CHAPTER – 2

‘ABOUT UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
AND ITS GENDER RELATED APPROACH’

2.1. About United Nations (UN)

2.2. About United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

2.3. Concept of Gender

2.3.2. Introduction

2.3.2. What is gender – Various Definitions

2.4. Different Approach on Gender and Gender Development

A. Woman and Development (WID)

B. Woman and Development (WAD)

C. Gender and Development (GAD)

D. Women, Environment and Development (WED)
2.1. About United Nations (UN) :-

United Nations (UN) founded in 24 October 1945, is an international organization which aims at cooperation in international issues like law, security, economic development, social progress, human rights and achievement of world peace. Earlier to UN it was `league of nations` aimed to stop wars and provide a platform for dialogue.

UN has many subsidiaries to carry achieve various goals. Currently it has membership of 193 member countries. It holds regular meetings throughout the year. UN has six pillars active for the fulfillment of UNO’s main objectives like keep world peace, problem solving of economic, social and human. Six principal organizations namely as follow -

![UN diagram](http://news.bbc.co.uk/media/images/40922000/jpg/_40922192_unlogo238.jpg)
UN head quarters are in New York City with more offices at Geneva, Nairobi and Vienna. There are six official languages Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish.

There are other important agencies of UN like World Health Organization (WHO), The World Food Programme (WFP) and United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF).

2.2. Brief about the subsidiary organizations of UN:

1. **The General Assembly:** Its objective is to provide recommendations to member states / countries and also to UN Security Council (UNSC). It decides admission of new member on proposal from UNSC. It frames the budget and elects non permanent members of new of UNSC and judges of International Court of Justice.

2. **The Security Council:** This is responsible for the maintenance of international peace and security. It is the most powerful organization of UN. Decisions of this organization include peacekeeping, peace enforcement, non military pressures like trade restrictions etc.

3. **World Health Organization (WHO):** World Health Organization (WHO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations. The purpose is international cooperation for better health. World Health Organization (WHO) has been given a strong mandate under its constitution to promote “the highest possible level of health” for all people. World Health Organization (WHO) defines as “a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.”

4. **The International Labour Organization (ILO):** It is responsible for drawing up and overseeing international labour standards. It is the only 'tripartite' United Nations agency that brings together representatives of governments, employers and workers to jointly design policies and programmes promoting better working environment for all. ILO provides 'real world' knowledge about employment and work.

5. **The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)** is a specialized agency of the United Nations (UN). Its purpose is to contribute to peace and security through
education, science, and culture. This is to achieve universal respect for justice, the rule of law, and human rights along with fundamental freedom as given in UN Charter.

6. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) is a UN agency to promote & protect the human rights that are guaranteed under international law (Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948).

The purpose of OHCHR includes the following:

i. Stimulate and coordinate action for human rights throughout the United Nations system;
ii. Support human rights organs and treaty monitoring bodies;
iii. Respond to serious violations of human rights;
iv. Undertake preventive human rights action;
v. Promote the establishment of national human rights infrastructures

7. The World Bank is an international financial institution that provides loans to developing countries for capital programs. Its goal is reduction of poverty across the world.

Other agencies of UN: There are in all 17 agencies coming under various organizations of UN. These include some known names like

UN – Specialized Agencies

1) ILO – International Labor Organization
2) FAO – Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
3) UNESCO – United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural organization
4) WHO – World Health Organization
5) WB – World Bank
6) IMF – International Monetary Fund
7) ICAO – International Civil Aviation Organization
8) IMO – International Maritime organization
9) ITU – International Telecommunication Union
10) UPU – Universal Postal Union
11) WMO – World Meteorological Organization
12) WIPO - World Intellectual Property Organization
13) IFAD - International Fund for Agricultural Development
Out of several objectives of UN, I have taken up two objectives as guidelines for this thesis. They are (a) Human rights and humanitarian assistance (b) Social & economic development.

(a) **Human rights and humanitarian assistance**: To protect human rights was at the core while formation of UN. The objective was to create a legal framework to protect human rights from violations. It promotes “universal respect for and observance of “human rights” and to take “joint and separate action” to that end. In 2006, United Nations Human Rights Commission was established to address the problem of human rights violations.

(b) **Social and economic development**: UN promotes human development through agencies like United Nations Developmental Program. To support the development UN has formed Millennium Development Goals. These are eight goals which all member countries have agreed to try to achieve by 2015. They are (1) eradicating extreme poverty and hunger (2) achieving universal primary
education (3) **promoting gender equality and empowering women** (4) reducing child mortality rates (5) improving maternal health (6) combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases (7) ensuring environmental sustainability and (8) developing a global partnership for development.

### 2.2. About United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) :-

- The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is the United Nation’s global development network.
- It works for change and connects countries to knowledge, experience and resources to help people build a better life.
- It operates in 177 countries, working with nations on their own solutions to global and national development challenges.
- UNDP has an executive board in the United Nations General Assembly. The UNDP administrator is the third highest ranking official of the United Nations after the United Nations Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General.
- UNDP’s headquartered is in New York City, the UNDP is funded entirely by voluntary contributions from member nations.
- The organization works with local governments to meet development challenges and develop local capacity.
- Additionally, the UNDP works internationally to help countries achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) which are given above.

UNDP provides expert advice, training, and grant support to developing and underdeveloped countries, with increasing emphasis on assistance to the least developed countries. To accomplish the MDGs and encourage global development, UNDP focuses on poverty reduction, HIV/AIDS, democratic governance, energy and environment, social development, and crisis prevention and recovery.

**UNDP also encourages the protection of human rights and the empowerment of women in all of its programs.**

UNDP’s Human Development Report office publishes an annual *Human Development Report-HDR* (Since 1990) to measure and analyze developmental
progress. In addition to a global Report, UNDP publishes regional, national, and local Human Development Reports.

I give here some related points of HDR reports which are closely connected to this thesis:


   i. The Human Development Reports have been commissioned and published by United Nations Development Programs (UNDP) annually since 1990.

   ii. The First Human Development Report Published under the leadership of Mehbub Ul Haq.

   iii. Pakistani economist who in 1990 created the Human Development Index, which the United Nations Development Programme used to produce annual reports that examined people’s standards of living in order to determine their countries’ wealth.

   iv. Opening comment - “The real wealth of a nation is its people and the purpose of development is to create an enabling environment for people to enjoy long, healthy and creative life.”

   v. The ultimate goal of human development report is to support and enhance sustainable and inclusive human development.

Some of the currently considered aspects, most central to human development, include:

- **Social progress** - greater access to knowledge, better nutrition and health services.

- **Economics** – the importance of economic growth as a means to reduce inequality and improve levels of human development.

- **Efficiency** - in terms of resource use and availability.
• **Equity** - in terms of economic growth and other human development parameters.
• **Participation and freedom** - particularly empowerment, democratic governance, gender equality, civil and political rights, and cultural liberty, particularly for marginalized groups defined by urban-rural, sex, age, religion, ethnicity, physical/mental parameters, etc.
• **Sustainability** - for future generations in ecological, economic and social terms.
• **Human security** - security in daily life against such chronic threats such as hunger and abrupt disruptions including joblessness, famine, conflict, etc.

2. **Human Development Report (1994):**
   1. It considered productivity, equity, sustainability & empowerment as critical requirements for human development.
   2. Demand that gender issues be addressed as development issues and as human right concern was first time appeared as key concern.

   1. First time the focus was on gender development.
   2. It first time brought out ‘Gender Development Index (GDI).
   3. The message of this report was “Human Development, if not engendered, is endangered.”

   Well, all the HDR reports have many comments with respect to gender equality. It will not be advisable and possible to mention all the comments due to space limit of this thesis and also the need of this thesis. Following are some important information / comments (as it is) that I could locate in various reports with respect to Gender equality. (The information shared here aims to draw attention of the readers to the fact that a great amount of guidelines are available which will make it possible for all governments to take care of gender equality very meticulously without any confusion. It is a different fact that due to lack availability of this information and awareness of these critical issues, women in this country still face adversaries in their life. Only a small percent of women population is lucky enough to receive better treatment).

   **The first time Human Development Report brings out Gender Development Index (GDI) for country.** The report has consistently defined the basic
objectives of development as enlarging people’s choices. “Human Development, if not engendered, is endangered. That is the simple but far-reaching message of this report”. At the heart of this concept are three essential components.

1) Equality of opportunity for all people in society.
2) Sustainability of such opportunities from one generation to the next.
3) Empowerment of people so that they participate in and benefit from development processes.

Equal enjoyment of human rights by women and men is a universally accepted principle, reaffirmed by the Vienna declaration, adopted by 171 states at the world conference on Human Right in June 1993. The equal enjoyment of human rights is well defined through following goals.

- Equal access to basic social services, including education and health.
- Equal opportunities for participation in Political and Economic decision-making.
- Equal reward for equal work.
- Equal protection under the law.
- Elimination of discrimination by gender and violence against women.
- Equal rights of citizens in all areas of life, both public such as the workplace and private such as the home etc.

The Report describes human development as a process of enlarging the choices for all people, not just for one part of society. Such a process becomes unjust and discriminatory if most women are excluded from its benefits, and the continuing exclusion of women from many economic and political opportunities is a continuing indictment of modern progress. Moving towards gender equality is not a technocrat goal, it is a political process. It requires a new way of thinking in which the stereotyping of women and men gives way to a new philosophy that regards all people, irrespective of gender, as essential agents of change.

The human development paradigm, which puts people at the centre of its concerts, must thus be fully engendered. Any such attempt would embrace at least the following three principles. First, equality of rights between women and men must be enshrined in the constitution as a fundamental principle. Secondly, women must be regarded as agents and beneficiaries of change. Third, the engendered development
model though aiming to widen choices for both women and men, should not predetermine how different cultures and different societies exercise these choices.

In chapter III, the title of third chapter is “Measuring Gender Inequality” in which two composite measures are suggested to capture gender disparities and their adverse effects on social progress for the purpose to capture such a complex reality in a single, simple index. The basic indicator of human development, the Human Development Index (HDI) is supplemented in this report by the Gender Related Development Index (GDI). The GDI concentrates on the same variables as the HDI but focus on the inequality between women and men as well as on the average achievements of all people taken together.

The report also introduces the Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM) and index that focuses on three variables that reflect women’s participation in political decision making, their access to professional opportunities and their earning power. Women often are excluded from such participation and are excluded from such effectively disenfranchised. The GEM gives some indications of how much women are empowered in these spheres in different countries.

In earlier Human Development Reports, attempts were made to construct a gender disparity-adjusted HDI. First, each of the three components of the HDI was expressed in terms of the female value as a percentage of the male value. Then, the overall HDI was multiplied by this simple average female-male ratio to obtain the gender-disparity adjusted HDI. In estimating the GDI, a measure is constructed for the overall achievements of women and men in the three dimensions of the HDI viz- Life Expectancy, Educational Attainment, and Adjusted Real Income- after taking note of inequalities between women and men. In other words, the GDI is the HDI adjusted for gender inequality.

The gender empowerment measure concentrates on participation- economic, political and professional. It seeks to determine how much women have been empowered comparatively to men. It focuses on only three variables: - Income-Earning Power, Share in Professional and Managerial jobs and share of parliamentary seats.

The gender-disparity adjusted HDI in the 1994 Report covered only 43 countries. The GDI estimate has been extended to 130 countries and the GEM to 116 countries. After 1995, all the HDR’s carried gender-based indicators.
   
i. First time introduced Human Poverty Index (HPI).
   
ii. It focuses not just on poverty of income but poverty from a human development perspective.
   
iii. This report discusses about three perspectives on poverty; like a) Income Perspective b) Basic Needs Perspective c) Capability Perspective.
   
iv. HPI concentrates on the deprivation in three essential elements of human life; like
   
a) First aspect focuses on Longevity
   
b) Second aspect focuses on Knowledge
   
c) Third aspect focuses on Decent a Living Standard, in particular overall economic provisioning.

   The report concludes that **Gender equality is essential for eradication of poverty.** This means, focusing clearly on ending discrimination against girls in all aspects of health, education and upbringing, empowering women by ensuring equal rights and access to land, credit and job opportunities, taking mere action to end violence against women.

   
i. The report focused on the relationship between human rights and human development.
   
ii. When we add to the content of the 2000 HDR the proposition that ‘Women’s rights are human rights’.
   
iii. UN support for the rights of women.
   
iv. The purpose of the UN declared in Article 1 of its charter is “To achieve international co-operation…… in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion”.


6. Human Development Report 2001:

i. The theme of the report is “Making New Technologies Work for Human Development”

ii. All previous Human Development Reports, is about people. It is (2001) about how people can create and use technology to improve their lives.

iii. This Report looks specifically at how new technologies will affect developing countries and poor people

iv. The 2001 Report demonstrates that:

- People all over the world have high hopes that new technologies will lead to healthier lives, greater social freedoms, increased knowledge and more productive livelihoods;
- The 20th century’s unprecedented gains in advancing human development and eradication poverty came largely from technological breakthroughs;
- In the network age, every country needs the capacity to understand and adapt global technologies for local needs; and
- Policy, not charity, will determine whether new technologies become a tool for human development everywhere.

Technology plays a crucial role in human life and there development. Due to technology we can increase the production with less time. It is the beneficial for development but when we use new technology numbers of labor become unemployed, in this case, women remove from the work place first. In the home, women use technology for doing various works and reduce their workload. They can spend more time for outside work and can earn money. Technology makes women’s life easier.
7. Human Development Report 2003,

Millennium Development Goals: A Compact Among Nations to End Human Poverty:-

i. The Millennium Summit of September 2000 organized by the United Nations.

ii. MDGs are adopted by 189 member Nations of the UN including India, on 18th September 2000, the Millennium Declaration outline the signatory countries commitment to achieving the MDGs Goals.

iii. The 2003 Report explores constraints that are crucial for sustainable human development:

   a) The need for economic reforms to establish macroeconomic stability;
   b) The need for strong institutions and governance- to enforce the rule of law and control corruption;
   c) The need for social justice and involving people in decisions that affect them and their communities and countries; and
   d) The structural constraints that impede economic growth and human development.

iv. The member state of the United Nation issued the Millennium declaration, committing themselves to a series of time-bound quantified targets for addressing extreme poverty in its many dimensions- Income, poverty, hunger, disease, lack of adequate shelter & exclusion- while promoting gender equality, education and environmental sustainability. Most of the targets are to be achieved by 2015 known as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), they represent a framework for achieving human development and broading its benefits.

v. The MDGs constitute eight major goals including eighteen targets and 48 indictors that need to be achieved by 2015. They are as follows:-

   Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
   • Between 1990 and 2015, halve the proportion of population below the national Poverty line.
• Between 1990 and 2015, halve the proportion of people suffering from hunger.

**Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education**

• Ensure that by 2015, all the children will be able to complete a full course of primary education.

**Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women**

• Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education by 2015.

**Goal 4: Reduce child mortality**

• Between 1990 and 2015, reduce by two-thirds the Under-five mortality rate.

**Goal 5: Improve maternal health**

• Between 1990 and 2015, reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio

**Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases**

• Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS.
• Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of malaria and other major diseases.

**Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability**

• Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources.
• By 2015, halve the proportion of population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation.
• By 2020, have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 Million slum dwellers.

**Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development**

• In co-operation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies to the people, especially information and communication.
UNDP makes the report in every year with the set some developmental goals. And try to improve women’s status at various levels. UNDP suggests some policy for member nation. This rules and policies are beneficial for women’s development. Some goals of HDRs are like, sustainable development, achieve gender equality, increase education rate, increase the rate of women’s work participation in the economy, decrease mortality rate etc. these are most important for women’s development. Women can gear up with the support of some government policies and laws.

2.3. Concept of Gender and Different Approach / views on Gender and Development :-

2.3.1 Introduction:-

This chapter aims at simplifying the understanding of the concept of Gender as there is distinction between its interpretations in general and under the theories of Economics, so that the ‘development’ is properly understood. In general when we talk about the gender it is more about male and female as a distinguishing content of the society. It is used as a code to understand the entity that is whether the entity is a male or a female in applications, jobs and such other documents or evidences where it matters for the purpose of identification.

In economics it relates to the complexities of women’s subordination in the male dominated societies. Word Gender occupied its place in academics 15 years after its emergence in 20th century. Following extract will give some more idea about the word ‘gender’.

The concern with gender emerged as feminist theorists sought to understand the complexities of women’s subordination. The word ‘gender’ came into mainly academic use some 15 years after the reemergence of late – 20th century feminism, which has, unlike its earlier manifestations, made a significant dent in male-dominated (androcentric) scholarship.

In its simplest recent usage, “gender” is a synonym for “women”. Any number of books and articles, whose subject is women’s history; have in the past few year substituted “gender” for “women” in their titles. In some cases this usage… is about political acceptability in the field. In these instances, the use of “gender” is meant to
denote scholarly seriousness of a work, for “gender” has more neutral and objective sound than does “women”.

The word gender, like development, had a specific usage before feminist theorists has extended its meaning. One of the earliest uses of gender in feminist theory can be traced to the 1976 University of Sussex Workshop. In the workshop, scholars such as Olivia Harris, Maureen Mackintosh, Felicity Odium, Ann Whitehead, and Kate Young argued that women, like men, are biological beings but that women’s subordination was socially constructed and not biologically determined. They argued further that conceptually to differentiate between these two realities, it is necessary to identify “sex” as the biological differentiation between male and female, and “gender” as the differentiation between masculinity and femininity as constructed through socialization and education, among other factors. What is biological is fixed and unchangeable, but what is social is subject to change and should be the focus of attention for feminist theorists.

2.3.2 What is Gender: Various definitions: -

“Gender refers to the roles and responsibilities of men and women that are created in our families, societies and cultures”.

'Gender' refers to the socially constructed roles of and relations between men and women
(Source: - http://www.eldis.org/go/topics/resource-guides/gender)

Gender refers to the personal sexual identity of an individual, regardless of the person's biological and outward sex. (Source: - http://psychology.about.com/od/gindex/g/gender.htm)

Gender is a range of physical, mental, and behavioral characteristics distinguishing between masculinity and femininity. (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gender)
From the definitions we can try to derive following points with respect to meaning of gender:

1. It is a sexual identity of an individual as commonly understood by people.
2. It is expressed as relationship between men and women
3. It consists of physical, mental and behavioral characteristics of masculine and feminine gender.

'Gender' has various interpretations. Generally we use it to distinguish between male, female and neutral gender. In English grammar, rules change based on the
subject gender. On social levels these are relationships of men and women in various social structures.

Often gender and sex has same connotations and are used interchangeably. However, they are different in many ways. Here is the distinction:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Gender</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sex is a natural attribute</td>
<td>Gender is a social attribute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fact of human biology</td>
<td>The result of social construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It is naturally given</td>
<td>It is learned by society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Universally</td>
<td>Different from culture to culture &amp; over time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Born as male or female</td>
<td>Gender is about the relations between male &amp; female.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed &amp; not changeable</td>
<td>Change overtime &amp; end</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qualities (except high surgery)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Gender has a much wider canvass. It covers culture, gender analysis, gender equality and equity, gender mainstream, gender training, gender violence, social justice, women’s empowerment & women’s human rights etc. Each subject has its own independent value, and study pattern.

Here in this research work, we have used it (Gender) in economic sense. In economic sense its usage is to understand the rights, equalities, development of genders, especially of Women in comparison with males.

The first major development that took place towards understanding Gender related issues was through the efforts of Mebeboob-Ul-Haq, an economist from Pakistan & Indian Noble prize winner economist Amartya Sen. Their efforts resulted into launching of first Human Development Report (HDR) in May 1990 by UNDP.

Wide range discussions were held since 1980 on relationship between gender and gender development. From 1995 Gender Development Index which focused on the concept of gender was taken as one of the key tasks in development programmes.

In June 1993, World Conference through Vienna declaration accepted equal enjoyment of human rights by women and men as a universally accepted principle.
This was adopted by 171 states. Gender Development Index (GDI) (developed by UN), an indicator of the standard of living of a country, aims to reveal the inequalities between men and women. It considers the following:

- Equal access to basic social service including education and health.
- Equal opportunities for participation in political and economic decision making.
- Equal reward for work.
- Equal protection under the law.
- Elimination of discrimination by gender and violence against women.
- Equal rights of citizens in all areas of life both public such as the workplace and private- such as the home.

The concept of gender is very vital. It helps in social analysis. It throws light on women subordination and men domination. The detailed analysis helps to control subordination of women.

**In a nutshell, Gender refers to:-**

- The social differences between men and women
- Gender is a learned and enforced behavior
- Gender varies with culture
- Gender varies within culture
- Gender changes over time. It can be changed.

In the following paragraphs we will discuss more about gender and gender development.

**2.4. Different Approach on Gender & Gender Development:**

To begin with we have considered Ann Whitehead’s definition of the concept of gender. This came up in a conference held in 1978 on the topic ‘The Continuing Subordination of Women in the Development Process’. She commented: “No study of women and development can start from the viewpoint that the problem is women, but rather men and women, and more specifically the relations between them”.

Her views clearly bring out a very important point is that balanced gender development is the duty of both men and women in any country. Many a times only
women are held responsible for improper development or they are not made a part of developmental process. This is a larger defect according to Ann Whitehead.

There is no doubt that the perception about role of women in economic development is changing. World level women conferences are symptoms of these changes, more and more participation of women in politics all over the world, with some women leading the country also reflects the changing views about women.

**Gender Development** is more a technical subject. We have talked about GDI in earlier section. It connects HDI (Human Development Index) with a view to bring out gender inequality with respect to development. GDI considers the three measures taken by HDI for overall gender development. They are:

**A) Health & Well – being**

- Life Expectancy at Birth
- Total Fertility Rate
- Sex Ratio

**B) Educational Attainment**

- Literacy Rate
- Enrollment Rate

**C) Economic Participation & Opportunity**

- Female Labor force Participation Rate
- Percentage of female in various sectors
- Estimated Earning Income (PPP US $)

**D) Gender Empowerment Measure**

- Participation of women in Politics
- Seats held in Parliament and Legislation

**E) Gender Inequality**

Technically, it is said that when GDI & HDI improves simultaneously, it is possible to achieve equality in the society.
Based on the HDI values, countries are categorized from highly developed to less developed ones. A value of 1 means maximum achievement in basic capabilities with perfect gender equality. Following table shows how countries are categorized.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Index Value</th>
<th>Country Groups</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.9 to 1</td>
<td>Very Highly Developed Country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.8 to 0.9</td>
<td>Highly Developed Country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.5 to 0.08</td>
<td>Medium Developed Country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.5 Below</td>
<td>Less Developed Country</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A report on HDR published in 2009 on how 174 countries are distributed on the basis of above table has given following categorization:
1. 63 countries are in the highly developed category.
2. 64 countries are in the Medium developed category.
3. 47 countries are in the Low developed category.

(India is categorized in Medium Developed category).

GDI is very important step to draw attention to the progress of real human development. To understand how GDI is arrived at, we have given some more technical measurements used during the process of calculating GDI. Minimum and Maximum values have been standardized. As stated earlier, GDI uses first 3 indicators of HDI. They are…

1. **Life Expectancy (at the time of birth)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Maximum Value</th>
<th>Minimum Value</th>
<th>Formula</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Life Expectancy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>27.5 Years</td>
<td>87.5 Years</td>
<td>( L = \frac{LE - 25}{60} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>22.5 Years</td>
<td>82.5 Years</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. **Educational attainment is measured from literacy Rate:-**
   i. Adult Literacy Rate :- 0% to 100%
   ii. Combined Gross Enrolment Ration:- 0% to 100%
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Maximum Value</th>
<th>Minimum Value</th>
<th>Formula</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adult Literacy</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>$2LR + CGER$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross Enrolment</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>$E = \frac{2LR + CGER}{3}$ (Education)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: - Human Development Reports)

a) State with Highest Literacy Rate in India (2011)

Kerala State – Total - 93.91%
Male - 96.02%
Female - 91.98%

b) State with Lowest Literacy Rate in India (20011)

Bihar State – Total - 63.82%
Male - 73.39%
Female - 53.33%

3. Per Capital Income: Real GDP per Capita (PPP I $):- $100 to 40,000.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Maximum Value</th>
<th>Minimum Value</th>
<th>Formula</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GDP Per Capita</td>
<td>$40,000 (US)</td>
<td>$100 (US)</td>
<td>$G = \frac{\log_{10} GDPpc - 2}{2.60206}$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The other two additional measures taken to arrive at GDI are:

4. Infant Mortality Rate
5. Labour Force
Following table gives clarity on distinction between HDI and GDI.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Human Development Index (HDI)</th>
<th>Gender- Related Development Index (GDI)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>The Dimensions and Indicators of the HDI</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HDI has three dimensions, measured by one or two indicators each</td>
<td>Same Components as the HDI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a) Leading a Long and Healthy Life. Life Expectancy at Birth</td>
<td>After calculating dimension index for each sex they are combined in a way to penalize gender equality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Education Adult Literacy Rate Gross Primary, Secondary &amp; Tertiary Enrolment.</td>
<td>The GDI is calculated by taking the unweighted average of the three equally distributed indices.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) A Decent Standard of Living GDP Per Capita (PPP US$).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Human Development Reports

Let's now try to understand a few important terminologies used with respect to gender development in economic sense. They are:

A. Women in Development (WID)
B. Women and Development (WAD)
C. Gender and Development (GAD)
D. Women, Environment and Development (WED)

The terms Women in Development (WID), Women And Development (WAD), Gender and Development (GAD) and Women, Environment (Sustainable) Development (WED) represent differing views of the relationship between women, gender and development in research, policymaking and NGO practice since the mid-1960s. Each term is associated with a specific set of assumptions and values leading to the formulation of strategies for the participation of women in the development process. A. **Women in Development (WID)**:-

1. This concept came up around 1970 used by women committee of the Washington chapter of Society for International Development. This was according to a plan to achieve status of women.
2. A book written by Ester Boserup `Women’s role in economic development` in 1970 was the cause for the birth of this concept.

3. There are three additional factors that contributed to bring the Women in Development (WID) issue onto the international agenda.
   - First, it was believed that because of their central role in productive and reproductive tasks, women in the Third World could play a crucial role in the population control programme.
   - Second, women’s crucial role in subsistence farming and social reproductive tasks were thought to be an important channel for the provision of basic needs for the family.
   - Third, following Easter Boserup, concern about the Third World women grew and the need to study the lives of poor women as a way of getting to the bottom of poverty became clear. Moreover, the UN Decade for Women, UN Conferences, the proliferation of women in development agencies and bureaus within governments of developing countries also played a significant role in highlighting the issue of women in the development.

4. WID was linked with modernization which is a fall out of industrialization. It is assumed that development is a step by step process, which is slow, however, it is consistent.

5. The Women in Development (WID) approach, aiming mainly to address women’s issues, passed through five different development stages: welfare, equity, anti-poverty, efficiency, and empowerment.

6. Statistical data showed that development efforts are not benefitting women.

7. WID came out with a clear picture of women showing that women have ability to work independently in the process of development.

8. WID brought up welfare aspect of women and suggested training on hygiene, literacy and child care. WID also emphasized on increase in productivity and income of women.

9. However, WID did not acknowledge that rich women are treating poor women unfairly.

10. UNDP established a special division for women in development and planned the progress with define action to ensure women’s participation in UNDP projects. UN’s paper, “International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations; Development Decade”, issued in 1980, recognized number of
women in development issues. It called for women to play an active role in all sectors.

11. WID has been more concerned about providing women with opportunities to participate in male-defined and male-dominated social and economic structures (Rathgeber, 1995).

12. WID initiatives were deployed to put women back into a social science and development Practice that had excluded them. (Stromquist, 1998).

B. Women And Development (WAD):-

1. The demarcation of the WID and WAD approaches is not entirely clear.

2. As per the history, the WAD approach came up around in the second half of the 1970s.

3. The WAD approach begins from the positions of women. Women always have been the part of development processes.

4. The WAD perspective focuses on the relationship between women and development processes.

5. The WAD approach is not focusing on the design of planning for the integration of women into development.

6. WAD approach based on Marxist approach on economic development.

7. In this view, capitalism disturbs women’s development. Because capitalism always focuses on maximum profit. Capitalist gets best returns. Capitalism creates great disparity in the society. (between urban - rural areas and men – women)

C. Gender and Development (GAD):-

1. The GAD approach has emerged in the mid 1980s.

2. GAD approach is an alternative to the earlier WID approach.

3. The main objective of GAD approach is that, improving the situation of both men & women and achieving progress towards social and gender equality.

4. The focus is on social and gender equality as an objective, rather than women as a target group.

5. A GAD perspective leads to the design of improving women and positive action plans.
6. Kate Young (1987) has identified some of the key aspects of the GAD approach perhaps most significantly; the GAD approach starts from a holistic perspective.

7. GAD approach is not concerned with women in itself. But is concerned with the social construction of gender and the duties of specific role, responsibilities and expectations from women and men.

8. The GAD approach welcomes the potential contribution of men who shares a concern for issues of equity and social justice.

9. The GAD approach does not focus singularly on productive or reproductive aspects of women’s and men’s lives to the exclusion of the other.

10. GAD approach analyses the nature of women’s contribution both inside and outside of house including non agricultural production.

11. The GAD and the socialist /feminist approaches both are give special attention to the harsh treatment given to the women in the family.

12. The GAD approach aims for development that changes gender relations in order to enable women to participate and benefit on an equal basis with men.

13. The GAD approach challenges the institutional bases of gender inequality by emphasizing the unequal costs of economic reorganization for women and men. By so doing, the social costs of processes of privatization and global integration is re-examined (Feldman, 1998). The focus on gender looks at the roles and needs of both women and men, and at how these is interrelated, thus lessening the risk of marginalizing women. Ultimately, a GAD perspective leads to a fundamental re-examination of social structures and institutions, to a rethinking of hierarchical gender relations, and to the loss of power of entrenched elites, which will affect some women as well as men (Karl, 1995). GAD recognizes women as a diverse group, taking into consideration issues such as race, class and age. Within GAD, there have been efforts to inscribe a more woman-centered approach on development projects (Porter and Judd, 1999).
### Gender and Development

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Focus</th>
<th>Is on the relations between men and women</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Problem</td>
<td>Is the unequal relation of power between men and women on the same socio-economic level. This results in the unequal distribution of the benefits of development and hinders women’s full participation in the development process.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Solution</td>
<td>Is to empower the disadvantaged and women, and to transform unequal relations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Aim</td>
<td>Is to attain equitable and sustainable development with both men and women in decision-making and leadership positions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How?</td>
<td>- Enhance the democratization and de officialization process of cooperatives. &lt;br&gt; - Identify the (practical and strategic) needs and interests of men and women which can improve their condition. &lt;br&gt; - Enhance women’s access resources including credit and education and training facilities etc. &lt;br&gt; - Involve women in decision-making. &lt;br&gt; - Enhance women’s access to leadership positions, e.g. through quotas or “affirmative action”, which is action taken to correct the already existing imbalances.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


### D. Women, Environment and Development (WED):-

1. The WED approach grew out of the mid 1970s, “oil crisis” event and the literature about the earth’s limited natural resources.

2. WED became “Women, Environment and sustainable Development”

3. The WED approach focused on the imperative for women’s involvement in strategies and programs aimed at sustainable development.

4. During the late 1980s, national and international events organized around the WED theme gained increased momentum and in the wider debate on sustainable development, women were increasingly promoted as “privileged environmental managers” and depicted as possessing specific skills and knowledge in environmental care (Braidtotti et al., 1994).

5. After 1972, UN Conference on the Human Environment, held in Stockholm, the United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP) was established. It acted
as a catalyst and coordinator on environmental issues within the UN. In 1984, UNEP initiated a program to enhance women’s participation in environmental management and subsequently the topic of women and environment entered the UN’s agenda. At the same time, women’s actions and special role in environmental management were being presented at major international conferences and forums via case studies.

6. The increased environmental degradation of the late 1970s and the realization of the feminization of poverty in early 1980s led to deeper connections between the relationship of gender, development and the environment.

7. Women are important in environment conservation because they make a positives contribution towards the conservation of the environment.

(Source:-http://iefworld.org/dsala00c.htm)

• **Selected Readings :-**

4. “डो. शेल्टर डेक्कल्पर”2008 “संयुक्त राष्ट्र, आंतरराष्ट्रीय बनकसी समीकरण आ नि संयु कत राष्ट्रीय भुमिका” “प्रतिष्ठा प्रकाशन, पुणे”.
7. [www.unu.edu](http://www.unu.edu)
8. [www.unpeace.org](http://www.unpeace.org)
9. [En.wikipedia.org/wiki/united_nations](http://En.wikipedia.org/wiki/united_nations)
10. [http://iefworld.org/dsala00c.htm](http://iefworld.org/dsala00c.htm)