
E. Boserup: *Woman’s Role in Economic Development*, 1970
P. Chua, K-K Bhavani & K. Foran: ‘Women, Culture, Development’, *Ethnic & Racial Studies*, 2000, 23(5) pp. 820-841 (online journal)
A. Cornwall et al (eds): *Feminisms in Development*, 2006 (#Intro, 3, 8)
E. Croll: ‘Women in rural production and reproduction in the Soviet Union, China, Cuba and Tanzania’, *Signs*, 1981, 7(2) pp. 361-399 (online journal)
J. El-Bushra: ‘Rethinking Gender and Development Practice for the Twenty-First Century’, *Gender and Development* 8(1): pp.55-62, 2000
J. Henshall-Momsen: *Gender & Development*, 2004
C. Jackson: ‘Disciplining Gender?’ *World Development*, 2002, 30 (3) pp 497-509 (online journal)
J. Jaquette & G. Summerfield (eds): *Women and gender equity in development theory and practice: institutions, resources, and mobilization*, 2006 (especially the chapters ‘Women, Gender and Development’ and Contributions of Gender Perspective to the Analysis of Poverty).
* N. Kabeer: *Reversed Realities: Gender Hierarchies in Development Thought*, 1994
N. Kabeer & R. Subrahmanian (eds): *Institutions, Relations & Outcomes*, 1999, #1
*C. McIlwaine & K. Datta: ‘From Feminising to Engendering Development’, *Gender, Place & Culture* 2003, 10(4): pp369-82 (online journal)
M. Molyneux: ‘Mobilisation without emancipation? Women’s interests, state and revolution in Nicaragua’, *Feminist Studies*, 1985, 11(2) pp.227-254 (online journal)
* C. Moser: *Gender Planning and Development: theory, practice and training*, 1993 ([Available online through Library](#))
K. Saunders (ed): *Feminist Post-Development Thought*, 2002, # 1, 2

*****BEFORE NEXT WEEK: GO TO THE LEARN FOLDER FOR WEEKS 1 AND 2 AND DOWNLOAD THE CASE STUDY ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT. THIS WILL FORM THE BASIS OF THE CLASS SESSION NEXT WEEK.**

WEEK 2 (January 21): WID, WAD and GAD

Since the 1970s, development theories, agencies and practices have increasingly responded to compelling gender critiques and adopted gender analyses and rhetoric. This lecture charts the emergence of Gender and Development as a field and considers the insights offered by feminist critiques. I shall outline the contrasts between Women in Development (WID), Women and Development (WAD) and Gender and Development (GAD) approaches and examine Moser's contrast between 'practical gender needs' and 'strategic gender needs'—in order to provide a framework for thinking about the topics that will be addressed in the rest of the course.

Key Readings:

- F. Cleaver (ed): *Masculinities Matter*, 2002, Introduction (LEARN)
E. Nang-Ling Chow (ed): *Transforming Gender and Development in East Asia*, 2002, Chapter 2 (LEARN)
K. Saunders (ed): *Feminist Post-Development Thought*, 2002, Introduction (LEARN)
C. Moser: 'Gender Planning in the Third World: Meeting practical and strategic gender needs', *World Development* 1989, 17(11) pp. 1799-1825 (online journal)
G. Sen & C. Grown: *Development, Crises and Alternative Visions*, 1988, Chapter 1 (LEARN)
N. Visvanathan et al. (eds.): *The Women, Gender and Development Reader*, 1997, Introduction to Part 1 (LEARN)

Additional Readings:

- R. Alsop: 'Whose Interests? Problems in Planning for Women's Practical Needs', *World Development*, 1993, 21(3) pp. 367-377 (online journal)
L. Beneria: 'Accounting for Women's Work: The Progress of Two Decades', *World Development*, 1992, 20 (11) pp. 1547-1560 (ejournal) (#11 in Visvanathan et al.)
L. Beneria & G. Sen: 'Accumulation, Reproduction and women's role in economic development: Boserup revisited', *Signs*, 1981, 7(2) pp. 279-298 (online journal) (#3 in Visvanathan et al.)
E. Boserup: *Woman's Role in Economic Development*, 1970
M. Buvinic: 'Projects for Women in the Third World: Explaining their misbehaviour', *World Development*, 1986, 14(5) pp. 653-664 (online journal)
A. Cornwall et al. (eds): *Feminisms in Development*, 2006, #Intro, 3, 8
*A. Cornwall: 'Myths to live by? Female Solidarity & Female Autonomy Reconsidered', *Development and Change*, 2007, 38(1): pp149-68 (online journal)
E. Croll: 'Women in rural production and reproduction in the Soviet Union, China, Cuba and Tanzania', *Signs*, 1981, 7(2) pp. 361-399 (online journal)
J. El-Bushra: 'Rethinking Gender and Development Practice for the Twenty-First Century', *Gender and Development* 8(1): pp.55-62, 2000
*J. Henshall-Momsen: *Gender & Development* 2004 Ch1.
C. Jackson & R. Pearson (eds.): *Feminist Visions of Development: Gender Analysis and Policy*, 1998, Introduction (LEARN) and #1-4
C. Jackson: 'Disciplining Gender?' *World Development*, 2002, 30 (3) pp 497-509 (online journal)
J. Jaquette & G. Summerfield (eds): *Women and gender equity in development theory and practice: institutions, resources, and mobilization*, 2006
* N. Kabeer: *Reversed Realities: Gender Hierarchies in Development Thought*, 1994
N. Kabeer & R. Subrahmanian (eds) *Institutions, Relations & Outcomes*, 1999, #1
K. Kapadia (ed.) *The Violence of Development*, 2002, # Intro, 2
*C. McIlwaine & K. Datta: 'From Feminising to Engendering Development', *Gender, Place & Culture* 2003, 10(4): pp369-82 (online journal)
M. Molyneux: 'Mobilisation without emancipation? Women's interests, state and revolution in Nicaragua', *Feminist Studies*, 1985, 11(2) pp.227-254 (online journal)
* C. Moser: *Gender Planning and Development: theory, practice and training*, 1993
K. Saunders (ed): *Feminist Post-Development Thought*, 2002, #1, 2
G. Sen & C. Grown: *Development, Crises and Alternative visions*, 1988
N. Visvanathan et al. (eds.): *The Women, Gender and Development Reader*, 1997, General Introduction, # 1, Introduction to Part 1, #2,3,4, Introduction to Part 2, #11, 14,16, and #30, 32

GROUP WORK: GROUPS WILL EXAMINE THE CASE STUDY ON LEARN AND OFFER A GENDER ANALYSIS OF IT.

Think through whether the project meets women's practical or strategic needs? Does it follow a WID or GAD logic? What lessons about gender analysis can be drawn from this project? What analytic approaches could have been taken, and with what likely outcome in changed project design? How would you improve on these projects? What further information would you require in order to do so? What is needed in order to increase women's control over their own lives (empower them)?

NB. THIS SESSION WILL GIVE AN INSIGHT INTO WHAT IS EXPECTED IN THE 25% ASSIGNMENT

WEEK 3 (Jan 28): From Structural Adjustment to the Millennium Development Goals

The debt crisis which hit many developing countries in the 1980s led to the adoption, often enforced by multilateral development agencies, of structural adjustment programmes aimed at getting failing economies back on track. These programmes have been associated with adverse social consequences, particularly affecting women and socially disadvantaged groups. In a bid to address these effects, the 1990s saw the rise of a more 'socially responsible' adjustment approach, captured in poverty reduction strategies and the Millennium Development Goals. This week explores the gender dimensions of macro-level international development strategies.

Key readings:

- D. Elson: 'From Survival Strategies to Transformation Strategies: Women's Needs & Structural Adjustment' in L. Beneria and S. Feldman (eds.) *Unequal Burden. Economic Crisis, Persistent Poverty, and Women's Work*, 1992
- G. Harrison: 'The Politics of Debt and Social Struggle'. Chapter 3 of *Issues in the Contemporary Politics of Sub-Saharan Africa*, 2002
- R. Subrahmanian: 'Promoting gender equality' in R. Black and H. White (eds.) *Targeting Development. Critical Perspectives on the Millennium Development Goals*, 2004

Additional readings:

- E. Priigl and A. Lustgarten (2007). "Mainstreaming Gender in International Organisations", In *Women and Gender Equity in Development Theory and Practice*, Eds. Jane S. Faquette and Gale Summerfield. Durham and London, Duke University Press.
- C. Barton: 'Women Debate the MDGs' *Development* 48(1) pp. 101-106, 2005
- L. Beneria & S. Feldman (eds.): *Unequal Burden. Economic Crisis, Persistent Poverty, and Women's Work*, 1992
- R. Black & H. White (eds.) *Targeting Development. Critical Perspectives on the MDGs*, 2004
- D. Elson: 'Structural Adjustment: its effect on women' in T. Wallace and C. March (eds.) *Changing Perceptions: Writings on Gender and Development*, 1991
- C. Jackson: 'Rescuing gender from the poverty trap' *World Development* 24(3): pp489-504, 1996
- A. Mason & E. King *Engendering development through gender equality in rights, resources, and voice*, 2001. World Bank [available from: http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/main?pagePK=64193027&piPK=64187937&theSitePK=523679&menuPK=64187510&searchMenuPK=64187283&siteName=WDS&entityID=000094946_01020805393496]
- Mohan, G., Brown, E., Milward, B., Zack-Williams, A., B., eds. 2000. *Structural adjustment: Theory, practice and impacts*. London: Routledge
- Sparr, P. (1994) *Mortgaging Women's Lives: Feminist Critiques of Structural Adjustments*
- Sweetman, C. (2005) *Gender and the Millennium Development Goals*
- Visvanathan, N. et al. (1997) *The Women, Gender and Development Reader*: part 4 (International Women in Social Transformation).
- Waldorf, L. (2005) *Pathway to gender equality: CEDAW, Beijing and the MDGs*. UNIFEM [available from: http://www.unifem.org/resources/item_detail.php?ProductID=20]
- Williams, G. (1994) "Why structural adjustment is necessary and why it doesn't work" *ROAPE* 60 (1994), 214-225.
- See also: special issue of *Development* on the MDGs (Vol 48: 1 2005)
Special issue of *Gender & Development* (Vol 13: 1, 2005)

The official UN MDG Website has a wealth of resources: <http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/>

Class Discussion on the Following:

- Do the MDGs rest on gendered assumptions/attitudes?
- Do they represent the mainstreaming of gender concerns?
- What does a gender analysis of the MDGs reveal?

Week 4 (February 4): Health and Welfare

In development programmes, women have often been stereotyped as 'housewives' and mothers responsible for the welfare of their household members. They have been particularly targeted in health education and maternal and child health (MCH) or reproductive and child health (RCH) programmes, most recently in relation to Safe Motherhood initiatives connected with MDG5 (which resulted in a flurry of publications in medical as well as social science journals). (As the next session discusses, women have also been central in population programmes.) I shall argue, however, that the narrow focus on 'reproductive health' needs to be replaced by a gendered political economy of

health perspective.

Key Readings:

- P. Jeffery et al.: 'Village Homes and Government Offices', final chapter of *Labour Pains & Labour Power: Women and Childbearing in India*, 1989 (LEARN)
- P. Jeffery & R. Jeffery: "'Money itself discriminates': Obstetric emergencies in the time of liberalisation", *Contributions to Indian Sociology*, 2008, 42, 1: 61-93
- P. Jeffery & R. Jeffery: "'Only when the boat has started sinking': a maternal death in rural north India", *Social Science & Medicine*, 2010, 71, 10: 1711-1718
- P. Jeffery & R. Jeffery (2002): 'Contaminating States: midwifery, childbearing and the state in rural north India' in S. Rozario & G. Samuel (eds) *The daughters of Hārītī: childbirth and female healers in South and Southeast Asia*, 2002 (LEARN)
- C. Moser: 'Gender Planning in the Third World: Meeting practical and strategic gender needs', *World Development*, 1989, 17(11) 1799-1825

Additional Readings:

- L. Beneria: 'Accounting for Women's Work: The Progress of Two Decades', *World Development*, 1992, 20 (11) 1547-1560
- * M. Buvinic: 'Projects for Women in the Third World: Explaining their misbehaviour', *World Development*, 1986, 14 (5) 653-664
- *L. Freedman et al. *UN Millennium Project Task Force on Child Health and Maternal Health: Who's Got the Power? Transforming health systems for women and children*, 2005
<http://www.unmillenniumproject.org/documents/maternalchild-complete.pdf>
- P. Jeffery et al.: *Labour Pains & Labour Power: Women and Childbearing in India*, 1989 (Chapters 1-7)
- M. Lock & P. A. Kaufert: *Pragmatic Women and Body Politics*, 1998
- M. Paolisso & J. Leslie: 'Meeting the Changing Health Needs of women in Developing Countries' *Social Science & Medicine*, 1995, 40 (1) 55-65
- *R. P. Petchesky: *Reproductive and Sexual Rights: Charting the Course of Transnational Women's NGOs*, 2000, UNRISD: download from
<http://www.unrisd.org/unrisd/website/document.nsf/%28httpPublications%29/0F13BFA8DC76E8EE80256B660040D735?OpenDocument>
- *R. P. Petchesky: *Global Prescriptions: Gendering Health and Human Rights*, 2003
- *E. M. Rathgeber & C. Vlassoff: 'Gender and Tropical diseases: a new research focus', *Social Science and Medicine*, 1993, 37 (4), pp. 513-520
- *Reproductive Health Affinity Group: *Globalization, Health Sector Reform, Gender and Reproductive Health*, 2001: download from http://haerel.org/Agriculture/globalization_health.pdf
- B. Rogers: *The Domestication of Women*, 1980
- *G. Santow: 'Social Roles and Physical Health: the case of female disadvantage in poor countries' *Social Science and Medicine*, 1995, 40 (2), pp. 147-161
- I. Tinker (ed.): *Persistent Inequalities*, 1990, Chapters 8, 9, 10
- N. Visvanathan et al. (eds.): *The Women, Gender and Development Reader*, 1997, #15, 26
- *C. Vlassoff: 'Gender Inequalities in Health in the Third World: Uncharted Ground' *Social Science & Medicine*, 1994, 39 (9) 1249-1259
- K. Yadava & S. Yadava: 'Women's status and fertility in rural India' *The History of the Family*, 1999: 4(2) 209-228

Also check out:

- International Women's Health Coalition at <http://www.iwhc.org>
- *Lancet* 2006 (issues 9542-9545) and also several issues of *British Medical Journal*, *British Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology*, *International Journal of Gynecology and Obstetrics* from around the same time have numerous papers discussing e.g. MDG5, Safe Motherhood, post-partum haemorrhage (said to be the single largest cause of maternal mortality in the South).
- *Reproductive Health Matters*, 2007, 15 (30) Special Issue "Maternal Mortality and Morbidity: is pregnancy getting safer for women?" (online journal)
- *Social Science and Medicine* (online journal) publishes relevant articles.
- UNFPA at <http://www.unfpa.org/public/home/mothers>
- White Ribbon Alliance at <http://www.whiteribbonalliance.org/>
- WHO at <http://www.who.int/en/>

Small Group Exercise: Planning Maternal Health Care with reference to gender issues

MDG5 sets the target of reducing maternal mortality by half by 2015 and India has programmes aimed at achieving this, particularly the National Rural Health Mission and the *Janani Suraksha Yojana (Safe Motherhood Programme)*.

Focusing on material from India's most populous state, Uttar Pradesh, small group work will consider how effective these programmes are likely to be in terms of their stated aims as well as in relation to wide health issues. Points to consider:

- implications of gender politics within the household for women's health?
- implications of gender politics within household for women's access to health care?
- implications of gender politics for health care provision (female staff, transport and mobility)?
- what changes in health care services would be necessary and feasible?
- are health services the best place to start trying to improve community health?

Readings for small group work:

Human Rights Watch: *No Tally of the Anguish: Accountability in Maternal Health Care in India*, 2009 (especially summary pp.8-17 at <http://www.hrw.org/en/reports/2009/10/08/no-tally-anguish-0>; see also the recent briefing disputing Government of India's claim that it is on target to meet maternal mortality goals: <http://www.hrw.org/en/news/2010/09/20/india-maternal-health-gains-disputed>

P. Jeffery et al.: 'Village Homes and Government Offices', final chapter of *Labour Pains & Labour Power: Women and Childbearing in India*, 1989 (LEARN)

P. Jeffery & R. Jeffery: "'Money itself discriminates': Obstetric emergencies in the time of liberalisation", *Contributions to Indian Sociology*, 2008, 42, 1: 61-93 (online journal)

P. Jeffery & R. Jeffery: "'Only when the boat has started sinking': a maternal death in rural north India", *Social Science & Medicine*, 2010 (doi:10.1016/j.socscimed.2010.05.002: online 20 May 2010)

WEEK 5 (February 11): Population Policies & Reproductive Rights

The UN International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) held in Cairo (Sept. 1994) exemplifies the high profile of population growth in development debates and practice. As the bearers of children, women have often been particularly targeted in population programmes, and we shall highlight questions about coercion and human rights, informed consent and contraceptive safety, population control versus family planning.

Key Readings:

L. Freedman & S. Isaacs: 'Human Rights and Reproductive Choice,' *Studies in Family Planning*, 1993, 24(1), pp. 18-30

J. S. Jaquette & K. A. Staudt: 'Population and Gender: a feminist analysis of US population policy in the Third World', in K. B. Jones & A. Jonasdottir (eds): *The Political Interests of Gender*, 1988 (LEARN)

C. A. McIntosh & J. L. Finkle: 'The Cairo Conference on Population and Development: a new Paradigm?' *Population and Development Review*, 1995, 21(2), pp. 223-260

R. P. Petchesky: 'From Population Control to Reproductive Rights: Feminist Fault Lines', *Reproductive Health Matters*, 1995, 6, pp. 152-161

J Richter (1994): 'Beyond Control: About Antifertility "Vaccines," Pregnancy Epidemics and Abuse', in G. Sen and R. Snow (eds): *Power and Decision; The Social Control of Reproduction*, 1994 (LEARN)

Additional Readings:

***Cairo Conference Programme of Action:** in *Population and Development Review*, 1995, 21 (1 & 2) (online journal)
See also "Women's voices '94" – A Declaration on Population Policies, in *Population and Development Review*, 1993, 19 (3), and "The UN on the implementation of Cairo", in *Population and Development Review*, 1999, 25(3): 613-634

The Cornerhouse: <http://www.thecornerhouse.org.uk/subject/overpopulation/>

A. Cornwall and A. Welbourn, A (eds): *Realizing Rights: Transforming approaches to sexual and reproductive wellbeing*, 2002, especially Introduction

S. Correa: *Population and Reproductive Rights*, 1994

*Correa, S et al. "Thinking Beyond ICPD+10: Where should our movement be going?" *Reproductive Health Matters*, 2005,13(25), pp.109-119

R. Dixon-Mueller: *Population Policy and Women's Rights*, 1993

A. Hardon: 'The needs of women versus the interests of family planning personnel, policy-makers and researchers', *Social Science and Medicine*, 1992, 35 (6), pp. 753-766

A. Hardon: 'Contesting Claims on the Safety and Acceptability of Anti-fertility Vaccines', *Reproductive Health Matters*, 1997, 10, pp. 68-81

*B. Hartmann: *Reproductive Rights and Wrongs*, 1995

C. Jackson & R. Pearson (eds.): *Feminist Visions of Development*, 1998, #10, 11

R. Jeffery & P. Jeffery: *Population, Gender & Politics* 1997 (especially Chapters 4, 5)

J. Jiggins: *Changing the Boundaries: Women-centered Perspectives on Population & the Environment*, 1994

N. Kaber: *Reversed Realities*, 1994, Chapter 8

*A. Langer: 'Cairo after 12 years: successes, setbacks, and challenges', *The Lancet*, 2006, 368(9547), pp.1552-1554

J. Lee & W. Feng: 'Malthusian Models & Chinese realities' *Population and Development Review*, 1999, 25 (1), pp. 33-65

- L. A. Mazur (ed.): *Beyond the Numbers: A Reader on Population, Consumption, & the Environment*, 1994
- *J. Momsen: *Gender & Development*, 2004, Chapters 3, 4
- J. Potter: 'The Persistence of Outmoded Contraceptive Regimes', *Population and Development Review*, 1999, 25(4), pp. 703-39
- *M. Rao: 'India's Population Policies: Untouched by the Cairo Rhetoric', *Development*, 2005, 48(4) pp.21-7
- J. Richter: 'Beyond Control: About Antifertility "Vaccines," Pregnancy Epidemics and Abuse', in G. Sen and R. Snow (eds): *Power and Decision; The Social Control of Reproduction*, 1994
- K. Saunders (ed): *Feminist Post-Development Thought*, 2002, #15
- G. Sen, A. Germain and L. Chen (eds): *Population Policies Reconsidered: Health, Empowerment, and Rights*, 1994
- G. Sen and R. Snow (eds): *Power and Decision: The Social Control of Reproduction*, 1994
- *J. Silliman & Y. King: *Dangerous Intersections*, 1999, Chapters by Hartmann, Bandarage, Hynes
- *C. van Hollen: 'Moving Targets: Routine IUD insertion in Maternity Wards in Tamil Nadu, India' *Reproductive Health Matters*, 1998, 11, pp. 98-106
- *N. Visvanathan et al. (eds.): *The Women, Gender and Development Reader*, 1997, #24, 25
- *E. Wangari: 'Reproductive Technologies: A Third World Feminist Perspective', in K. Saunders (ed): *Feminist Post-Development Thought*, 2002, #16
- H. Zhang & C. Locke: 'Contextualising Reproductive Rights Challenges: the Vietnam situation', *Women's Studies International Forum*, 2002, 25(4): 443-453

Check out:

Other useful sources include journals such as *Population & Development Review*, *Population Studies*, *Studies in Family Planning*

See also:

- Global Reproductive Health Forum at <http://www.hsph.harvard.edu/Organizations/healthnet/resources/About.htm>
- International Women's Health Coalition at <http://www.iwhc.org>
- *Social Science and Medicine* 2003, 56 (9): Reproduction gone awry (online journal)
- Special numbers of *Development* (online journal), e.g.
 - 1999, 42 (1): Reproductive Rights and Health: Putting Cairo into Action
 - 2005, 48 (4) Special Number on Sexual and Reproductive health and rights
 - 2006, 49 (4) Special Number on Gender and reproductive technologies
- Special numbers of *Reproductive Health Matters* (online journal), e.g.
 - 1993, 1 (1): Population and family planning services
 - 2000, 8 (15): Reproductive rights, human rights, ethics
 - 2000, 8 (16): Reproductive rights, advocacy and changing the law
 - 2002, 10 (20): Health sector reforms: implications for sexual & reproductive health services
 - 2005, 13(25): Implementing ICPD: what's happening in countries?

Film: "The Human Laboratory" (1995) Questions for Reflection:

- Can individual rights and the "national interest" be balanced in the realm of contraception?
- How does state control of women's reproductive capacities differ from their control by domestic authorities?

**** Week 6 is Innovative Learning Week (NO CLASS) ****

Reminder: your 25% assessment is due on Monday, Week 7

WEEK 7 (February 25): Ecofeminism, Feminist Environmentalism and Sustainable Development

This session examines the contributions of ecofeminists and feminist environmentalists to debates and practices pertaining to gender and development. Do women protect and men plunder nature? Have women been victims of male-centred, western, environmentally unsustainable models of development? By engaging with these and other such questions, we explore how the discourse has evolved from one that essentializes the relationship between women and environment to a more nuanced articulations on gender and sustainable development.

KEY READINGS:

Agarwal, B. (1992) 'The Gender and Environment Debate: Lessons From India', *Feminist Studies* 18(1): 119-58 (Article Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/3178217>)

Braidotti, R., E. Charkiewicz, S. Hausler and S. Wieringa (1994) *Women, Environment and Sustainable Development: Towards a Theoretical Synthesis*, London: Zed Books, pp. 77-106 (HQ 1240 Wom)

Jackson, C. (1993) 'Doing What Comes Naturally? Women and Environment in Development', *World Development* 21(12): 1947-63. Available (and downloadable) at: <http://josiah.berkeley.edu/2007Fall/ER275/Readings/DP3/jackson-GAD-1993.pdf>

Mies, M. and V. Shiva (1993) *Ecofeminism*, London: Zed Books, pp. 1-22 (HQ1233 Mie.)

Plumwood, V. (1992) 'Feminism and Ecofeminism: Beyond the Dualistic Assumptions of Women, Men and Nature', *The Ecologist* 22(1) pp. 8-13

Shiva, V. (1989) *Staying Alive: Women, Ecology and Development*, London: Zed Books, pp. 1-54 (OFFPRINT (Sociol))

ADDITIONAL READINGS:

- S. Freidberg (2001), 'To Garden, to Market: gendered meanings of work on an African urban periphery', *Gender, Place and Culture*, 8 (1), 5-24.
- A. Nightingale, (2006), 'The Nature of Gender: work, gender and environment', *Environment and Planning D: Society and Space*, 24 (2), 165-85.
- J. Sundberg (2004), 'Identities in the making: conservation, gender and race in the Maya Biosphere Reserve, Guatemala', *Gender, Place and Culture*, 11 (1), 43-66.
- S. Hausler (1994) 'Women and the Politics of Sustainable Development', in W. Harcourt (ed.), *Feminist Perspectives on Sustainable Development*, London: Zed Books, pp. 145-55 (e- reserve)
- S. Krishna (2012) 'Gender and Sustainable Livelihoods in India: 'Side Stream'/ 'Mainstream', in W. Harcourt (ed.) *Women Reclaiming Sustainable Livelihoods: Lost Spaces, Spaces Gained*, Hampshire, UK: Palgrave Macmillan, pp. 125-41 (E-book)
- I. Diamond and G. F. Orenstein (eds.) (1990), *Reweaving the World: The Emergence of Ecofeminism* (San Francisco: Sierra Club Books.).
- J. Dyson (2008), 'Harvesting Identities: Youth, Work and Gender in the Indian Himalayas', *Annals of the Association of American Geographers*, 98 (1), 160-79.
- M. Fitzsimmons (1989), 'The Matter of Nature', *Antipode*, 21 (2), 106-20.
- L. Fortmann (1996), 'Gendered Knowledge: Rights and Space in Two Zimbabwe Villages: Reflections on Methods and Findings', in Diane Rocheleau, Barbara Thomas-Slayter, and Esther Wangari (eds.), *Feminist Political Ecology: Global Issues and Local Experiences* (New York: Routledge), 211-23.
- S. Griffin (1978), *Woman and Nature: The Roaring Inside Her* (New York: Harper and Row).
- S. Gururani (2002), 'Forests of Pleasure and Pain: gendered practices of labor and livelihood in the forests of Kumaon Himalayas, India', *Gender, Place and Culture*, 9 (3), 229-43.
- L. Harris (2006), 'Irrigation, gender, and social geographies of the changing waterscapes of southeastern Anatolia', *Environment and Planning D: Society and Space*, 24, 187-213.
- L. Jarosz (1996), 'Defining Deforestation in Madagascar', in Richard Peet and Michael Watts (eds.), *Liberation Ecologies: environment, development, social movements* (New York: Routledge Press), 188-204.
- C. Merchant (1982), *The Death of Nature: Women, Ecology and the Scientific Revolution* (London: Wildwood).
- C. Merchant (1996), 'Reinventing Eden: Western Culture as Recovery Narrative', *Uncommon Ground: Rethinking the Human Place in Nature* (New York: W.W. Norton and Company), 132-70.
- A. Nightingale (2011), 'Bounding Difference: the embodied production of gender, caste and space', *Geoforum*, 42 (2), 153-62.
- D. Rocheleau, B. Thomas-Slayter, and E. Wangari (1996), 'Gender and Environment: A Feminist Political Ecology

Perspective', in Diane Rocheleau, Barbara Thomas-Slayter, and Esther Wangari (eds.), *Feminist Political Ecology: Global Issues and Local Experiences* (New York: Routledge), 3-26.

J. Sundberg (1998), 'NGO Landscapes in the Maya Biosphere Reserve, Guatemala', *Geographical Review*, 88 (3), 388-412.

J. C. Watkins (1996), *Spirited Women: gender, religion and cultural identity in the Nepal Himalaya* (New York Columbia University Press).

DISCUSSION AND SMALL GROUP EXERCISE: ASSESSMENT OF TENDU LEAVES PROJECT IN INDIA:

- does the project address women's practical and/or strategic gender needs, and how could it do so better?
- how compatible are women's gender needs with environmental sustainability?
- can we draw any general lessons about the WED approach from this example?

WEEK 8 (March 4): Gender and armed conflict

One of the most important current trends in international development assistance is the engagement of development agencies in conflict and post-conflict situations. I start by looking at the impact of armed conflict on gender relations in terms of how power dynamics between women and men are affected by the distinct types of disadvantage and opportunities that armed conflict imposes. I conclude the lecture with a discussion on implications for development institutions working on conflict and post-conflict issues such as humanitarian assistance, livelihood support, protection and DRR (disarmament, demobilization and reintegration) programmes for ex-combatants.

Key Readings

*Elisabeth Jean Wood, (2008), The Social Processes of Civil War: The Wartime Transformation of Social Networks, *Annual Review of Political Science*, Vol. 11, 539-561.

*Moser, C. and Clark, F. (eds) (2001), *Victims, Perpetrators or Actors? Gender, Armed Conflict and Political Violence*, London: Zed Books (Chapter 2)

Dyan Mazurana (2004) "Gender and the Causes and Consequences of Armed Conflict," in *Gender, Conflict, and Peacekeeping*, (eds.) Dyan Mazurana, Angela Raven-Roberts, and Jane Parpart, Rowman & Littlefield: Oxford & Boulder.

El-Bushra, J. (2000) 'Transforming Conflict: Some Thoughts on a Gendered Understanding of Conflict Processes', in Jacobs, S., Jacobson, R. & Marchbank, J. (eds.), *States of Conflict: Gender, Violence and Resistance* (pp.66-86), London: Zed Books

*Cynthia Enloe, "All the Men are in the Militias, All the Women are Victims: The Politics of Masculinity and Femininity in Nationalist Wars," *The Curious Feminist* University of California Press: Berkeley (2004) pp. 99-108.

Dolan, Chris (2003). "Collapsing Masculinities and Weak States - A case study of northern Uganda", in Cleaver F (ed), *Masculinity Matters: Men, Masculinities and Gender Relations in Development*, Zed Books, London, 2003

Sommers, Marc, "Fearing Africa's Young Men: Male youth, conflict, urbanization, and the case of Rwanda," in *The Other Half of Gender: Men's Issues in Development*, Washington, DC: The World Bank, 2006, 137-58.

Additional Readings

Tsjeard Bouta, Georg Frerks and Ian Bannon, (2005). *Gender, Conflict, and Development*, Washington DC, World Bank. (Chapter 2, 7 and 11)

Darini Rajasingham-Senanayake, "Ambivalent Empowerment: The Tragedy of Tamil Women in Conflict" in *Women, War and Peace in South Asia*, Sage Press: New Delhi (2001) pp. 102-120.

Moser, C. and Clark, F. (eds) (2001), *Victims, Perpetrators or Actors? Gender, Armed Conflict and Political Violence*, London: Zed Books (Chapter 3)

Elaheh Rostami Povey, 2003. Women in Afghanistan: Passive Victims of the borga or Active Social Participants?, *Development in Practice*, Vol 13, No. 2&3.

Donna Pankhurst, 2003. The 'Sex War' and Other Wars: Towards a Feminist Approach to Peace Building, *Development in Practice*, Vol 13, No. 2&3.

Suzanne Williams, "Mission Impossible: Gender, Conflict and Oxfam GB," in *Development, Women and War: Feminist Perspectives*, Oxfam: Oxford (2004) pp. 315- 334.

Elaine Zuckerman and Marcia Greenberg (2004). The Gender Dimensions of Post-Conflict Reconstruction: An Analytical Framework for Policymakers, *Gender and Development*, Vol. 12, No. 3, pp. 70-82.

*Judy El-Bushra Ibrahim M. G. Sahl (2005), *Cycles of violence: gender relations and armed conflict*, Accord, 169pp. (section 2 and 3), available at: <http://www.acordinternational.org/tags/?tag=conflict%20and%20peacebuilding>

Jennifer Hyndman, (2004). Refugee Camps as Conflict Zones: The Politics of Gender. In Wenona Giles and Jennifer Hyndman (eds.), *Sites of Violence: Gender and Conflict Zones*, University of California Press, Berkeley/Los Angeles/London, 2004.

Small group discussion:

Men are involved in conflict both as perpetrators and victims. Masculinities as a set of ideas allow men to exercise power over other men and women. Why do some men resort to violence and not others? How does understanding of masculinities help understand and mitigate conflict?

WEEK 9 (March 11): Women Workers in the Global Economy

In Second Wave Feminism and socialist development discourse alike, employment & independent income were regarded as essential for women's emancipation. Here we consider women's paid employment in New International Division of Labour (NIDL). Many countries in South East Asia, South Asia, Central America & the Caribbean are the sites of increased employment opportunities for women (e.g. in micro-electronics assembly & textiles). Although relatively small numbers of women are employed, these new forms of employment have attracted considerable attention. Are they a positive signpost for the future? Or is it about taking advantage of cheap female labour?

Key Readings:

L. Lim: 'Women's work in export factories: the politics of a cause', in I. Tinker (ed.): *Persistent Inequalities*, 1990

G. Standing: 'Global Feminisation through Flexible Labour: A Theme Revisited', *World Development* 27 (3) pp. 583-602, 1999

G. Standing: 'Global Feminisation through flexible labour', *World Development* 17(7) pp1077-1095, 1989

C. Jackson & R. Pearson (eds.): *Feminist Visions of Development*, 1998, Ch 8

N. Visvanathan et al. (eds.): *The Women, Gender and Development Reader*, 1997: Part 3 (Women in the Global Economy).

Mary Beth Mills, (2003). Gender and Inequality in the Global Labor Force, *Annual Review of Anthropology* 32:41-62

*Caitrin Lynch (2007). *Juki Girls, Good Girls: Gender and Cultural Politics in Sri Lanka's Global Garment Industry*. Ithaca: ILR/Cornell University Press. (Chapter 'Globalization, Gender and Labor')

Additional Readings:

Laura Maria Agustin (2007). *Sex at the margins: migration, labor markets and the rescue industry*. London, Zed Books. (Chapter 3)

Rhacel Salazar Parreñas (2001). *Servants of Globalisation*. Stanford University Press (Chapter 1 and 3).

M. Arregui & C. Baez: 'Free Trade Zones and women workers' in T. Wallace & C. March (eds): *Changing Perceptions*, 1991 (HQ1870.9 Cha.)

S. Barrientos, N. Kabeer & N. Hossain: 'The gender dimensions of the globalization of production', *ILO Working Paper* 17: <http://sed-trade-forum.itcilo.org/eng/Papers/ilo/genderdinglob.pdf>

A. Cornwall et al (eds): *Feminisms in Development*, # 16 (HQ1240 Fem) (RES)

* D. Elson & R. Pearson: 'Nimble Fingers make Cheap Workers', *Feminist Review* 1981, 7 pp. 87-107 (RES Sociol: offprint)

* D. Elson & R. Pearson: 'The subordination of women and the internationalisation of factory production', in K. Young et al (eds): *Of Marriage and the Market*, 1981 (HQ1122 Ofm.)

***Feminist Economics* 2000 6(30; Issue on Women workers in Global economy esp Intro and Fussell

S. Horton (ed.) *Women and Industrialization in Asia* 1996 (.3314 (5) Wom)

S. Joekes: *Women in the World Economy*, 1987 (.3314 Wom)

*C. Koggel: 'Globalization and women's paid work: Expanding freedom?' *Feminist Economics* 9(2-3) 2003: 163-183

M. .Mies: *The lace makers of Narsapur: Indian Housewives produce for the World Market* 1982 (.3314817462 Mie)

R. Miles: 'Employment and Unemployment in Jordan: The importance of the gender System': *World dev.* 30 (3), pp413-427, 2002

J. H. Momsen: *Gender & Development* 2004 Ch 8. (HQ1240.5.D44 Mom - RES)

- E. Parrado: 'Socioeconomic context, Family regimes, and Women's Early Labour Market Experience' *World Development*: 30 (5), pp 799-816, 2002
- *S. Razavi: 'Export-oriented Employment, Poverty and Gender: Contested Accounts' *Development and Change* 1999, 30 pp. 653-683 (RES Sociol: offprint)
- H. Safa: Gender Implications of Export-led Industrialisation in the Caribbean Basin', in R. Lesser Blumberg et al. (eds.): *EnGENDERing Wealth and Well-being: Empowerment for Global Change* 1995 (HQ1240.5.D44 Les.)
- K. Saunders (ed): *Feminist Post-Development Thought* 2002: # 5 (HQ1240.5.D44 Fem – RES)
- A. M. Scott: 'Women and Industrialisation', *Journal of Development Studies* 1986, 22 (4) pp. 649-680 (RES Sociol: offprint)
- World Development*, 1999, 27 (3) pp. 531-627 (Women Workers in a Globalizing Economy) (Chen et al.; Elson)

Film: "Saving Dolma" (2010). Dolma is on death row for the murder of a Filipino domestic co-worker. In following her case, the film provides a rare glimpse of the conditions of foreign housemaids in Kuwait.

WEEK 10 (March 18): Women, Resistance and Empowerment

Development has often been something that people "at the top" do to and/or for people "at the bottom", an approach that tends to perpetuate images of the needy but passive Third World woman (criticised by several writers: see Week 3). Here we consider how "recipients" of top-down development may respond to development, how they may be empowered to "own" and define their agendas, and how women may mobilise themselves or be mobilised to press for their interests.

Key Readings:

- L. Ahearn. " Literacy, Power, and Agency: Love Letters and Development in Nepal. " *Language and Education*, 18(4):305-316, 2004
- N. Gooptu and N. Bandyopadhyay (2007). "Rights to Stop the Wrong": Cultural Change and Collective Mobilization—The Case of Kolkata Sex Workers, *Oxford Development Studies*, Vol. 35, No. 3, pp 251-272.
- A. Cornwall: 'Whose voices? Whose Choices? Reflections on gender and participatory development' *World Development* 31(8) 1325-1342, 2003.
- N. Kabeer: 'Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment', *Gender & Development* 13(1): pp13-24, 2005
- C. Jackson & R. Pearson (eds.): *Feminist Visions of Development*, 1998: Ch 3, 6
- N. Visvanathan et al. (eds.): *The Women, Gender and Development Reader* 1997: Ch 27, 28, 29 + Part 5 (Women Organising Themselves for Change)

Additional Readings:

- E. Acosta-Belen & C. Bose: 'From Structural Subordination to Empowerment', *Gender & Society* 4(3): 299-320, 1990
- B. Agarwal: 'Gender, Resistance and Land: Interlinked Struggles over Resources and Meanings in South Asia, *Journal of Peasant Studies*, 22(1) pp. 81-125, 1994,
- J. Charmes & S. Wieringa: 'Measuring Women's Empowerment', *Journal of Human Development* 4(3): pp419-35, 2003
- A. Cornwall: 'Making a Difference? Gender & Participatory development', *IDS Discussion paper* 378, 2000
- R. Lesser Blumberg et al. (eds.): *EnGENDERing Wealth and Well-being: Empowerment for Global Change*, 1995
- A-M Goetz (ed.): *Getting Institutions right for Women in Development*, 1997 Ch. 9
- A-M Goetz: 'Who Takes the Credit? Gender, Power, and Control Over Loan Use in Rural Credit Programs in Bangladesh', *World Development* 24 (1) pp 45-63, 1996
- C. Grown, G Rao Gupta & A. Kes: 'Taking Action', *UN Millenium Project* 2005
- I. Guijt & M. Shah (eds.): *The Myth of Community: Gender Issues in Participatory Development*, 1998
- P. Jeffery: 'Agency, Activism and Agendas', in P. Jeffery & Amrita Basu (eds.): *Appropriating Gender: Women's Activism and Politicized Religion in South Asia*, 1998 (RES Sociol: offprint)
- R. Jeffery and A. Basu (eds.): *Girls' Schooling, Women's Autonomy and Fertility Change in South Asia*, 1996 (especially "Schooling as Contraception" and "Female Schooling, Autonomy and Fertility Change")
- N. Kabeer: 'Conflicts over credit: Re-evaluating the empowerment potential of loans to women in Bangladesh' *World Development* 29 (1) 63-84, 2000
- N. Kabeer: 'Resources, Agency, Achievements: Reflections on the Measurement of Women's Empowerment', *Development & Change* 30(3): pp435-464, 1999
- N. Kabeer & Subrahmanian, R (eds) *Institutions, Relations & Outcomes* 1999: Ch 12
- F. Leach & S. Sitaram: 'Microfinance and Women's Empowerment' *Dev in Practice* 12 (5), pp575-588, 2002
- M. Molyneux: 'Mobilisation without emancipation? Women's interests, state and revolution in Nicaragua', *Feminist Studies* 11(2): p226-254, 1985
- J. H Momsen: *Gender & Development*, 2004 Ch 9
- M. Osirim: 'Making good on Commitments to Grassroots Women': *Women's Studies International Forum*, 24 (2), pp167-180, 2001

- S. Rao: 'Reforms with a Female Face: Gender, Liberalization, and Economic Policy in Andhra Pradesh, India', *World Development* 36(7): pp1213–32, 2008
- K. Saunders (ed): *Feminist Post-Development Thought* 2002: Ch 1, 2, 18
- G. Sen & C. Grown: *Development, Crises and Alternative Visions* 1988
- J. Sharp, J. Briggs et al: 'Doing Gender and Development: Understanding Empowerment & Local Gender relations', *Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers* 28(1): 281-95, 2003
- R. Simon-Kumar: 'Negotiating Emancipation', *International Feminist Journal of Politics* 6(3): pp485-506, 2004

Class discussion on empowerment. This will be structured around a series of short films/case studies. Questions for reflection and debate:

- How is women's *mobilisation* related to their *empowerment*?
- To what extent are women's efforts to define their gender interests and to mobilise around them hampered by class and other differences among women?
- Is empowerment zero-sum? For some to be empowered do others have to be disempowered?

WEEK 11 (March 25): Feminism, Ethnocentrism, Rights and Entitlements

Development work, whether "top-down" or "bottom-up", entails assuming that we can correctly diagnose social problems and plan for social change. In concluding I wish to reflect back briefly on who defines the issues, how judgements are made about gender issues, the dangers of ethnocentrism, and whether we can legitimately generalise about "gender and development" in the Third World. These debates are particularly important given the centrality of rights-based discourses in contemporary development.

Key Readings:

- D. Hodgson: 'Women's Rights as Human Rights', *Africa Today* 2002, 49(2): pp3-26
- D. L. Hodgson (2001). *Once Intrepid Warriors*. Bloomington and Indianapolis. Indiana University Press. (Chapter 6).
- C. Mohanty: 'Under Western Eyes: Feminist Scholarship and Colonial Discourses', *Feminist Review* 1988, 30 pp.61-88 (Also extract # 9 in Visvanthan)
- C. Bunch: 'Women's Rights as Human Rights,' *Human Rights Quarterly*, 1990, 12 pp. 486-498
- C. Jackson & R. Pearson (eds.): *Feminist Visions of Development: Gender Analysis and Policy* (1998): # 6 (HQ1240Fem)
- N. Visvanathan et al. (eds.): *The Women, Gender and Development Reader* (1997): # 10 (op cit)

Additional Readings:

- H. Afshar & M. Maynard: 'Gender and Ethnicity at the millennium'; *Ethnic & Racial Studies* 23 (5) Sept 2000 pp. 805-819
- F. Apffel-Marglin & S. Simon: 'Feminist Orientalism and Development', in W. Harcourt (ed.): *Feminist Perspectives on Sustainable Development*, 1994
- M. Barrett & M. McIntosh: 'Ethnocentrism and Socialist-feminist theory', *Feminist Review* 1985, 20 pp.23-47
- C. Bunch & R. Carrillo: 'Feminist Perspectives on Women in Development' in I. Tinker (ed.): *Persistent Inequalities*, 1990
- C. Bunch & S. Fried: 'Beijing '95: Moving women's human rights from margin to center', *Signs* 22 (1) pp. 200-204, 1996
- A. Cornwall: 'Myths to live by? Female Solidarity & Female Autonomy Reconsidered', *Development and Change* 38(1): pp149-68, 2007
- A. Cornwall et al (eds): *Feminisms in Development*, # 17, 2002
- S. M. James: 'Challenging Patriarchal Privilege through the Development of International Human Rights,' *Women's Studies International Forum*, 1994, 17(6) pp. 563-578
- F. Khafagi: 'Breaking Cultural and Social Taboos: The Fight Against FGM in Egypt'; *Development*, 44(3): 74-78 2001
- L. Mani: 'Multiple Mediations : Feminist Scholarship in the age of Multi-national Reception', *Feminist Review* 1990, 35 pp. 24-41
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Small group discussions on the following questions:

- Does the "gender and development" literature hinge on ethnocentric assumptions, or are some gender issues relevant everywhere?
- Can we make judgements about other societies without being ethnocentric?
- Is it appropriate to talk in terms of universal human rights?

25% UG Short Assignment: Analyse one of the following

Assignment 1

In a fishing community it primarily men who catch fish and women who do the processing. Women smoke the fish and market it. The women who have long experience of this activity have cultivated *kostamente* relationships with specific fishermen. These relationships are mutually beneficial. The men are assured of regular outlets for their fish, and the women obtain an established supply of fresh fish for their activities.

Both women and men invested a great deal of time, energy and resources in establishing and maintaining *kostamente* relationships. A development agency started a project to enhance the productivity of women's activities, based on a detailed analysis of women's income-earning activities. Under this project, women were encouraged to use *chorkor* fish smoking ovens, which were capable of using fuel more efficiently, and producing a higher quality and quantity of smoked fish each day. The decision to introduce these ovens was taken following a gender analysis that established the division of labour in the community.

Despite the good intention of increasing women's income, the project did not succeed in its objectives. The fishermen, perceiving women to be the beneficiaries of outside funds, raised their prices. This undermined the benefits that women gained from their increased productivity, and tended to push up fish prices for the community at large. The project assumed that all women would take up the *chorkor* oven. However, many women continued to use traditional methods, and for them too fish prices rose, or they had to use the lower quality frozen fish rejected by the industrial fishing fleet. As more and more women turned to industrial fishing fleets as a source of supply, men started selling their fish directly to the fish processing plant.

Assignment 2:

The Government of this relatively rich country wanted to boost its coffee production to enhance exports and its balance of trade. With the help of the World Bank, rural access roads were built through 80% of the uplands where coffee is produced. The intention was to facilitate the movement of extension officers around the district, and the transport of coffee to marketing centres, and thence to the port. The roads stimulated expanded coffee production, and the incomes of farmers increased significantly.

In the region in question, most of the agricultural work is done by women, whether on land owned by their husbands, or as day-labourers in the case of landless families. Men are chiefly responsible for cattle husbandry. Income from the sale of major cash crops through marketing centres belongs to the landowner, while income generated from the sale of surplus crops grown for family consumption belongs to the women growing the crops. As a result of the expansion of coffee production, the amount of labour needed in the coffee groves has increased substantially.

Four years later an impact assessment of the project found that family incomes from coffee had increased, as had cattle, bicycle, tractor and radio ownership. There had been a general improvement in local trade, and the use of fertiliser and pesticide had expanded, stimulating secondary growth in agricultural industries. There had been a significant improvement in the country's balance of payments thanks to increased coffee exports. The project was pronounced a success.

However, the incoming World Bank Country Director had recently been alerted to gender equality concerns, and requested a gender expert to review the project and the impact assessment findings. This expert examined data related to social reproduction as well as economic statistics, and issues such as control over the factors of production. He found that a serious level of malnutrition had emerged in the communities concerned, especially among children. There was a decline in school attendance generally, which was particularly marked among teenage girls. Paradoxically, survey results indicated that a majority of the wives of landowners identified themselves as worse off than five years previously, while a significant number of landless women identified themselves as better off over the same period.

Guidelines:

Your assessment of these projects should highlight their strengths and weaknesses in terms achieving gender equity. Reflect on the following questions:

1. Do these projects meet either practical or strategic needs? Do the projects follow a WID or GAD logic? What lessons about gender analysis can be drawn from this project?
2. Do you think that greater access to resources will increase women's control over their own lives (empower them)? What else would be needed to achieve this?

3. What alternative analytic approaches could have been taken, and with what likely outcome in changed project design.
4. How might using the Harvard Framework to analyse the division of labour and access to goods and resources in these examples have helped in the design of these programmes?
5. How would you improve on these projects? What further information do you require to make these decisions?

75% UG LONG ESSAY TOPICS

1. What insights does a GAD (Gender and Development) approach offer to the study of development? How does it differ from or relate to the Women in Development (WID) approach?
2. Although there have been dramatic changes in the lives of girls and women, the progress towards gender equality remains a key global challenge. Discuss with examples.
3. The Millennium Development Goals list gender equity as a key target, but to what extent are gender concerns integrated into the MDGs?
4. Are 'Women's Rights' Human Rights? Discuss with reference to the interplay between gender and culture.
5. Can the bio-medical policies adequately meet the health needs of a society? Discuss with reference to maternal and child health or reproductive health.
6. 'Despite the rhetoric of empowerment in Cairo, population programmes are designed to meet the interests of the nation rather than the individual'. Assess the validity of this statement using relevant examples.
7. Is participation in paid employment the best way to improve the status of women? Justify your answer with examples.
8. Do IMF imposed Structural Adjustment Programmes result in 'short term pain for long term gain'? Assess the gendered impact of IMF SAPs in at least two countries in your answer.
9. Does the empowerment of women depend on the dis-empowerment of men? Discuss with examples.
10. Can 'poor and marginalised' women empower themselves? Discuss in relation to state policies on development, international funding and women's activism in developing countries