



**Short term course:  
May 3-7, 2010**

## **Gender issues in population, health and development in India**

According to the Nobel Laureate Amartya Sen, we have seven types of gender disparities. However, the disparity between women and men can take many different forms. Indeed, gender disparity is not one homogeneous phenomenon, but a collection of disparate and interlinked problems. In some regions in the world, disparity between women and men directly involves matters of life and death, and takes the brutal form of unusually high mortality rates of women and a consequent preponderance of men in the total population, as opposed to the preponderance of women found in societies with little or no gender bias in health care and nutrition. Sex-differentials have been observed extensively high in North Africa and in Asia, including China and South Asia. Given a preference for boys over girls that many societies, belonging particularly to Asian and Latin American countries, have gender bias can manifest itself in the form of the parents wanting the newborn to be a boy rather than a girl. It is particularly prevalent in East Asia, in China and South Korea in particular, but also in Singapore and Taiwan, and it is beginning to emerge as a statistically significant phenomenon in India and South Asia as well. Even when demographic characteristics do not show much or any male bias, there are other ways in which women can have less than a square deal. Girls have far less opportunity of schooling than boys do. There are other deficiencies in basic facilities available to women, varying from encouragement to cultivate one's natural talents to fair participation in rewarding social functions of the community. Even when there is relatively little difference in basic facilities including schooling, the opportunities of higher education may be far fewer for young women than for young men. Indeed, gender bias in higher education and professional training can be observed even in some of the richest countries in the world, in Europe and North America. In terms of employment as well as promotion in work and occupation, women often face greater handicap than men. In many societies the ownership of property can also be very unequal. Even basic assets such as homes and land may be very asymmetrically shared. The absence of claims to property can not only reduce the voice of women, but also make it harder for women to enter and flourish in commercial, economic and even some social activities. There are often enough, basic inequalities in gender relations within the family or the household, which can take many



different forms. Even in cases in which there are no overt signs of male bias in, say, survival or son-preference or education, or even in promotion to higher executive positions, the family arrangements can be quite unequal in terms of sharing the burden of housework and child care.

In the above context, this short term course aims to throw some light on the following issues:

**Content:**

Basic concepts of gender

Gender inequality in India: An overview

Imbalance in sex ratio - Past, present and future

Son preference- causes and consequences

Son preference- measures

Domestic and sexual violence

Gender and education

Gender and work

Maternal mortality

Maternal health

Family planning and gender

Gender concerns in health care

Gender and environment

Women empowerment

Gender and migration

Policies for women empowerment in India

Presentation: Case study ( on any topic related with gender)

This course is designed for those who are doing research, consultancy and advocacy in the field of gender and development related issues, son preference, gender and health, women empowerment and policies. This short course will be of great use for those engaged in survey and field based research, academicians and also those working with NGOs and market research companies on gender inequalities and gender development.

**Fees:**

Duration	Foreign participant (with AC accommodation)	Indian Rs (with AC accommodation)	Indian Rs (without accommodation)
1 Week	\$750	10,000	6,750



**Admission procedure**

For admission to the short term training programme, participants are needed to fill up the application form and send it a week before the commencement of the programme along with the DD to:

(The short term coordinator)  
International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS),  
Govandi Station Road, Deonar,  
Mumbai – 400 088, India.

Payment of Course fee will be through Crossed Demand Draft drawn in favour of DIRECTOR, IIPS and payable at MUMBAI.

**Application Form:**

**INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR POPULATION SCIENCES (IIPS)**  
**Govandi Station Road, Deonar, Mumbai-400088. INDIA.**  
**Short Term Training Programme**  
**APPLICATION FORM**

<b>Name of the Course</b>	
<b>Name of the Applicant</b>	
<b>Designation</b>	
<b>Office Address</b>	
<b>Educational Level</b>	
<b>Subject /Specialization</b>	
<b>Address for Communication</b>	
<b>Telephone (office): Mobile :</b>	
<b>Fax</b>	
<b>Email</b>	
<b>Hostel Accommodation Required? Yes/No</b>	
<b>Demand Draft No.</b>	
<b>Drawn on (Bank)</b>	
<b>Branch</b>	
<b>Date</b>	
<b>Signature of the Applicant</b>	

For further details please e mail to

Dr Rajiva Prasad ([rajiva.prasad@rediffmail.com](mailto:rajiva.prasad@rediffmail.com)) and

Dr. Aparajita Chattopadhyay ([apachat@rediffmail.com](mailto:apachat@rediffmail.com))- Short Term coordinators.