

GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT

Prof.Usha Dubey

Gender

- **Gender --- 1-Biological,Sex,Psychological , Sociological and Cultural Definitions.**
- **2 --Biological term which refers to the Fuctional differences between male and female.**
- **3--Sex is determined by genes and chromosomes.**
- **4-Psychological Terms which refer to awareness and reaction to the biological sex.**

Development

- Difference between Development and Growth .
- Development involves rise in the level of production in an economy along with the advancement of technology, improvement in living standards and so on----
- Growth is the positive change in the real terms of the country in a particular span of time.
- Pre-World war II ,Feminist movement saw the nexus between Economic development & Women.
- Women first came in to focus in development as objects of welfare policies including birth control ,nutrition and so forth.

Gender - Brief Picture

- **UN General Commission on the Status of Women .San Francisco in 1945**
- **1946-Commission on the Status of Women was Established.**
- **1962 the Commission had begun to address women's role in Economic and Social development.**
- **The United Nations Decade for Women from 1976-1985. World Conferences on women, created an unprecedented momentum for change.**
- **The Platform for Action adopted in Beijing in 1995.**
- **In Sept.2000 emphasized the commitment to promote gender equality and empowerment of women**

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- 2001-Women 's Empowerment movement was started.
- Empowerment 1-Decision making ,participation in Economic, Political and Social field.3-Rights, Control and Benefits of Resources.
- I-Status of Women – With in the Family- Freedom of choice, Opportunities and Decision making Participation(Economic & Non economic) etc
- II -Social ,Cultural and Economical – Freedom of choice, Decision making ,Participation and Equal opportunities in Labour market/Employment.
- III-Political- Seats –MP,MLA. and Local self Govt.
Freedom of choice, Decision making and Opportunities.

Gender and Development- at a Glance

- Development and Women was first came in to focus in 1960.
- Women in Development (WID) approach emerged in the 1970s, calling for treatment of "women's issues“
- Women and Development(WAD) is a theoretical and practical approaches to development.
- Gender and Development (GAD) approach proposed more emphasis on gender relations rather than seeing women's issues in isolation(1970).

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- Ester Boserup's (Feminist Economist) path breaking study on Women in Economic Development.(1970)
- Socio-Economic analysis that uncovers how gender relations affect a development problem.
- Gender Budgeting - Allocate resources to women which will make development more efficient.
- Gender policy and planning-Gender needs assessment, disaggregating control of resources and decision making.
- Gender roles identification, Gender needs assessment, Control of resources and decision making within the household.

Gender Development Index

- Human Development Report is an annual milestone published by the Human Development Report Office of the United Nations Development Program(UNDP).
- The report was first launched in 1990 by the Pakistani Economist Mahbub Ul Haq- Director ,United Nations Development Program .
- Haq wrote- People are the real Wealth of Nation..The basic objective of Development is to create an environment for the people to enjoy long, healthy and creative lives.
- UNDP have selected team of leading Scholars, Development Practitioners and members of the office.

Gender Development Index-Cont.

- Human Development Index(HDI), Gender –related Develoment Index(GDI) and Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM) first published in 1995
- Gender Inequality Index(GII) Reports are published in 2010.
- Word Economic Forum first published Gender Gap Index in 2016.
- OECD Development Center introduced SIGI(Social Institutions and Gender Index) in 2007.

Construction of the Index

- HDI is a composite statistics of life expectancy(eo), education(ed) and per capita income
GDI- (Women) life expectancy(eo), education, (ed)and per-capita income(py).
- GEM- GD+access women have to attaining means of power in economics,politics,and making decisions.
- GII -Gender Inequality Index- is an index for measurement of gender disparity that was introduced in 2010.It uses three dimensions –(1)Reproductive Health.(2) Empowerment (3)Labour market Participation

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- **Reproductive Health –RH have two indicators -1- MMR(Maternal Mortality Ratio2- AF R(Adolescent fertility rate).**
- **Empowerment dimension is measured by two indicators-1-The share of parliamentary seats held by each sex.2 – Higher Education attainment.**
- **Labour Market Participation-This is measured by Women's participation in the work force.This dimension accounts for paid work ,unpaid work, and actively looking for the work.**

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- Gender Gap Index(GGI)by World Economic Forum first published in 2006The 2016 report covers 144 major countries.GGI is an index designed to measure gender equality.
- 1 –Economic participation and opportunity
- 2- Educational attainment
- 3-Political empowerment
- 4-Heath and survival

Social Institutions and Gender Index

- **Social Institutions and Gender Index(SIGI)- is an index designed to measure gender equality in a society. It is introduced by OECD Development Centre in 2007**
- **Construction of the Index – SIGI is based on a selection of indicators from the Gender, Institutions and Development (GID) Database.**
- **1-family code,**
- **2-Physical Integrity,**
- **3- Civil Liberties**
- **4 – Son preferences**
- **5- Ownership Rights.**

Gender Budgeting

- Gender Budgeting is not a separate budget for women.
- Australia was the first country to develop a gender sensitive budget-1984
- South Africa-1995
- Sri Lanka-1997
- U.K.,USA.France etc,(35 countries)- 1998
- India-2000 but actually started on 2005-06

Gender and Development in India

- India is the lowest percentage of women at senior managerial levels.
- Education is a tool of social change. New Education policy 1986 had taken certain initiatives for achieving the comprehensive objective of overall development of students, in the specific case of women students to facilitate the empowered them. This initiative is termed as Gender Positive Initiative(GPI)

Gender Positive Initiative(GPI) ...

- **GPI has broad definition. This included a variety of programmes, projects, activities which are implicitly or explicitly designed to promote any dimension of women's development is considered as a GPI. This could be academic, non-academic, curricular arena or outside.**
- **Women have the potential to contribute to effective management and efforts have to be made to meet this challenge.**

GPI- Continued

- **Prof.Armaity S.Desai,Fomer Chairperson,UGC had initiated to the promotion of quality and excellence in higher education,through best practices on capacity building at different levels.**
- **First set of five Regional Workshops in Bangalore,Delhi,Mumbai,Calcutta and Guwahati in march 2003.**

Gender Inequality in India

- Gender Inequality in India refers to health, education, economic and political inequalities between men and women.

Gender Statistics

- IMR(per 1000)F-44.3,M-43.5(World-F- 32.5,M-37)
- Eo- Years-F-68,M64.3(W-F-7209,M-68.7)
- Ratio to males in Pri.&sec,edu.F -0.98 (W F -0.97)
- Ratio to males Youth unemployment F=1.13 (W F1.14)
- Ranking –GII- 132/148,GGI(gender gap)101/136, SIGI 56/86
- Political decision making- 9 th best.(Panchayati raj)

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- Gender Inequality in India is a multifaceted issue.
- India performs well on political empowerment ,but is scores poorly on literacy and health ranking.
- A majority of rural women work in livestock maintenance.
- There is wage inequality between men and women.
- Property Rights- Equal rights under law but not in practice.

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- Sex –selective abortion –Son preference,
- Gender- based violence, Patriarchal Society

At a Glance -India (2015)

HDI-1-Narwy,Australia,Switzerland -0.949-0.9390

India (MED.) 0.624,Pakistan 0.550,China(hi)0.738

GDI -1-Narwy,Australia,Switzerland-0.993-0.974,0.954

India 0.819,China 0.742

GII -Switzerland-0.940,India-0.530,China-0.5464.

Gender and Sustainable development

- The term Sustainable development(SD)was brought by World Commission on Environment in its report called “Our Common Future”.(1992)
- SD is defined as “Meeting the basic needs of all and extending to all.
- The opportunity to satisfy their aspiration for a better life.
- Sustainable development Goals(SDGs) also known as “the Global Goals” are a 17 goals, which were formulated by United Nations in 25 Sept.2015.
- The 193 member states of the United Nations adopted the 2030,169 targets and232 indicators.

Gender & Sustainable Development

Women's empowerment is a key factor for achieving sustainable economic growth, social development and environmental sustainability.

Goals – Women and Poverty, Education and Training of Women, Women and Health, Violence against women, Women and armed conflict, Women and Economy, Women in Power and Decision making, Women and Media, Women and Environment, Human Rights of Women, Institutional Mechanism for the advancement of the Women, Save Girl Child, Reduced Inequality, Peace Justice and Share Institution and Partnership for the Goal.

- Yet only 52 per cent of women freely make their own decisions
- While more women have entered political positions in recent years. Merely 23.7 per cent of parliamentary seats.
- Gender equality by 2030 requires *urgent action to eliminate the many root causes of discrimination.*
- In 2014 G 20 Leaders adopted a common goal of reducing the gender gap in labour force market.
- Better sharing of unpaid and paid work. Women will benefit equally from broader effects of economic growth, higher productivity and improved sustainability of social protection system.
- More gender equality is thus a win-win proposition, everyone has to gain from it.

- **Sustainable Goals -The 2030 Agenda for SDGs adopted by world leaders in 2015,embody a road map for progress that is sustainable and leaves no one behind**
- **Sustainable Development Goals --- 17:--**
- 1-Poverty,
- 2- Hunger,
- 3- Good Health and Well being,
- 4-Quility of Education,
- 5-Gender Equality,
- 6- Clean Water and Sanitation,
- 7-Affordable and clean Energy Growth,
- 8- Decent work and Economic Growth,
- 9- Industry ,Innovation and Infrastructure,
- 10-Reduced Inequality

- **11- Sustainable Cities and Communities**
- **12- Responsible production and Consumption**
- **13- Climate Action,**
- **14-Life below water,**
- **15-Life on Land**
- **16- Peace, Justice and Shares Institution**
- **17- Partnership for the growth**

Thank you