

Discipline Specific Elective 10 (DSE-10): Gender and Development

Semester	Course title & Code	Credits	Duration (per week)			Eligibility Criteria	Prerequisite
			Lecture	Tutorial	Practical/ Practice		
V/VII	Gender and Development– ECON040	4	3	1	0	Class 12th Pass	NIL

Learning Objectives

The Learning Objectives of this course are as follows:

- This course aims to deepen students' understanding on the main theoretical approaches used in gender analysis of development issues, and understanding of the differential impacts of development interventions on women and men.
- The course aims to enable students to become familiar with the gender theories, use of these theories to Final Examination in detail issues of production (formal and informal work), reproduction (health, child survival, and fertility), the family/household nexus (where production and reproduction meet), and gender biases and inequality in terms of health, education, labour and inheritance.

Learning outcomes

The Learning Outcomes of this course are as follows:

The course aims at making students to be aware about the issues and concepts of gender and development, importance of mainstreaming gender, gender and work relations and gender bias and inequality.

Syllabus

UNIT I: Conceptualising and theorizing gender and development (12 hours)

Concepts in gender and development studies: Distinction between gender and sex, patriarchy and matriarchy; women in development (WID) and women and development (WAD)

UNIT II: Mainstreaming gender (12 hours)

Institutionalization of gender in growth and development, gender and bureaucracy, intra-household bargaining, changing gender relations and gender budgeting.

UNIT III: Work and Gender Relations (Inside/Outside the House) (12 hours)

Gender dynamics within a household, bargaining models, balance of productive and reproductive roles of women, agency, inheritance, unpaid work, marriage, and bride price.

UNIT IV: Gender and Inequality (9 hours)

Gender bias and gender inequality in terms of opportunities available: health and education, occupational segregation and gender wage gap.

Recommended readings

- Anderson, S. (2007). The economics of dowry and brideprice. *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, 21(4), 151-174.
- Aizer, A. (2010). The gender wage gap and domestic violence. *American Economic Review*, 100(4), 1847-59.
- Heath, R. (2014). Women's access to labor market opportunities, control of household resources, and domestic violence: Evidence from Bangladesh. *World Development*, 57, 32-46.
- Goel, P. A., & Barua, R. (2021). Female education, marital assortative mating, and dowry: Theory and evidence from districts of India. *Journal of Demographic Economics*, 1-27.
- Rai, S. M., Brown, B. D., & Ruwanpura, K. N. (2019). SDG 8: Decent work and economic growth—A gendered analysis. *World Development*, 113, 368-380.
- Kantor, P. (2003). Women's empowerment through home-based work: Evidence from India. *Development and Change*, 34(3), 425-445
- Neetha, N. (2018). *Migration, gender and care economy*. Routledge India
- Boeri, N. (2018). Challenging the gendered entrepreneurial subject: Gender, development, and the informal economy in India. *Gender & Society*, 32(2), 157-179.
- World Bank. (2011). *World development report 2012: Gender equality and development*. The World Bank.
- Kabeer, N. (2003). *Gender Mainstreaming in Poverty Eradication and the Millennium Development Goals: A handbook for policy-makers and other stakeholders*. Commonwealth Secretariat.
- Coles, A., Gray, L., & Momsen, J. (Eds.). (2015). *The Routledge handbook of gender and development*. Routledge.
- Blakemore, J. E. O., Berenbaum, S. A., & Liben, L. S. (2013). *Gender Development*. Psychology Press.
- Momsen, Janet (2020). *Gender and Development*. Routledge. 3rd Edition
- Moser, C. (2012). *Gender Planning and Development* (pp. 63-87). Routledge.
- 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)
- Agenor, P. R., & Canuto, O. (2015). Gender equality and economic growth in Brazil: a long-run analysis. *Journal of Macroeconomics*, 43, 155-172.
- Nilsson, P. (2013). Gender and development: The challenge of mainstream. *Consilience*, (10), 125-135.
- Cornwall, A., Harrison, E., & Whitehead, A. (2007). Gender myths and feminist fables: The struggle for interpretive power in gender and development. *Development and Change*, 38(1), 1-20.
- Agarwal, B. (1997). "Bargaining" and gender relations: Within and beyond the household. *Feminist economics*, 3(1), 1-51.
- Doss, C. (2013). Intrahousehold bargaining and resource allocation in developing countries. *The World Bank Research Observer*, 28(1), 52-78.
- Kabeer, N. (2005). Gender equality and women's empowerment: A critical analysis of the third millennium development goal. *Gender & Development*, 13(1), 13-24.
- Folbre, N. (2006). Measuring care: Gender, empowerment, and the care economy. *Journal of Human Development*, 7(2), 183-199.
- Jayachandran, S. (2015). The roots of gender inequality in developing countries, *Economics*, 7(1), 63-88.
- Mitra, A., Bang, J. T., & Biswas, A. (2015). Gender equality and economic growth: Is it equality of opportunity or equality of outcomes? *Feminist Economics*, 21(1), 110-135.
- Dercon, S., & Singh, A. (2013). From nutrition to aspirations and self-efficacy: gender bias over time among children in four countries. *World Development*, 45, 31-50.
- Azam, M., & Kingdon, G. G. (2013). Are girls the fairer sex in India? Revisiting intra-household allocation of education expenditure. *World Development*, 42, 143-164.
- Nguyen, C. P. (2021). Gender equality and economic complexity. *Economic Systems*, 45(4), 100921.
- Jayachandran, S., & Pande, R. (2017). Why are Indian children so short? The role of birth order and son preference. *American Economic Review*, 107(9), 2600-2629.

- Barcellos, S. H., Carvalho, L. S., & Lleras-Muney, A. (2014). Child gender and parental investments in India: Are boys and girls treated differently?. *American Economic Journal: Applied Economics*, 6(1), 157-89.
- Joy, L. (2000). Do colleges shortchange women? Gender differences in the transition from college to work. *American Economic Review*, 90(2), 471-475.
- Mbaye, L. M., & Wagner, N. (2017). Bride price and fertility decisions: Evidence from rural Senegal. *The Journal of Development Studies*, 53(6), 891-910.
- Babcock, L., Recalde, M. P., Vesterlund, L., & Weingart, L. (2017). Gender differences in accepting and receiving requests for tasks with low promotability. *American Economic Review*, 107(3), 714-47.
- Pande, R. (2015). 'I arranged my own marriage': arranged marriages and post-colonial feminism. *Gender, Place & Culture*, 22(2), 172-187.
- Bertrand, M., & Mullainathan, S. (2004). Are Emily and Greg more employable than Lakisha and Jamal? A field experiment on labor market discrimination. *American economic review*, 94(4), 991-1013.
- Duraisamy, M., & Duraisamy, P. (2016). Gender wage gap across the wage distribution in different segments of the Indian labour market, 1983–2012: exploring the glass ceiling or sticky floor phenomenon. *Applied Economics*, 48(43), 4098-4111.
- LEE, Jong-Wha; Wie, Dainn (2017). Wage Structure and Gender Earnings Differentials in China and India. *World Development*, 97, 313–329

Note: Examination scheme and mode shall be as prescribed by the Examination Branch, University of Delhi, from time to time.