

MSP-C8

60 Hours

**GENDER AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH****GENDER**

**Learning objectives :** The objective of this section is to impart knowledge to students on gender issues related to population, development and health. The main goal is to build skills for students to analyze and understand evidence relating to institutional context of gender and gender-based inequalities and linkages between gender, population, development and reproductive health.

**I. Basic terms and concepts**

Importance of the study of Gender Issues in Population Studies; Emergence of the Gender Issues as an important area of concern; Differences between sex and gender.

Definitions, Concepts and Terminologies: gender, unequal gender relations, gender equity, gender disparities, gender inequalities, gender main streaming, gender sensitive planning and gender balance.

Patriarchy and matriarchy, kinship structure and gender roles; gender stratification in traditional and modern societies.

**II. Autonomy, Empowerment and Status of Women**

Autonomy, Empowerment and Status of Women: Concepts, definition and measurement; various indicators and their merits and demerits; gender sensitive development and health intervention models and programme; status of women and population dynamics: Inter-linkages.

**III. Social Institutions and Gender Inequalities**

Gender and social institutions in India: Religious, Caste, Family, Society, Marriage customs and patterns, dowry system, segregation and seclusion of women - Purdah system. Implications for sex ratio trends and patterns in India; Son Preference, Desired sex composition of children, child sex ratio, sex ratio at birth and sex selective abortion.

Gender inequalities in health: gender differentials in nutrition and health, mortality differentials by sex (children, adults, and aged) and gender inequalities in health care utilization.

Gender inequalities in employment, education, in important decision making process and in workplace, undercounts of women's work in GDP. Gender disparities in access to resources- practice to relating to property inheritance, political representation, and female headship.

#### **IV. Gender, Development and Reproductive Health**

Gender in development and reproductive health – key issues relating to equal access participation in development, and control over capital. Right-based approach to gender equity and reproductive health and HIV/AIDS.

Gender as a key determinant of vulnerability to poverty, gender based violence and health implications.

#### **V. Policies and Programmes for Addressing Gender Disparities**

Gender and mass media: Language, image and portrayal of women in different mass media and the changes over the time.

National programmes, policies and laws for empowerment of women.

#### **Reading List**

##### **Essential Readings :**

1. Basu, Alaka M., (1992): *Culture, The Status of Women and Demographic Behaviour*, Oxford University, New York.
2. Dyson, Tim and Mick Moore, (1983). "On Kinship structure, female autonomy, and demographic behaviour in India", *Population and Development Review* vol. 9(1), pp. 35-60.
3. Ellsberg Mary and Heise Lori L. (2005) *Researching violence against women: A practical guide for researchers and activists*. WHO and Path, Washington D.C.
4. Folbre, Nancy. (1992). Improper arts: Sex in classical political economy. *Population and Development Review*. 18(1): 105-112.
5. Gita Sen, Adreinne Germain and Lincoln C. Chen, (Eds.), (1994): *Population Policies Reconsidered: Health and Empowerment and Rights*, Harvard University Press, Harvard.
6. Jeffery Patricia and R. Jeffery. 1997. *Population Gender and Politics: Demographic change in rural north India*. Cambridge University, Cambridge.

7. Miller, Barbara, D.(ed) (1993) *Sex and Gender Hierarchies*, Cambridge University Press, New York.
8. Hess, B.B. and M.M. Ferree. (1987). *Analyzing Gender: A Handbook of Social Science Research*. Sage Publication, London.
9. United Nation. 2001. *Population, Gender and Development: A Concise Report*. UN, Economic and Social Affairs (Dept. of), New York
10. World Health Organization. (1998). *Gender and Health. Technical paper* WHO/FRH/WHO/98. (Website: [www.who.int](http://www.who.int)) World Bank, Washington.
11. World Bank. (1991). *Gender and Poverty in India*. W
12. World Health Organization (2003): *Comparative Evaluation of Indicators for Gender Equity and Health*, Women and Health Programme, Centre for Health Development, Kobe, Japan.
13. William Joan. 1989. Deconstructing Gender, 87 Michigan L Rev. 797. *Law Journal Article*

#### Suggested Readings :

1. Agnes, Flavia. (2000). Law and gender inequalities: the policies of women's right in India. Oxford, New Delhi.
2. Anker, R.(1997). *Gender and Jobs: Sex Segregation of Occupations in the World*, ILO, Geneva.
3. Balk, Deborah, 1997): "Defying Gender Norms in Rural Bangladesh: A Socio demographic Analysis". *Population Studies* Vol.51, pp. 153-172.
4. Bandhopadhyay, D. 2000. Gender and governance in India. *Economic and Political Weekly*. 35(3): 2696-269xxx).
5. Basu, Alaka Malwade. 2000. Gender in population research: Confusing implications for health policy. *Population Studies*. 54: 19-22.
6. Bhasin K. 1993. *What is patriarchy?*, Kali for Women Publishers, New Delhi.
7. Bhasin K. (2000). *Understanding Gender*, Kali for Women Publishers, New Delhi.
8. Das Gupta, Monica, 1987. Selective discrimination against female children in rural Punjab, India. *Population and Development Review*, 13(1): 77-100.
9. Doyal L.(1995) *What Makes Women Sick: Gender and the Political Economy of Health*. London, Macmillan.
10. Dreze, Jean and Sen Amartya, (1995): *India: Economic and Social Opportunity*, Oxford University Press, New York.

11. Harriet B. Presser, (1997): Demography, Feminism and the Science-policy Nexus, *Population and Development Review* Vol. 23(2), pp. 295-331.
12. Jeffery, Roger and Basu, Alka M. (Eds.), (1996): *Girls Schooling, Women's Autonomy and Fertility Changes in South Asia*, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
13. Jejeebhoy S. 1996. *Women's Education, Autonomy and Reproductive Behavior: Assessing what we have learned*. East West Centre, Hawaii.
14. Reeves Hazel and Baden Sally (2000): *Gender and Development: Concepts and Definitions*, Report No. 55, Bridge (development- gender) Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex, Brighton BN1 9RE, UK.
15. Sonya, Andermahr, Lovell Terry and Wolkowitz, Carol, (1997): *A Glossary of Feminist Theory*, Arnold-Hodder Headline Group, London.
16. Sopher, David, (1980). *An Exploration of India: Geographical Perspective on Society and Culture*, Cornell University New York

## REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

**Learning Objectives:** This section aims to introduce the concepts and methods used in reproductive health research and to equip students with the principles, methods and research skills necessary to conduct policy relevant research. It provides a non-clinical foundation in the main aspects of reproductive health: family planning, obstetric health and STI/HIV/AIDS.

### I. Introduction to reproductive health

- Definition and rationale of RH approach,
- Evolution of ideas about reproductive health
- Components of RH and life cycle approach of RH
- Recommendations from ICPD

### II. Physiology of human reproduction

- Male and female reproductive system; Conception, Pregnancy
- Customs, and taboos related to menstruation and puberty in different societies

### III. Maternal and obstetric morbidity

- Maternal morbidity, safe motherhood programmes, emergency obstetric care
- Cultural practices during pregnancy, childbearing and its impact on health of women
- Effects of maternal death on family
- Strategies to reduce maternal morbidity and mortality

**IV. Abortion and related issues**

- Spontaneous, induced abortion, legal and illegal abortions, safe and unsafe abortions and consequences of unsafe abortions
- Laws regarding abortion.

**V. Infertility**

- Methodological issues in measurement of infertility, Sexual dysfunction, behavioural risk factors, and consequences, Assisted reproductive technologies and its use and misuse; component of infertility in government programmes.

**VI. Gynecological and contraceptive morbidity**

- Anemia, Breast, Cervical, Ovarian, Prostate Cancer; Behavioural risk factors
- Contraceptive morbidity related to different methods.

**VII. Reproductive Tract Infection/Sexually Transmitted Infections and HIV/AIDS**

- Issues related to HIV infection; socio-cultural, medical, public health and psychological perspectives
- Social epidemiological questions concerning HIV infection in Asian countries with emphasis on India
- Coping with HIV/AIDS infection: Psycho-social and economic issues
- Reproductive Tract Infections (RTI) and Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs)
- Interaction between RTIs/STIs and HIV/AIDS
- Impact of HIV/AIDS on fertility, mortality and its relationship with migration

**VIII. Male Reproductive Health Issues**

- Men's reproductive health services
- Men's role in women's health,
- Strategies to reaching out to men.

**IX. Adolescent and Menopausal women**

- Aspects of adolescent sexual and reproductive behaviours
- Socio-psychological and health problems of menopausal women

**X. Gender and Reproductive Health**

- Rights based approach to gender equity and reproductive health and HIV/AIDS
- Gender and HIV/AIDS vulnerability and its demographic impact

**XI. Reproductive rights and ethical issues**

- Human rights and values
- Ethical values in RH services; information, liberty of choice
- Professional and ethical issues

**Reading List**

**Essential Readings :**

1. Berer, M., (2000): *Making Abortions Safe: A Matter of Good Public Health Policy and Practice*, Bulletin, WHO, Vol. 78(5), pp. 590-592.
2. Bott, S. et al (Eds. 2003): *Towards Adulthood: Exploring the Sexual and Reproductive Health of Adolescent in South Asia*, World Health Organization, Department of Reproductive Health and Research, Geneva.
3. Pachauri, S. (Eds. 1999): *Implementing a Reproductive Health Agenda in India : The Beginning*, New Delhi ; Population Council.
4. Rutsein, Shea, O. and Shah, Iqbal, H. (2004): *Infecundity, Infertility, and Childlessness in Developing Countries*. DHS Comparative Reports No.9. Calverton, Maryland, USA ORC Macro and the World Health Organization.
5. Srinivasan, K. (Eds. 1996): *Population Policy and Reproductive Health*, New Delhi; PFI and Hindustan Publications.
6. Verma, R., P.J. Pelto, S.L. Schenshul, and A. Joshi (Eds. 2004): *Sexuality in the Times of AIDS: Contemporary Perspectives from Communities in India*, New Delhi; Sage.
7. World Health Organization, (1990): *Measuring Reproductive Morbidity*", Report of a Technical Working Group, Geneva, August 30-September1, 1989, WHO/MCH/90.4.

**Suggested Readings :**

1. Alan Guttmacher Institute, (2000): "Readings on induced abortion vol.1: Politics and policies- Articles from Family Planning Perspectives 1974-1999", The Alan Guttmacher Institute, New York.

2. Casterline, J.B., (1989): Collecting Data on Pregnancy Loss: A Review of Evidence from the World Fertility Survey, *Studies in Family Planning* Vol. 20(2):81-85.
3. Gittleshon, J.; Bentley, M.E.; Pelto, P.J.; Nag, M.; Pachuri, S.; Harison, A.B., and Landman, L.T (Eds), (1994): *Listening to Women Talk About Their Health: Issues and Evidence from India*, The Ford Foundation, New Delhi.
4. Goliber, T.J., (1997): Population and Reproductive Health, *Population Bulletin* Vol. 52(4), Washington, DC: Population Reference Bureau.
5. Raju, S. and Leonard, A.(eds.) (2004): *Men as Supportive Partners in Reproductive Health*, Population Council, New Delhi
6. Unisa, S., (1999): Childlessness in Andhra Pradesh, India: Treatment-Seeking and Consequences, *Reproductive Health Matters*, Vol. 7, No. 13.
7. Bergman Ylva, (2004): *Breaking Through, A Guide to Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights*, Norra Skane Offset, Stockholm.
8. Singh, S.K., Lhungdim H., Chattopadhyay, A and Roy, T.K, (2006): *“Women’s vulnerability to STI/HIV in India*, I.I.P.S, Mumbai.