

Call for Papers

National Seminar

On

Women in Household Economy: Issues and Challenges Towards Gender Equality

Organised by

Department of Women's Studies, Indian Social Institute, New Delhi

Dates: October 11-13, 2018

Venue:

Room No 410, Fourth Floor,
Indian Social Institute,
10 Institutional Area, Lodhi Road,
New Delhi – 110003.

Promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women has been one of the fundamental goals of the United Nations that are desirable in themselves for achieving the sustainable development goals. The concepts of equality, equity, and empowerment are linked to the vision of women's development as a human right. Gender equality means that women and men enjoy similar conditions and opportunities to fully exercise their potential to contribute to development, and benefit from the results of such development. Gender equity refers to justice in the distribution of responsibilities, resources, and power between women and men, and is based on identifying and adjusting the unjust disparities between the sexes in these areas. As such, equity is seen as a means, and equality, as an end. Nevertheless, the policy emphasizes that equitable interventions are not enough to achieve equality. Empowerment, particularly of women, is crucial in order to achieve gender equality. Gender equality refers to the equal enjoyment by women and men of possessions, prospects, and payments; it does not mean that they become the same, but that their opportunities are equal. The unequal division of labor by sex is the factor behind much of the discrimination against women. Indeed men and women are both different but they can make positive contributions to the economy.

Rationale:

Unpaid work is noticed as either "care" or as "work" by experts. This work is almost always unequally distributed between men and women, and if one includes both paid and unpaid work, women carry much more of the burden of work than men. This seminar would dwell upon the multiple linkages between unpaid work and the conventional macro economy that would make it necessary to expand the boundary of conventional macroeconomics so as to incorporate unpaid work.

Over the past decade, gender equality has been explicitly recognised as key to the social and economic development. At the household level, disempowerment of women results in their lowered access to resources such as education, employment, and income, and limits their power over decision-making and freedom of movement. Despite the fact that gender inequalities have diminished in some aspects of life, they remain deeply rooted in others. The vast majority of women around the world do not enjoy equality in economic participation, access to financial resources or earnings. Closing gender gaps requires policy interventions that enhance women's economic opportunities and outcomes. Though constitution of India provides certain constitutional safeguards and legislative acts to protect the dignity of women yet on the ground level the situation is grim, dismal, male dominated and disadvantageous to women. In this context, the seminar aims to understand issues and challenges of gender equality of contemporary India.

Against the backdrop of the 2030 UN Agenda for Sustainable Development, the proposed National Seminar would analyse the issues in gender-based inequality and suggests alternatives. While the UNDP Gender Inequality Index conceptually reflects the loss in achievement due to inequality between men and women in terms of labour force participation, it would argue that the assumptions to capture this dimension would remain inadequate and fallacious, resulting in only the partial capture of gender inequalities. Gender equality and social inclusion seems meaningless unless the beliefs and practices associated with gender inequality are not only understood but also sensitised and substantialised addressing the institutionalized nature of women's disadvantage. In this context, gender disparities show some of the indicators for the sorry state of affairs prevailing in India regarding gender justice.

Expected Outcome:

The main focus would be on equal work and elimination of discrimination in work. Women will have to empower themselves from below in order to compel the government to empower them from above. Further, this would highlight on the need for a change of values and behaviour in the society, a need for positive socio-cultural and economic empowerment and above all the determination of women themselves. It may be desired that women have shifted traditional assumptions about their roles and capabilities. Although there has been a marked change, and it has been for the better. If laws framed to address the concerns of women are to have a dramatic and positive impact on women's lives, they must be sensitive to the social, economic and political disempowerment of women in the society. The most important measure of their success should be the extent to which they enable woman to interpret, apply and enforce laws, incorporating their own voices, values and concerns.

Seminar Sub-Themes:

1. Gender identity and socio-economic factors
2. Role of women in development
3. Caregivers and household tasks
4. Gender inequality, care, and family well-being
5. Uncompensated care, unpaid work, and social values
6. Issues of inequality and invisibility of women's work
7. Gender equality and sustainable development
8. Gender equality public policies

IMPORTANT DATES AND DETAILS:

Last Date for Submission of Abstracts:	At the earliest
Last Date for Intimation of Selected Abstracts:	15 th July, 2018
Last Date for Submission of Full Paper:	15 th August, 2018
Last date for Registration:	30 th August, 2018
Seminar Date:	11 th – 13 th October, 2018
Last Date for Submission of Revised Paper:	30 th October, 2018
Participants:	50 persons
Venue:	Indian Social Institute, New Delhi
Seminar In-Charge:	Dr. Archana Sinha and Dr. Balram Rao
Contact No:	# 9818197302
E-Mail for Correspondence:	sinhadws@gmail.com

NOTE:

- ❖ It is mandatory for all the paper presenters and participants to register for the seminar by sending an e-mail (sinhadws@gmail.com) before 30th August, 2018 positively.
- ❖ Accommodation for outstation paper presenters **will be provided**.
- ❖ Please note that the Seminar will not extend any travel assistance.

Guidelines for Abstract Submission:

An abstract not exceeding 300 words to be sent in MS Word, Times New Roman, 12 Font with 1.5 line spacing to sinhadws@gmail.com by due date. The abstract must contain:

1. Title of the paper: Times New Roman, 14 Font, Bold.
2. Seminar Sub-Theme: Must indicate the sub-theme of the Seminar under which the paper falls.
3. Author Details: Name with title (Prof./Dr./Mr./Ms.), Designation, Affiliation (Institution), Full Correspondence Address, Email ID and Mobile Number.
4. Abstract: Must contain rationale, objective, data and methods, expected findings, and central argument. Only selected abstracts will be invited for presentation in the Seminar.

Full Paper Submission:

On the intimation of the selection of abstracts, the author will have to write the full paper and submit it by the due date. Full paper should not be more than 8000 words (including references). The style sheet of the EPW is to be used for writing the full paper. It can be downloaded from <http://www.epw.in/style-sheet.html>. Paper presentation will be allowed only after receiving the full paper.

Publication:

The selected papers will be published in an edited book by a reputed publisher. Therefore, the effort should be to submit quality papers to be included in the publication.

REGISTRATION FORM

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Venue:Room No 410, Fourth Floor,
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Title (Professor/Doctor/Mr./Ms.):

Name of the Participant (in Capital Letters):.....

Designation:

Institution/Organization with Address:.....

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Address of the Author:.....

.....
Email ID:.....

Mobile Phone Number:

Title of the Paper:

.....
Sub-Theme:

Date.....

Place.....

(Signature).....

Indian Social Institute, New Delhi

Indian Social Institute was established in 1951 in response to the challenges of nation-building and a new emerging social order in an independent India. The vision of the institute is to build a just, humane, secular and democratic Indian society wherein the poor and marginalized communities cherish equality, dignity, freedom, justice, peace and harmony. Over last six decades the institute has committed itself in bringing social transformation through socially relevant research, training and action, publication and advocacy works aimed at integral development of the marginalized communities, particularly the Women, SCs, STs, Minorities, Unorganized and Landless Labourers in partnership with academicians, people's movements, human rights organizations and ecological movements nationally and internationally.

The Indian Social Institute is primarily engaged in research, capacity building, action and advocacy in socio-economic development. The institute advocates the cause of the poor, marginalized, and exploited and the excluded at all levels, with a clear emphasis on the promotion and protection of human rights. The institute believes that through its research works, it can contribute to the pool of knowledge in social sciences with a clear focus on action for social transformation.

Department of Women's Studies (DWS)

Towards this goal, the institute works at three integrated levels: acquire knowledge - well-grounded in a concrete data base, as an outcome of the research; disseminate knowledge through various publications; and mobilize people for social change through training and advocacy efforts. The Beijing Declaration at the Fourth World Conference on Women (1995) point 13 says, 'Women's empowerment and their full participation on the basis of equality in all spheres of society, are fundamental for the achievement of equality, development and peace'. In India, the principle of gender equality is contained in the Indian Constitution, legal system and government policies. However, there is still a wide gap between these principles and the reality of the status of women in many communities across India. This is revealed by low female literacy rates and high maternal mortality rates, particularly in low performing states and in rural areas. Through the activities of the Department of Women's Studies (DWS), Indian Social Institute is committed with the mission of providing a dignified and decent human existence for women, by enhancing their capacities in terms of awareness-generation, participation in decision-making processes, income-generation, raising questions to development paradigms and searching for alternatives. The vibrant indicator of discrimination against Indian women is the skewed sex ratio. Poverty, early marriage, malnutrition and lack of health care during pregnancy are the major reasons for both maternal and infant mortality. The Institute contributes towards gender equality through research, training, publication, conducting national and international seminars, workshops, collaborating with organizations and conducting sessions on gender issues both within and outside the Institute.