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*En Ciencia de Materiales

OBJETIVO

Formar personal altamente capacitado para realizar investigación básica y aplicada en ciencias de materiales que pueda vincularse a la resolución de problemas tecnológicos, formar investigadores a nivel de doctorado y dirigir grupos de investigación en su área de especialidad.

REQUISITO DE INGRESO

- a) Título de licenciatura o estudios de maestría, acreditados con documento oficial con calificaciones y créditos en disciplinas afines al doctorado en Ciencias de Materiales.
- b) Ser admitido a recomendación del Comité Doctoral, posterior a las entrevistas personales y análisis del expediente.
- c) Aprobar un examen de comprensión del idioma inglés avalado por el CELE de la UAEM.
- d) Contar con antecedentes que permitan evaluar su capacidad como investigador en el área de estudio, estar vinculado con la investigación o docencia en alguna institución de educación o desarrollo tecnológico.

LÍNEAS DE INVESTIGACIÓN

1. Metálicos
2. Cerámicos
3. Polímeros
4. Composites.

*En Ciencia con Especialidad en Física Médica

OBJETIVO GENERAL

Formar personal altamente capacitado para realizar, dirigir o participar en investigación de frontera, básica y aplicada en el campo de la Física Médica y sus áreas de Radioterapia, Radiología Diagnóstica, Medicina Nuclear y Protección Radiológica y que pueda vincularse a la resolución de problemas en el área de su especialidad.

REQUISITOS DE INGRESO

- a) Poseer título de licenciatura o estudios de maestría en Medicina, Física, Ingeniería, Nuclear, Ingeniería Electrónica, Ingeniería Química, Ingeniería Biofísica o en áreas afines.
- b) Manejo adecuado de Anatomía Humana, Cálculo Diferencial e Integral e Introducción a la Física Moderna.
- c) Promedio mínimo de 8.0 (en licenciatura o maestría, según el caso).
- d) Dominio del idioma inglés, avalado por una institución reconocida en donde se indique su equivalencia con un mínimo de 470 puntos del TOEFL.
- e) Comprobante emitido por el CELE de la UAEM, acreditando el manejo a nivel traducción de un idioma extranjero diferente al inglés.

LÍNEAS DE INVESTIGACIÓN

1. Efecto de Radiaciones en materia orgánica e inorgánica.
 - a) Radiaciones y sus efectos en materia.
 - b) Radiobiología de bioindicadores.

MAYORES INFORMES

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LOOKING AT THE WORLD THROUGH WOMEN'S EYES: THE BEIJING AGENDA 1995

"Moving forward, we are never turning back....never going back"
Slogan in Beijing throughout the conference

MIREILLE HUTCHISON*

Introduction

The recent NGO Forum on Women and the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing-Huairou, 30 August-15 September 1995 set the tone for new definitions and new paradigm for the social economic development and the global agenda for the 21st century. *"The truth is, we can no longer afford to be patriarchal, to be sexist and to discriminate. In order to make economic progress, we need social progress"*.¹

The aim of the initiative was to foster dialogue and raise awareness about the importance of gender equality.

The word *gender* is recent in the terminology of development, yet gender issues have become one of the most (if not the most) important issues at the global level.

During the Women's decade, from 1975 to 1985, the first Women conference was held in Mexico in 1975, the second one in Denmark in 1980 and the third one in Nairobi in 1985. The

Women's decade is over but the United Nations decided to still hold Women's Conferences every ten years.

This year, the United Nations Conference was held in Beijing, in the most magnificent conference Hall in parallel with the NGO Forum on Women held in Huairou on a site completely inadequate for the size of the event, at 53 km from Beijing.

The United Nations Conference was attended by key figures such as Chen Muhua, Gertrude Mongella, Hillary Clinton, Bernadette Chirac most Africa's First Ladies, a delegation from the Vatican and different large government delegations from all UN members, while the participants of the NGO Forum clearly represented the women diversity from all status from the five continents.

In Beijing, the event was sponsored by governments from around the world, most women enjoyed the luxurious Hotels of Beijing; In Huairou, the majority of the participants stayed in apartment buildings, with basic facilities.

Such were the differences, in Beijing talks were important, in Huairou the Forum wanted actions, the slogan going

between Beijing and Huairou was *"UN talks, Forum acts"* and it was the reality. The proposed outcome of the UN Conference was that governments of the world adopt a plan of action in response to issues raised in the first three Women's Conferences. The Forum was dedicated to action.

Conflict between NGO's and official governmental delegations is a universal phenomenon. The tension between the two events was present everyday, the NGO's felt many times that the issues discussed in Beijing were completely different from the ones discussed in Huairou.

Forty thousand women gathered for the Forum from all over the world, along with 10,000 journalists. The program (203 pages, 3,383 workshops, 387 per day) was the women's contribution for the social reforms of the next century and a legacy for all daughters and sons, granddaughters and grandsons.

The title of the conference, chosen by a committee of the United Nations, was *"Looking at the world through women's eyes: equality, development and peace"*.

* *Canadian Association of Latin American and Caribbean Studies. Ottawa Canada and CIENCIA ERGO SUM Canadian Academic Coordinator.*

¹ Tryckerier, R. (1995). *Men on Men*. Sweden.

Equality, development, peace

"Human Development, if not engendered, is endangered." UNDP report 1995

The three goals of the conference are interdependent. Peace is a prerequisite to any kind of progress and development, and equality is a prerequisite to development.

Globalization has meant domination in many ways, and women need to move their own agenda forward in order to change politics. *"In no society do women enjoy the same opportunities as men"*, UNDP report. We have lived in an unbalanced, unequal world, as humanity has not yet recognized that we are like a bird with two wings; both wings are absolutely essential to fly. The Beijing agenda was working toward partnership between men and women.

The themes of the conference were the main global issues for the 21st century: economy, education, governance and politics, human rights, peace and human security, health, environment, spirituality and religion, science and technology, media, art and culture, race and ethnicity, youth, but studied through women's eyes.

This report will only present a few of the most important ones.

Education

The education of women around the world has become a critical area of concern.

As women are generally the poorest of the poor and at the same time key actors in the development process, eliminating social, cultural, political and economic discrimination against women is a prerequisite for eradicating poverty and promoting sustained economic growth in the context of sustainable development.

Women may have access to education but they do not have the means or the choices to attend school. They represent 2/3 of more than the one billion adult illiterates who have no access to basic education and 70% of the girls in developing countries are never enrolled in primary school. On average, by the age

of 18, girls have received 4.4 years less education than boys.

There were numerous interventions regarding education but Girls' Education remains the most important one. The other interventions include increased economic productivity, access to health facilities, delayed age of marriage, increased political participation and more effective investments. It was mentioned in every workshop that indigenous women suffer double discrimination.

The Beijing platform for action suggests to striving for universal access to basic education by the year 2000, as investing in women education is an excellent strategy for sustainable development in the near future.



Economy

The current model of development is not working for the majority of people, nor for the sustainability of the earth. The gender subordinating structure that insures women's persistent and growing poverty worldwide are exacerbated by current political, macro-economic policies, programs and structures. The feminization of poverty is a growing phenomenon.

Eleven trillion dollars are unaccounted for in the total world economy because so much of Women's work is invisible, unrecognized, undervalued, unpaid or underpaid. "It is unjust to regard women as economic non-entities when they produce a major part of the global output, both directly and indi-

rectly, both through their own work and joint production with their spouse" says Mahbub ul Haq. Fully recognizing women's economic contribution will completely change all the traditional socio-economic premises on which we have erroneously founded our gender relations.

Central to the economic order today is the growth of the arms industry, particularly perpetuated by the northern countries. One should ask if it is in fact possible for equality, development and peace to be brought about when economies are founded on profits from military production. The consequences of this economy are damaging for women in developing countries. Some of the key Beijing resolutions were to provide economic opportunities and equal access to resources, to promote equal pay for work of equal value, and to promote the sharing of family responsibilities.

The numerous workshops on economy all stressed the importance of giving the women fair resources to become economically independent, and to create supportive work environment with parental leave, benefits and flexible hours for family and economic responsibilities

Technology

Is our technology helping us to solve the current problems or is it contributing to widening the gap between men and women?

Our overall goal must be to provide female equal access to information, because information is power, and at its best, information is not power that conforms but power that reforms, such was the message from several workshops on science and technology. Women need to be given the time and the opportunity to be trained and updated in order to keep up with the market and to remain competitive.

Religion

The high number of workshops on religion and spirituality at the Beijing con-

ference suggest that religion must be on the agenda for the next century when we look at the world through women's eyes.

Submission to God –which is often submission of man– works against women's freedom. In religion, well researched answers should be given; otherwise, women's cause and movement may easily be discredited. But the best researched religious arguments may give rise to sharp debate. Riffat Hassan, a scholar of the Koran and Islam explained that in the Bible's creation, the hierarchy is from top downwards; God, Christ, Man and Woman which often serves as an argument against women's equality.

One major issue during the Forum was the contradiction about the reproductive health and sexual rights of women. The Vatican delegation said that this conference has no mandate from the UN or any governments to renegotiate human rights, and that women should not be talked about in

terms of sexuality and numbers, but also in terms of moral and ethical point of view. Several religious groups agreed with the Vatican's point of view.

Conservatism

The workshops on conservatism were very popular in Huairou. The recent multinational system is putting women back to the position of slaves. Are we seeing, once again, the industrialized countries imposing a new development model at the global level.

The recent rise of women as a strong organizational force is tied to the resurgence of conservatism in its various secular and religious fundamentalism, racist, and structural adjustment programs are needed. Neither fundamentalists nor secularists adequately appeal to the lived experiences of most women.

The conservatives wonder whether or not the women enjoy too much freedom, while most of the women in Huairou

want to leave behind a great majority of traditions which have promoted discrimination, oppression and domination in the past, in many cultures.

Conclusion

The NGO Forum came at a time when Womens Leadership is urgently needed in the face of challenges to our collective survival. Over the past decade, women have demonstrated that gender is central to all contemporary and cross-cultural debates on global issues, such as development, democracy population, peace and the environment. They have shown that the empowerment and equal participation of women in the decision making are necessary in promoting the advancement of solutions to the world crises.

In Huairou women have shown that weaving gender into national and international policies is a tall order but it must be done. ♦

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