

**Programme: M. A Women's Studies**

**Title of the Course: GENDER, DEVELOPMENT AND THE STATE**

**Course Code: WST504**

**Number of Credits: 4**

**Effective from Academic Year: 2022 – 2023**

<b><u>Course prerequisite:</u></b>	Registration in the MA Women's Studies Programme	
<b><u>Objectives:</u></b>	This course will introduce students to development concepts and debates and the perspective of engendering development. Students will be introduced to the politics of development in India, gender analysis frameworks, (gender blind, gender neutral and gender redistributive policies), gender mainstreaming and gender budgeting. This course will also introduce the students to a critical understanding of gender issues in Goa in particular as well as the response of the state and women's organisations to these issues. The course will also aim to develop in the students the capacity to identify linkages between social issues, needs, policies and programmes. Case studies of tourism and mining and other local development projects in Goa will be analysed.	
<b><u>Content:</u></b>	<b>Module 1:</b> Concepts of Development and Underdevelopment. Theories of Development: Modernization theories, Dependency Theory. Women in/and Development (WID and WAD), Gender and Development (GAD). The 4th World Conference on Women held in Beijing, China in 1995- Platform for Action and the emergence of the empowerment approach to women's development-Evaluation. Women Empowerment: Meaning, concepts and objectives of women empowerment. The Five-Year Plans Towards Equality- National Policy for Women. Structural Adjustment Programme. Globalization and Women in India	15 hours
	<b>Module 2:</b> Women and land rights- Women's Land Inheritance in India. Work and Gender Relations- formal and informal labour, Feminization of labour. Issues of livelihood and gender, feminization of poverty, female headed household. MDGs, Gender and Sustainable Development Goals, and its critique. HDI, Gender Related Development Index	15 hours

	<p><b>Module 3:</b> Gender analysis frameworks, gender mainstreaming and gender budgeting. Analyzing policy and programme: Gender blind, gender neutral and gender redistributive policies. Development Policy in India: Five year plans, NITI Aayog, National Commission for Women, Ministry of Women and Child Development, Mahila Shakti Kendra, State Policies and Programmes for Women. Women and micro-finance policies, Self Help Groups - a critique.</p> <p><b>Module 4: Analyzing Goa's budget,</b> Gender and Development Policy in Goa: Analyzing Tourism policy, Mining, Construction, casinos, alcohol, SEZ, Regional Plan, Nylon 66, Mopa Airport, and contemporary issues</p>	<p>15 hours</p> <p>15 hours</p>
<b><u>Pedagogy:</u></b>	Lectures, assignments, self-study, group reading and discussions, audio-visuals.	
<b><u>References:</u></b>	<p>Afshar Haleh.1991.Women, Development and Survival in the Third World. London: Longman.</p> <p>Agarwal Bina et.al. 2007.Capabilities, Freedom &amp; Equality: Amartya Sen's work from a Gender Perspective. Oxford University Press.</p> <p>Alvares Claude. 2002. Fish curry and rice: A sourcebook on Goa, its ecology and life-style. Goa: The Goa Foundation.</p> <p>Baviskar Amita.2004. In the Belly of the River: Tribal Conflicts over Development in the Narmada River. Oxford University Press.</p> <p>Black, M. (2007). The no-nonsense guide to international development (2. ed). New Internationalist.</p> <p>Boserup Ester. 2007(Reprint). Women's Role in Economic Development.USA: Earthscan.</p> <p>Das Bhaswati. 2009. Gender Issues in Development. Jaipur: Rawat Publications.</p> <p>Department of Women's Studies, Goa University.2018. Course pack on Development</p> <p>Elson, D. (2006). Budgeting for women's rights: Monitoring government budgets for compliance with CEDAW. United Nations Development Fund for Women.</p> <p>Eswaran Mukesh.2014. Why Gender Matters in Economics. Princeton University Press.</p> <p>Golombok Susan. 1994. Gender Development. Cambridge:</p>	

	<p>Cambridge University Press.</p> <p>Gupta Amit. 1986. Women and Society: The Developmental Perspective. New Delhi: Criterion Publications.</p> <p>Heptulla Najma. 1992. Reforms for Women: Future Options. New Delhi: Oxford &amp; IBH.</p> <p>Kalpagam U. 2011. Gender and Development in India. Jaipur: Rawat Publications.</p> <p>Kapadia Karin. 2003. The Violence of Development. New Delhi : Zubaan.</p> <p>Kaur, A. (Ed.). (2004). Women workers in industrialising Asia: Costed, not valued. Palgrave Macmillan.</p> <p>Kelkar, Govind. 2005. Development Effectiveness through Gender Mainstreaming. EPW Vol XLno.44-45.</p> <p>Krishna Sumi. 2003. Livelihood and Gender: Equity in Community Resource Management. New Delhi: Sage.</p> <p>Momsen, J. H. (2004). Gender and development. Routledge.</p> <p>Phadke Shilpa et.al. 2011. Why Loiter? Women and Risk on Mumbai Streets. New Delhi: Penguin.</p> <p>Rai Shirin. 2008. The Gender Politics of Development. New Delhi: Zubaan.</p> <p>Samyukta A Journal of Women's Studies 2005, Vol 5(1)</p> <p>Singh Navsharan and Maitrayee Mukhopadhyay. 2007. Gender Justice, Citizenship Development. Zubaan.</p> <p>Summerfield, G. (1997). Economic Transition in China and Vietnam: Crossing the Poverty Line is Just the First Step for Women and Their Families. Review of Social Economy, 55(2), 201–214.</p> <p>Tsikata Dzodzi and Pamela Golah. 2010. Land Tenure, Gender, and Globalisation. New Delhi Zubaan and IDRC.</p> <p>UNDP 2016. How to Conduct a Gender Analysis.</p> <p>Vishvanathan, Nalini et al (eds.)1998. The Women, Gender and Development Reader. London: Zed Books.</p> <p>Volpp, L. (2001). Feminism versus Multiculturalism. Columbia Law Review, 101, 41.</p> <p>World Bank. 2002. Engendering Development. Oxford: Oxford University Press.</p>
<b><u>Course Outcomes:</u></b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Students will develop a critical perspective on development, understand Policy making and its impacts for women.</li> <li>2. Students will understand the politics of development issues in Goa and will develop skills to conduct gender analyses of policy and programme.</li> </ol>