

# WID Information

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## RESEARCH NOTES

### Trafficking Of The Girl Child in India: Human Trading For Economic Gains

By Upala Devi Banerjee, Consultant, Gender & Child Rights, India

#### Magnitude of the Problem

There has been a substantial increase in the trafficking of children within and across South Asian countries. The globally accepted definition for trafficking is "the moving, buying or selling of women and children (for sexual exploitation/prostitution) within and outside a country for monetary or other con-



*A home called "Neehar" in Pune (a city in Western India) where children of sex-workers are rehabilitated.*

*More on India, page 3*

## FROM OUR STUDENTS

### A Conference Experience

By Beatriz Padilla, Sociology



I presented a paper and chaired a panel at the XXII International Congress of the Latin American Studies Association (LASA), held in Miami, in March, 2000. The conference was entitled, "Hands Across the Hemisphere: Cooperation and Connections for the New Millennium." I was the chair of the panel, "Popular Feminisms and Popular Women's Organizing in the

1990s," which I shared with Karen Kampwirth of Knox College and María Margarita Castro Flores of the Center for the Study of the Americas in Cuba. The aim of this panel was to discuss through different research projects and experiences in Latin America arising issues of feminism. The papers illustrated new interpretations of popular feminisms (in contraposition to radical or academic feminism) in which women, as they engage and participate in their communities, adopt a practical feminist position although they strongly resist to the label of feminism. My paper entitled "Popular/ Practical

*More on Padilla, page 2*

## EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL STUDENT PAPER COMPETITION

The Office of Women in International Development announces its Annual Student Paper Competition, with two awards of \$100.00 each for the winning graduate and undergraduate papers. Papers should focus on gender issues in the context of international development.

**Eligibility:** Graduate and undergraduate students of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign may submit papers. Papers from all disciplines will be accepted.

**Guidelines:** Papers should be typewritten, double-spaced, and prepared in a journal format acceptable to the student's major discipline. Papers should not exceed 30 pages in length. Please indicate graduate or undergraduate, include identifying information and Summer telephone contact or address only on the title page of the paper.

**Submission deadline:** Monday, May 15, 2000. The winners will be publicly announced September 2000.

Three copies of the paper should be submitted to Office of Women in International Development, 320 International Studies Building, 910 South Fifth Street, Champaign, IL 61820. For additional information, contact: Aida Orgocka (244-1722) or Kathy Martin (333-1994)

## WID ANNOUNCEMENTS

WID co-sponsored the following campus events this Spring: “**Gender and Globalization**”, the UIUC Area Centers Joint Symposium, April 14-15 with keynote address on “Globalizing the Local, Localizing the Global: Mapping Transnational Women’s Movements“ by **Amrita Basu**, Professor of Political Science and of Women’s and Gender Studies, Amherst College; on April 6: “Gender Duties and Daily Life in Late Nineteenth-Century Latin America: Women, Law, Property, and Family in Mexico,” by **Carmen Ramos Escandón**, Centro de Investigación y Estudios Superiores en Antropología Social (CIESAS), Mexico City; and on April 21: “Heaven and Earth: Images and Strategies for Representing the Planet,” by **Sheila Jasanoff**, Department of Science and Public Policy, Harvard University.

The Afro-American Studies & Research Program and the Center for African Studies at UIUC will hold an international and interdisciplinary conference on **Black Women in Africa and the African Diaspora**, June 1-4, 2000, featuring an exhibition of art works by Black women, plenary speakers, panels, and academic papers in the areas of Art and Culture, Education, Health, Politics, Religion, Technology, and the Social Sciences. This conference, also co-sponsored by WID, aims to foster cross-cultural dialogues and discussions on Black women’s research and to encourage course development in Black Women’s Studies. For more information call (217) 333-7781 or check the web site: <http://www.aasrp.uiuc.edu>

**The Annual GRID Reception** honoring graduates of the concentration, Gender Roles in International Development (GRID), will be held on Friday, May 5, 4-6 p.m. at the International Studies Building, Room 101, 910 S. Fifth St., Champaign. The following students have completed their master’s degrees with a concentration in GRID: **Christobel Asiedu**, Sociology; **Maimouna Barro**, African Studies; **Angelina Cotler**, Anthropology; **Koudedji Koita**, African Studies; **Heather Lee**, Educational Policy Studies, **Flora Makundi**, Agricultural and Consumer Economics; and **Joy Patton**, History.

**WID's 20TH ANNIVERSARY** plans are progressing. **Lourdes Beneria**, Cornell University, will speak on "Changing Employment Structures and Economic Insecurity: A Gender Perspective" as the keynote address for WID's Fall 2000 Symposium, "Risks and Rights in the 21st Century", October 20-21. On Friday and Saturday, Oct. 20-21, panels will include presentations by Jean Pyle, Simel Esim, Nahid Aslanbeigui, and Veronica Montecinos. On Saturday, a special anniversary luncheon will feature past directors and founders of the Office and a video of GRID graduates working around the world. Beginning on Saturday evening, a second symposium entitled "Acting for Change: Chinese Women in Local Politics and the Media" will feature a film and presentation by director **Huang Shu Qin** (from Shanghai). Panels will continue on Sunday with presentations by speakers including **Wu Qing** (from Beijing) and **Mayfair Yang** (UCSB).

*Padilla from page 1*

Activism/Feminism in Salvador, Brazil: Female, Poor and Black?” discussed issues of women’s organizing at the grassroots level in the shantytowns of Salvador in Brazil. I focused on women’s involvement in their community in relation to social movements, the consequences in social and personal change, and the implications for their multiple identities. Karen Kampwirth focused on women’s role in Nicaragua after the Sandinista Revolution, and the latest progress of the right counteracting previous advancement of women; and María Margarita Castro Flores talked about two concrete experiences in Cuba in which women organized around housing issues discovering the benefits of self-organization and of gender consciousness raising.

In addition, this panel experience proved beneficial because it gave me the opportunity to exchange information with a renowned audience. I had the privilege of sharing and discussing ideas with Maxine Molyneux who has written about strategic and practical gender interests in the context of women’s organizing. Students and scholars who study Latin American contexts, and especially those who are interested in popular culture, gender and racial hierarchies, will recognize Jean Franco whose work criticizes the negative consequences of capitalism and the violence of authoritarian regimes while sustaining optimism about the Hemispheric future. Brazilianists and other feminists would also recognize the name of Mary Garcia-Castro, as she has extensively written on gender inequalities in labor markets, capitalism and feminism. These three renowned scholars congratulated the presenters enthusiastically.

At the book exhibition I talked to Sarah Radcliffe (the editor of VIVA, Women and Popular Protest in Latin America) behind the booth of a British newsletter. I was delighted to make her acquaintance not only because she has worked with women’s involvement in peasant organizations in Perú and talks about the connection of race and gender identities throughout Latin America, but I had quoted her in my paper!

Overall, the experience was great. I participated in various sessions on gender, neoliberalism, and democratization, made new friends and renewed contacts. I would like to thank WID office for supporting my participation to this conference, and for their continuous support to those of us who conduct research on gender and advocate for women’s issues.

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**MANY THANKS TO OUR STUDENT VOLUNTEERS:**  
**Kelly Tsai**, Urban and Regional Planning, and **Kelly Czarnecki**, Educational Policy Studies, for their help this year in the WID Office.

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siderations with or without the consent of the person subjected to trafficking". Moreover, trafficking involves the delivery and continued subjugation of the trafficked person at the site of work as well, under conditions, which are often exploitative and therefore violative of even the basic rights of the person. Historically, South Asia has had a tradition of migration due to poverty and traditional mores, but this has increased in the last decade due to factors such as increasing demand, family disintegration, political dis-

rptions, consumerism, improved infrastructure and communication, tourism and globalization. UNICEF estimates that there are at least a million child prostitutes in Asia alone with the highest numbers present in India, followed by Thailand, Taiwan and the Philippines. The

highest number of trafficked children are from Nepal and Bangladesh into India and from India into Pakistan and then on into the Gulf countries. In Sri Lanka, trafficking occurs mostly along the borders. India copes with a substantial amount of internal trafficking too. This paper will focus on India.

India has one of the highest rates of sexual exploitation of children, mostly through prostitution. The first-ever World Congress Against Commercial Sexual Exploitation and Trafficking of Children in Stockholm in 1996 concluded that most of these abuses are committed on the girl child. India has a total of 300,000 child prostitutes below 18 years of age; more than 100,000 of these work in Mumbai, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras, Bangalore. According to the Indian Central Advisory Board on Prostitution, this accounts for more than 15 per cent of the prostitutes with numbers increasing at the rate of 30,000 every year. In addition, the National Crime Records Bureau reports that cases of sexual acts against children below 10 years have increased more than 178 per cent in 1991, with 1099 cases reported in the year as compared to 394 in 1990. About 60 per cent of the com-



Children availing of informal education at a Child Development Fund/CIDA project site in Andhra Pradesh (a state in Southern India).



Child Development Fund/CIDA project site in Andhra Pradesh.

mercial sex workers in Delhi's red light area, GB Road, are child prostitutes. In recent years, the average age of the trafficked or abducted girls has dropped from 14 to 13 years despite the amended Prevention of Immoral Trafficking Act, 1986. A large percentage of these girls are afflicted by AIDS and other Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs).

#### Inter and Intra-country trafficking

Commercial sex work among girl children has its origins mostly in the rural areas. Religious sanction and age-old customs/traditions as well as the patriarchal structure of society are factors that promote this profession in the rural areas. The Devadasi system, the Basavi system, the Jogin system, prostitution amongst the tribals (Bancharas, Rajnat, Dommara and Bedias tribes) — all these are traditional, ritualised and socially-organised forms of child prostitution. For instance, in the southern Indian State of Karnataka and along the borders with Maharashtra (a western Indian State), a unique ritual by the name of "Devadasi Pratha" prevails in which innocent girls from poor and illiterate families, mostly illegitimate by birth, are compelled to lead a life of sexual drudgery and slavery. The priest has sexual intercourse with them and initiates them into prostitution. The next day, they are given to the highest bidder who would pay anything between Rupis 4,000 (US\$ 94) to

Rupis 10,000 (US\$ 235) to keep them for as many months or years as he wants. Though the Karnataka Government banned the Devadasi system long ago and the Devdasi Prohibition Act (1982) is in force, the practice still continues on the sly in parts of north Karnataka.

In recent years, the actual sites for the promotion of sex work have been shifting in increasing numbers to urban areas and along the highways. The organized trafficking network run by professional, experienced individuals account for the greatest number of individuals brought, transported and sold within and outside India. Family members of the girls destined for the flesh market also execute a sizeable percentage of the total trafficking operations. In some instances, the women already engaged in the profession take on the role of the trafficker — either consciously or inadvertently —

by maintaining connections with their rural homes and inciting the girls to the lure of city life. Sometimes, the traffickers are also women who have retired from their profession and, to survive on their own, they source other girls from their native villages. Daugh-

ters of prostitutes also are more likely to enter prostitution while still young.

A small percentage of girls within the cities operate from brothels, hotels, or guest houses. These are either street children or girls organized through systemized racketeers. Most of them are children of families who have migrated to cities in search of jobs. Inadequate support systems are largely responsible for creating an environment that is conducive to the abuse of women and children of migrant families.

Tourism is another major cause of child trafficking and prostitution. Rising deprivations like child pornography, pedophilia combined with the vulnerability of people in tourist destinations has encouraged sex tourism. For example, in Goa, to earn more and more foreign exchange, tourism is being encouraged by the government irrespective of the problems associated with it. Ironically, the fear of AIDS has contributed to extending trafficking, because the demand for virgins has increased exponentially. A myth exists in India that intercourse with a young girl can cure a person of STDs and other diseases. Thus, there are instances in which Rs 20,000 (US\$ 470) may be paid by a customer for a single night to bed a girl as young as 11-years old.

India serves as a transit point through which young girls, not even in their teens, from Nepal, Myanmar and Bangladesh are taken to the Middle East, mostly Dubai. For example, an 11-year old from Hyderabad was sold to a 60-year old man from Saudi Arabia. Once there, they are forced to lead a life of sexual slavery and domestic drudgery. It is estimated that more than 8,000 “child brides” have been sold in such “marriages” in the last decade.

#### The Legal Mechanism

The UN Declaration on the Rights of the Child, which was ratified by India emphasizes that the child, by reason of his/her physical and mental immaturity needs special safeguards and care, including appropriate legal protection before and after birth. Article 34 of the same Convention states that “State Parties should undertake to protect the child from all forms of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse”. Indian lawmakers have initiated various laws to curb child prostitution and trafficking. The Juvenile Justice Act (1986) deals with neglected juveniles found in conditions of social-maladjustment, delinquency or neglect. This Act can also be used to release young girls (under 18 years) from

brothels. In fact, in 1990, following a request by a Delhi-based advocate, a team of women and men officers under the supervision of the Assistant Commissioner of Police managed to have some girls released under this Act from New Delhi’s G.B road area.

India has also signed the “Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act” (SITA), 1956. This Act was amended in 1978 and again in 1986, under the name of “Immoral Traffic in Persons Prevention Act” (ITPPA) to rectify some of the inadequacies in the implementation of the Act. The ITPPA retains the clauses in the SITA used to penalise the women in prostitution. The ITPPA lays down penalties for keeping a brothel; living on earnings of prostitution; procuring, inducing and inducting persons for the sake of prostitution; and, detaining a person in premises where prostitution is carried on. It prescribes stringent actions against persons with children in a brothel. Furthermore, if these children are found, on medical examination, to be sexually abused, under the Act, the children can be presumed to have been sexually exploited for commercial purposes. The punishment could be imprisonment for a period of 7-10 years or for life. The Court may further presume that a person who is neither a parent or lawful guardian and who is leaving the country with a child is committing immoral trafficking. This Act also clearly states that sexual intercourse with a woman with or without her consent — if she is under 16 years of age, amounts to rape and hence the offenders can suffer up to imprisonment for life sentence.

#### What Needs to be Done

Since child prostitution has become a multi-million rupee industry and there are many people to stand to gain—the procuring agent, the pimp, the brothel owner, the landlord and the police — lack of political or social will to fight this is evident. Legal experts and social activists feel that the only way to stop this increasing malaise is a strong law. The law, as it stands in its present form does not protect the interest of

the child. The issue of legalizing prostitution continues to be discussed. Also, Indian government has not been able to effectively address the rehabilitation needs of children or been able to prevent trafficking. In recognizing the systematic causes of prostitution, the onus of responsibility is shifted from the women in prostitution to the social system and the controllers of prostitution, so much so that in the words of the famous women’s activist and writer Kathleen Barry, “pimping becomes the oldest profession and not prostitution.” Public awareness and social mobilization through citizen/social action groups are necessary. Focussing on source districts, there is the need for the development of a database on the magnitude and dimension of the problem. Inter-sectoral cooperation and the need for a development approach involving



*Disadvantaged street children learning computer skills at a project site in Vishakhapatnam (a city in Southern India).*

the different Departments —Education, Health, Social Defense, Social Welfare, Women & Child Development—and media, NGOs and other community-based organizations, and religious and social groups is necessary. Moreover, there is the need for organized planning relating to the rescue and rehabilitation of sex workers and NGO-Government collaboration in this regard. This relates to the efficient functioning of non-institutional services, half-way and juvenile homes, community institutions run both by the government and NGOs, primary education, skill training, community education, free legal services, health care packages and rehabilitation and treatment of HIV/AIDS. Placing the issue high on the political agenda will help ensure that a fair share of the limited resources available is dedicated to it.

The international aspect of the problem arises out of inadequate vigilance on the borders with Nepal, Bangladesh and Pakistan. In this context, the training of police to handle this issue becomes imperative. The Indian Ministry of Home Affairs should collaborate with the Border Security Force and the Indo-Tibetan Border Police to guard the entry and exit of young girls to and from India who have questionable travel documents or who are accompanied by persons that cannot prove any familial relationship to the girls. In addition, cooperative policies among countries of the region are needed to ensure extradition of criminals and return of children to their countries of origin.

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This article was extracted from Ms. Banerjee's longer paper on Trafficking of the Girl Child in South Asia. It was presented at the 8-th International AWID Forum, Leading Solutions for Equality and Justice, held in Washington D.C., November 11-14, 1999.

## FELLOWSHIPS

**Master of Science Fellowships for Women from the South Working in Water Management.** The Irrigation and Water Engineering Group, Department of Environmental Sciences, Wageningen Agriculture and Research Center seeks qualified female professionals in water management from the South who are interested in the Master of Science course "Irrigation and Water Management" in Wageningen. This is a 17-month interdisciplinary course with a limited number of obligatory subjects which cover the basic technical and managerial aspects of water management. Gender analysis concepts and tools as applicable to water management are incorporated into the different courses. Explicit attention to gender staffing issues, relating to the specific constraints female professionals may face while working in water management institutions and ways to deal with those, will also be included in the Program. Fellowships are available and will be awarded to female professionals from developing countries working in the water management sector. In selection of applicants, priority will be given to professionals working in research and training institutes or universities. Applicants will have to comply with the regular enrollment procedures and requirements of Wageningen University. To obtain more information about the fellowships or about the MSc program, contact M.Sc. Program Director, Ir. W.B. M. Genet, tel. +31 (0)317 483706 / 484190, e-mail: [Willem.Genet@users.tct.wag-ur.nl](mailto:Willem.Genet@users.tct.wag-ur.nl), Fellowship Program Coordinator: Ir. M. Z. Zwartveen, tel. +31 (0)317 484231 / 484190, e-mail: [Margreet.Zwartveen@users.tct.wag-ur.nl](mailto:Margreet.Zwartveen@users.tct.wag-ur.nl)

**International Water Management Institute (IWMI)** seeks qualified South Asian women researchers of Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka to undertake research in irrigation and water management at a doctoral level. The candidate is expected to have completed all course work in relation to her Ph.D., and should be registered for the research phase in a reputed university, preferably in the region. Her research topic will be in a subject of direct relevance to the region and IWMI's program. Good oral and written communication skills in English, and familiarity with relevant computer software are essential. Interested candidates should submit a letter of interest accompanied by a preliminary research outline, detailed CV highlighting academic background and research experience if any, present status of coursework, proof of citizenship of a South Asian country, and a recommendation from her thesis supervisor. The number of fellowships is limited. Decisions will be made based on the quality of the proposed research and its relevance to IWMI's mission. Funding for this special program is provided by the Ford Foundation and other unrestricted donors to IWMI. To find out more about IWMI interested candidates can look at IWMI's website, <http://www.cgiar.org/iwmi>. Applications should be sent Dr. Douglas Merrey, Deputy Director General (Programs), IWMI, P O Box 2075, Colombo, Sri Lanka. E-mail: [d.merrey@cgiar.org](mailto:d.merrey@cgiar.org) Fax: +94-1 866854.

# CONGRATULATIONS TO OUR STUDENTS & ASSOCIATES

**Angelina Cotler**, GRID graduate student in Anthropology, received the following awards: Edward M. Bruner Award in Anthropology and the departmental award for excellence in undergraduate teaching. She was also on the UI incomplete list of teachers ranked as excellent by their students.

**Silvana Dushku**, WID Research Assistant and doctoral candidate in Education, successfully defended her doctoral dissertation in March. Silva's dissertation looked at the prospects of educational aid in Eastern European countries, focusing on Albania.

**Flora Makundi**, GRID graduate student in Agricultural and Consumer Economics, was selected to receive a 2000-01 Population Council Fellowship in the Social Sciences for fieldwork in Tanzania towards her Ph.D. degree in family economics. Flora's dissertation will examine the quality aspects of family planning services from private and government facilities and the socio-economic determinants of contraceptive use in Tanzania.

**Carmen Vergara**, GRID student and doctoral candidate in Human and Community Development, successfully defended her doctoral dissertation in April. Carmen's dissertation focused on Agricultural Environmental Risk and Rural Community Culture.

**Gale Summerfield**, WID Director, participated in the panel, "Fostering Institutional and Community Change: The Catalytic Role of Campus-based Women's Research Centers," at the University of Minnesota National Conference, "Women's Lives, Women's Voices, Women's Solutions: Shaping a National Agenda for Women in Higher Education," that convened in March. She co-authored with Steve Pressman, "The Economic Contributions of Amartya Sen," in *Review of Political Economy*, 12(1), Jan. 2000: 89-113. She also has two entries in the *Elgar Companion to Feminist Economics* edited by Janice Peterson and Meg Lewis (Edward Elgar Publishers, 2000): "Economic History, China": 175-184 and "Economic Restructuring" (with Jean Pyle): 289-303.

**Marianne A. Ferber**, Professor Emerita of Economics, and WID Executive Committee member, co-edited the 1999 special issue of the *Quarterly Review of Economics and Finance*, "Women at the End of the Millennium: What We Know, What We Need to Know," with Julie A. Nelson. This issue also featured the co-authored work of **Dr. Kathleen Cloud**, former WID Director and Director of GAP, and one of our GRID alumnae, **Dr. Rosintan M. Panjaitan-Drioadisuryo**: "Gender, self-employment and micro-credit programs: An Indonesian case study."

**Pradeep Dhillon**, Educational Policy Studies and WID Executive Committee member, presented "Human Rights Obligations: Asian Values, Legitimacy, and Globalization," at the conference, "Legitimacy and the Governance of the World Society: The Politics And Promise Of Human Rights," held at UIUC, March 31-April 2, 2000. This paper will be published in the proceedings of the conference.

**John and Jean Due**, Professors Emeriti, Agricultural Economics, spent a month in Africa in Oct.-Nov. '99 visiting former GRID graduate, **Dr. Consolata Kabonesa**, who teaches at Makerere University in Uganda. The Dues both gave seminars at Makerere and they also visited Tanzania where John was continuing his research on taxation and Jean was working with Dr. Andrew Temu and UIUC graduate, Dr. Anna Temu of Sokoine University in Morogoro on Privatization of Former State-Owned Enterprises and its influence on women's employment.

**Alma Gottlieb**, Professor in Anthropology, co-edited with Judy S. Deloache, *A World of Babies: Imagined Childcare Guides for Seven Societies*. This book is being published by Cambridge University Press and is due in the bookstores next month.

**Beth Stafford**, WS/WID Librarian published "Information for People or Profits?" in *Cyberfeminism: Connectivity, Critique, and Creativity*, edited by Susan Howthorne and Renate Klein. Melbourne, Australia, Spinifex Press, 1999. pp. 137-156. Also, "Libraries and Third World Women: Selected Resources" in *Routledge International Encyclopedia of Women's Studies*, edited by Cheris Kramarae and Dale Spender. NY, Routledge 2000, 4 volumes.

**Christobel Asiedu**, GRID student in Sociology and student member of the WID Executive Committee, attended the Midwest Sociological Society Conference in Chicago, April 19-22 and presented a paper on "The International Women's Movement."

**Mary Holbrock**, GRID student in Curriculum and Instruction, presented "A Gender Analysis of Literacy Education for Guatemalan Mayans" at the Comparative and International Education Society annual meeting in San Antonio, Texas in March.

**Myriam Ikuku**, GRID student in African Studies, presented "Africa's Road to the Millennium: Challenges and Changes" at the Third Annual UIUC Graduate Student Conference on African and African Diaspora conference in February.

**Koudedji (Ma) Koita**, GRID student in African Studies, presented a paper on "Urbanization in Senegal from 1850 to 1988: The Building of a New Senegal" at the Third Annual UIUC Graduate Student Conference on African and African Diaspora (AIASA) this February.

# MONTHLY WID SEMINAR SERIES -SPRING 2000

During the Spring semester, the WID Office offered faculty and students interested in issues of gender relations in international development monthly seminars conducted by UI faculty and students as well as outside researchers. WID would like to thank all contributors to this series:

**Lora Schmid-Dolan**, graduate student in Social Work with a GRID concentration, UIUC, for her Feb.15<sup>th</sup> talk, "A cooperative path to home ownership: La union housing cooperative in Mexico. "

**Sylvia Vatuk**, Professor of Anthropology, UIC, for her March 6<sup>th</sup> talk, "Where will she go? What will she do? Muslim women encounter the family law in an Indian city. " This talk was co-sponsored by the Program in South Asian and Middle Eastern Studies.



*From left to right: Winifred Poster, Angharad Valdivia, Kate Cloud and Jocelyn Armstrong*

UIUC Professors and GRID representatives, **Jocelyn Armstrong** of Community Health, **Winifred Poster** of Sociology, and **Angharad Valdivia** of Institute of Communications Research, for their March 28<sup>th</sup> interactive discussion with students on "Opportunities and Problems for Graduate Student Work in the WID/GAD Field." UIUC Professor Emerita, **Kate Cloud** moderated this panel.

**Caren Grown**, MacArthur Foundation, for her April 11<sup>th</sup> talk, "Globalization and Gender Inequality. "

WID will continue to offer the seminar series in the next academic year. If you are interested in conducting a seminar, or have a suggestion for a potential speaker, please e-mail Gale Summerfield, WID Director at [summrfld@uiuc.edu](mailto:summrfld@uiuc.edu) or Kathy Martin at [kcmartin@uiuc.edu](mailto:kcmartin@uiuc.edu). Faculty, graduate students, practitioners and activists are all welcome to present.



*Gale Summerfield introducing Caren Grown.*

## WELCOME!

We welcome our new research assistant, Hyun Eun Choi (Hannah), GRID graduate student in the Division of English as an International Language. Her research focuses on evaluating English Language Teaching approaches and practices as well as on developing more effective language teaching approaches for different socio-cultural contexts in Asian countries. Hannah has been working with the new design of WID web page and other related office projects.



## IMPORTANT NOTICE

We are updating our mailing list. If you wish to continue receiving this newsletter, you must let us know either by: 1) sending us an e-mail message to [widrr@uiuc.edu](mailto:widrr@uiuc.edu) saying "Yes for newsletter" and including your fall campus or U.S. mailing address; 2) returning this notice, with your correct mailing address included, by mail to the following address: Office of Women of International Development, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 320 International Studies Building, 910 South Fifth Street, Champaign, IL 61820, U.S.A; or 3) If you are on UIUC campus, you may return this notice by simply cutting off this portion, circling our return address, putting an X through your address, and sending it through campus mail. Thank you!

# CALL FOR RESEARCH GRANTS

The International Foundation for Science (IFS) provides support to young scientists of merit in developing countries by awarding research grants and providing grantees with additional services such as travel grants and purchasing assistance. Research grants are awarded up to a maximum value of USD 12,000 for a period of one to three years and may be renewed twice. They are intended for the purchase of equipment, expendable supplies, and literature. Applicants must be citizens of, and carry out the research in, a developing country. They should also work at a university or national research institution in a developing country (countries in Europe, including Turkey and Cyprus, or the former Soviet Union, as well as Argentina and Uruguay do not qualify for support). As well as being under the age of 40 (under 30 for applicants from China) and at the start of their research career, candidates must possess a higher academic degree, which should be at least an MSc or equivalent. The IFS supports projects dealing with the management, use, and conservation of biological resources. The Foundation organizes its activities into six Research Areas: Animal Production, Aquatic Resources, Crop Science, Food Science, Forestry/ Agroforestry, and Natural Products. For further information and application forms in English and French write to: IFS, Grev Turegatan 19, S-114 38 Stockholm, Sweden, Fax: +46-8-54581801, Email: [info@ifs.se](mailto:info@ifs.se), Website: <http://www.ifs.se>.

## WID Information

*WID Information* is a publication of the Office of Women in International Development at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. *WID Information* is published bi-monthly during each academic year and distributed to WID associates and other individuals interested in issues of Women in International Development.

Director..... Gale Summerfield  
summrfld@uiuc.edu  
Editor..... Aida Orgocka  
widrr@uiuc.edu  
Secretary/Assistant Editor.....Kathy Martin  
kcmartin@uiuc.edu  
Graduate Assistants.....Hyun Eun Choi  
.....Silvana Dushku  
.....Aida Orgocka

### Office of Women in International Development

320 International Studies Building, 910 S. Fifth Street,  
Champaign, Illinois 61820

**Phone:** (217) 333-1994; **Fax:** (217) 333-6270;

**e-mail:** [widrr@uiuc.edu](mailto:widrr@uiuc.edu)

**Web:** <http://server.ips.uiuc.edu/ips/wid/index.html>