4.1. Introduction:

India, which attained independence on August 15, 1947, is a Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic, with a parliamentary form of government, based on universal adult franchise. The Republic is governed by a written constitution, which came into force on January 26, 1950. India is known as 'ethnological museum' with its multi-racial, multi-religious and multi-lingual facets. Unity in diversity is the striking feature of Indian culture. The country is rich in natural and human resources. However, the resources have not been fully utilized, and Indian economy is still predominantly agricultural by its nature.

The planning Commission of India, which was set up in 1950 completed so far ninth five year plans and the tenth plan, was started in 2002. The plans consecutively aimed at self-sufficiency in food grains; socialistic pattern of society; steady growth; self-sustained growth; poverty eradication; rural employment; economic reforms for liberalization, privatization and globalization and ultimately the eradication of absolute poverty. The popular programme taken up by the government to achieve the said aims are

1st plan - Community Development programmes and Land reforms; 2nd plan - Heavy industrialization and small-scale industries; 3rd plan - Green Revolution; 4th plan - Nationalization of fourteen commercial banks; Rural electrification; family planning campaign and National Adult Education Programme; 5th - plan Minimum Needs Programme command area Programme; Food for work Programme; Family welfare programme; Small
Farmers Development Agency (SFDA); Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Laborers (MFAL); and 20-point Economic Programme; 6th plan - Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP); National Rural Employment Programme (NREP); and Training Rural Youth for Self-employment (TRYSEM); 7th plan - Jawahar Rojgar Yojana (JRY); and Mahila Awas Yojana (MAY). 8th plan - Basic Needs Strategy (BNS); New Economic Policy (NEP); and 9th plan - Pattadar Pass Books; Credit expansion; 10th plan – Irradiation of poverty and the self employment.

The planned effort during 1951-95 through various programmes resulted in an increase in the standard of living of the majority of the people. There is a wide expansion of upper middle-income group; percentage of peoples below poverty line shows a declining tendency. The rural conditions are relatively better off and the subsidies are gradually reduced.

The world with its knowledge exposition attained quantitative as well as qualitative improvement in the various sectors of the economy. But, several socio-economic imbalances crept into the system calling for immediate attention of the policy makers. These imbalances were based on region, religion, caste, community and the gender. In many developing economies, such as India rapid population growth, poverty, malnutrition, ill-health, illiteracy, ignorance, unemployment, under-employment, deteriorated social values, the religious prejudices etc., became a major set back to the improvement in the ‘Quality of human life’. In these countries the material
resources are overvalued and the human resources are undervalued, calling for immediate attention and early action.

In this context, the world had its focus on human resource development namely human investment, human development and the development of human resources. A number of terms like Human Resource Planning (HRP), Human Resource Management (HRM) and Human Development came into existence during 1990s. Human resource development is the basic contemporary issue of both the developed as well as developing nations.\textsuperscript{155}

International convention on the prevention and punishment of the crime of genocide was adopted in 1948. International convention in the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination by adopted in the year 1965. The international covenant and civil and political rights was adopted in 1966. International convenant and economic, social and cultural rights was adopted in 1966. Convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women was adopted in 1979. Convention against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment of punishment was adopted in 1984. Convention in the rights of a child adopted in 1989. Elimination of forced and compulsory labour convention was also adopted.

The concept of development had changed over time. Initially an increasing per capita GNP is considered as indicator of development of the country. Latter the scholars have recognized per capita GNP is not able show the changes in the standard of living of the population. Hence a new measure of

development namely poverty ratio and distribution of income are considered to be better indicators of development. This concept has also undergone changes and at present, HDI is considered as a better development indicator, which takes into consideration the HPI along with health and education.

The World Bank in its Report 1980 considered HRD as a complementary approach to development strategies particularly of employment and reduction of inequalities. It also considers HRD as synonymous with human development, which includes education, training, better health, and nutrition and fertility reduction. The UNDP Report on Human Development (1990) has established that development is not merely the expansion of income and wealth, but a process of enlarging people's choices, for 'a long and healthy life', 'acquisition of knowledge', and 'access to resources'. Thus, development in its wider perspective covers all aspects of community life and should aim at maximum production, full employment and economic quality to men and women. The full benefit of development can only be realized with people's participation and the role of women cannot be isolated from the total framework of development, as they constitute half of the human resource.

Actually, the independence of a country, in its macro perspective must ensure its people the political stability, economic prosperity, technical and technological viability, environmental protection, internal peace and all the more, at its micro level, must ensure its people the 'human element' in building up the resource allocation, its development and management. Thus, the government's efforts must go deep for the qualitative human development

156 Jaya Gopal, R., op.cit., p.18
157 Mittal L.N., 1991 'College Students as Human Resource', University News, 8th July, pp.8-11
along with the quantitative increase in various amenities provided to its people. Actually, independence must aim at HRD with justice, equality of opportunity without any discrimination of caste, creed, class, community or gender.

4.2. HRD – A Retrospect:

Theodor Schultz, a Noble Prize winner in Economics (1979) is of the view that, the most important economic source in the world consists of the acquired abilities of its people, their experience, skill and health. This calls for development to transform the human resources into a valuable asset. Schultz, in his book ‘Investing in People’, argues that the quantum of population is not always necessarily a drag on any country, if adequate investment is made in improving the acquired abilities of people which will enhance the value of human capital and contribute to productivity159.

Frederick H. Harbison (1973) states that wealth of a country is based upon its power to develop and effectively utilize the capacity of its people. The economic development of nations, therefore, is ultimately the result of human effort. It takes skilled human agents to discover and exploit the natural resources to mobilize capital, to develop technology, to produce goods, to carry on trade; and to structure effective organizations for these purposes. Indeed, if a country is unable to develop its human resources, it cannot build anything else; whether it be a modern political system; sense of national unity or a prosperous economy. The secret of Japanese development is the assimilation and induction

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of modern technology which accounts for 60 per cent of the growth rate of Japan.\textsuperscript{160}

The World Bank in its Report 1980 considered HRD as a complementary approach to development strategies particularly of employment and reduction of inequalities. It also considers HRD as synonymous with human development, which includes education, training, better health, and nutrition and fertility reduction.\textsuperscript{161} The UNDP Report on Human Development (1990) has established that development is not merely the expansion of income and wealth, but a process of enlarging people's choices, for 'a long and healthy life', 'acquisition of knowledge', and 'access to resources'.\textsuperscript{162} Thus, development in its wider perspective covers all aspects of community life and should aim at maximum production, full employment and economic equality to men and women.\textsuperscript{163} The full benefit of development can only be realized with people's participation and the role of women cannot be isolated from the total framework of development, as they constitute half of the human resource.

4.2.1. Women's Participation in HRD – An Overview:

It is high time that developing nations could not utilize their women-force to the optimum level. Women are still considered as merely a passionate, charming and delicate feature, which can comfort and counsel. She should be


\textsuperscript{161} Jaya Gopal, R., op.cit., p.18

\textsuperscript{162} Mittal L.N., (1991) 'College Students as Human Resource', University News, 8th July, pp.8-11

looked after as one who can reason and reflect; sense and judge; create and educate; and one who can strengthen men folk in the act of development. She should perform the function of finance management through her domestic budget, marketing function by making purchase decisions; production function in providing food to the family members and personal function to maintain peace and harmony in the home. Even the rural women play an important role in economic development of rural areas where all economic activities involve women in some way or the other. Besides spending 10-12 hours daily in household activities they contribute in an important way to agricultural production, animal husbandry and other related activities like storage, marketing of produce, and food-processing etc. Women, thus, work harder and for longer hours than men and supplement the family income in a big way. No wonder how much progressive a man is; he cannot succeed completely in his enterprise unless he is aided and supplemented aptly by a woman.164

It has been estimated that the value of unpaid house works done by women constitutes 25-39 per cent of GNP in developing countries. They are responsible for 60-70 per cent of agricultural income. Majority of the rural women, nearly 54 per cent are engaged in marginal occupations. About half of the rural women are unpaid helpers in family farms and allied activities. As high as 86.43 per cent of rural female work force is engaged in agriculture and

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allied activities, which include sowing, transplanting, harvesting, winnowing, storing and processing the grain.\textsuperscript{165}

The common characteristics of women agricultural laborers include lack of ownership rights; insecurity in employment; unemployment and under-employment, low wages and over-extended work-hours. Her work mostly continues to be non-monetary activity. They work, on an average, double the number of hours compared to men and yet, in return, she is generally rewarded with low quality of food; meager access to health care; less scope for occupational mobility and diversity. If the quantitative contribution of poor women is highly significant, their qualitative contribution is highly striking. Their entire income is utilized for the members of the household, more particularly, for children\textsuperscript{166}.

For a long time, it was generally assumed that development automatically improved women's status. But the evidence shows that development can have a deleterious effect upon the status of women. Increasing inequality between the affluent and the poor (between and with in the countries); and between development in rural and urban areas has been causing concern for some time; comparatively, the realization of gender-based imbalance in the distribution of development is of more recent origin.

\textsuperscript{165} Jyothsna (1990) 'Female Rural Working Force needs a better deal', Yojana May 1-15, pp. 18-20.

However, the discrimination is there in many spheres, not merely gender-based, but also between the women of organized and unorganized sectors.

ILO (1980 at Copenhagen) observes that, 'women constitute 50 per cent of world’s adult population; comprise 33.3 per cent of official labor force; perform nearly 66.6 per cent of total work-hours; earn 10 per cent of total income and own less than 1 per cent of world’s property'. This discrimination is there in every continent of the world, both developed and developing nations as well.\(^\text{167}\)

In the industrialized countries, gender discrimination is shown by Human Development Index (hereafter referred as HDI) mainly in employment and wages. Women often get less than two thirds of the employment opportunities and about half of the earnings of men. In developing countries, the situation is still worse. It occurs not only in employment but also in education and health care. Women make up two thirds of the illiterate population. Neglect of women's health and nutrition is so serious in some countries, particularly in Asia, that it outweighs women's natural biological tendency to live longer than men. Considering these early deaths as well as those from the infanticide of girl babies, some studies estimate that up to 100 million women are 'missing' every year. Hence, a major effort is needed to analyze both policies and politics necessary for gender equality.\(^\text{168}\)


ILO defines HRD in terms of employment and employability of a country's manpower. The World Bank, in its report 1980, considered HRD as a complimentary approach to their development strategies, particularly employment and reduction of inequalities.

The Asian Regional Team for Employment (based in New Delhi, India) Promotion is responsible for implementing the ILO's World employment programme in the Asian region. Its main objectives are to identify measures, which can overcome these factors, and to assist governments in the implementation of such measures. The OECD (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development) in its current research recognizes the key role of education and training in the achievement of equal employment opportunities.

The women in rural areas throughout the Third world are typically farmers. In addition to agricultural work many women are engaged in home-based production, either full time or in slack seasons to increase their family income.

Land is obviously the principal asset in rural areas and access to credit, extension services, technologies and even cooperative organizations are generally linked to land titles. Though women perform the bulk of farm work they have less access to basic assets. The modernization of agriculture and the rising costs of production increase landlessness and the forced agricultural laborers. Migration by the male members to oil-producing countries resulted in female-headed families with women's participation as agricultural laborers.
Forests are another source that is very important to women in rural areas as a source of fuel, fodder and livelihood. Reduced access to forests, may be due to drought, deforestation or changes in land tenure or forest policy, which has a devastating effect on family welfare. But, it is, the women who are most dependent on this resource and whose work and income are at stake.

There is an increasing evidence that the income of household members is automatically pooled and that it does matter to family welfare, who earns and particularly, who controls household income. A case study in India found that increase in women’s wages has a visible effect on child nutrition.\textsuperscript{169}

Thus, HRD includes both qualitative and quantitative aspects. Characteristics like the size, composition and distribution of the population and labour force, the number of hours worked, the output and earnings per head are quantitatively measurable and the qualitative characteristics like knowledge, skills, aptitudes, values, and motivation etc. often lack conceptual and national clarity and precision and do not lend themselves as easily to statistical treatment.

A review on the status of women with reference to health, literacy and employment, which are the specific objectives of IWY, reflects the following characteristics. The demographic and health aspects, generally represent declining gender ratio, early motherhood, higher fertility, girl-baby infanticide; maternal deaths, lower span of life at birth; malnutrition, morbidity, ill-health

\textsuperscript{169} Mier Gerlad, M.op.cit., p.288
and disease. In case of every disease, whether nutritional, communicable, occupational or infectious in nature, woman is the ultimate victim since, the poor social conditions are such that she is ill fed, ill nourished, illiterate and kept ignorant.

The main obstacle to human development in many developing countries and in many parts of India is the gender disparity, the neglect of women who constitute nearly fifty per cent of the population. The gender disparity is seen through the demographic profile, health status, literacy level and employment opportunities provided to and utilized by women. The disparity is there not only of intergendral (between male and female) but of intra-gendral (between the female populations of rural and urban areas.)

An international development strategy (1971) aptly puts that qualitative and structural changes in the society must go hand with rapid economic growth, and the existing disparities, [regional, sectoral and social should be substantially reduced]. Therefore, they must be viewed as integrated parts of the same dynamic process. The main obstacle to many developing countries and in many parts of India is the gender disparity, the neglect of women and hence there is a need for integrating rural women into the mainstream of development.

Hunger is actually the worst all weapons of mass destruction claiming millions of victims every year. Fighting hunger and poverty and promoting development are the truly sustainable way to achieve world peace. They will
be no peace without development and there will be neither peace nor development without social justice as per the statement given by UNDP (2005)

Progressive growth can be thought of as a dynamic process in which poor people produce their way out of poverty which increases their contribution to national wealth. Even moderately progressive growth can have a powerful impact on poverty.

The benefits of pro-poor growth will access poverty reduction. The effects of growth and distribution depend on the definition of poverty used. Distribution effects are stronger for a relative definition of poverty. The HRD Report of UNDP (2005) states that through redistribution the number of people living in extreme poverty drops from 704 million to 446 million – a decline of 1/3rd at the global level. Worldwide the incidence of poverty falls from 10 per cent to 6 per cent. Physical transfer is one mechanism for rising the income of the poor. Control of assets is also critical. Distribution should be put at the center of strategies for human development. So policies should address structural inequalities linked to wealth, gender, location and asset that hamper development.

4.2.2. HRD and the Human Development Indices (HDIS) in India:

Although poverty has been dramatically reduced in many parts of the world, a quarter of world’s people still remain in severe poverty. For example, in the past 50 years, poverty has fallen down at a higher rate than in the
Despite five decades of effort since the close of the second world war (1945) enormous disparities remain in the quality of life of people around the world. Indeed, by some measures the gap between the rich and poor has widened.

Explanations for these huge international differences in living standards have changed over the years. For centuries, access to ‘natural resources’ (land and minerals) was considered as the prerequisite for development. Much of Africa, Asia and the America was colonized to acquire these resources and several wars were waged in this regard. Gradually, however, the thinking changed and ‘physical capital’ (machines and equipment) was held to be the key to development. “Industrialized” became synonymous with developed, but around the middle of this century economic theorists realized that this is backed by ‘technology’ (knowledge and ideas). The development of technology, in its turn, depends on ‘investment in human capital’, which leads to new knowledge and ideas, and increases the speed with which they are absorbed; disseminated and used. Since 1980s the focus was on the role of ‘sound policies’ to accumulate human and physical capital at different rates. This, in turn, has led to yet another shift of focus to the quality of a country’s ‘institutions’, that mediate human behavior; mould the human capabilities; and ultimately determine the nature and extent of human resource management.

The basic thesis of human development reports that UNDP has published every year since 1990 is that it is ‘people’ who matters and the

170 UNDP., HDR (1997), New York, p.2
nations must stand for the cause of people’s participation in development’ and for the ultimate goal of ‘development of the people, for the people and by the people’. It suggests different indices for measure the human development and the most popular among them is the Human Development Index (HDI) with its various manifestations.\textsuperscript{172}

There is now almost a general agreement among social scientists that HDI provides a far reaching, meaningful and sensible measure of human progress than the traditional GNP measure. It is a composite index of three basic components of human development: longevity, knowledge and standard of living. Longevity is measured by life expectancy; knowledge is measured by a combination of adult literacy (two-third weight); and standard of living is measured by purchasing power, based on real GDP per capita adjusted for the local cost of living (purchasing power parity of ppp.)\textsuperscript{173}

The HDI value of each country indicates how far the country has to go to attain certain defined goals; an average life span of 85 years; access to education for all; and a decent standard of living. The HDI sets minimum and maximum limits for each dimension and this shows where each country stands with in the HDI scale range of zero to one.\textsuperscript{174} Countries with HDI 0.800 and above are considered with high human development; 0.500 to 0.799 are of with

\textsuperscript{172} Mahbub-ul-Haq, 'Human Development and Human Security', Competitive Refresher, Jan 15, 1994, p.11
\textsuperscript{173} HDR 1994, op.cit., p.91
\textsuperscript{174} HDR (1997), op.cit., p.44
medium human development; and the low human development countries consist of HDI below 0.500.

In the year 1990, UNDP in its first Human Development Report published HDIs for each of 130 countries; the index combining life span; literacy and basic purchasing power with equal weightage.\textsuperscript{175} It concludes that it is not only the income level of a society that matters, but how well it is related to human lives.

In the year 1991, India occupied 123\textsuperscript{rd} rank out of 160 countries with its HDI value of 0.308.\textsuperscript{176} and is considered as under low human development economy. Among the low human development economies, the HDI is the maximum in Indonesia with its HDI value 0.499.\textsuperscript{177} The HDR 1991 suggests that most developing countries can finance their essential human goals if they have the political will to lower their current military expenditures; privatize their inefficient public enterprises; correct their distorted development priorities and improve their national governance.\textsuperscript{178}

Besides, the HDR of 1991 suggested Human Freedom Index (HFI) to show the relationship between freedom and development, which perceives that human development is incomplete without freedom. This index was based on 40 key indicators of freedom, all distilled from the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and various other international treaties and conventions. These

\textsuperscript{176} Ibid., p.1.
\textsuperscript{177} Ibid., p.32.
\textsuperscript{178} Mahbub-ul-Haq, op.cit., p.11.
indicators included multi-party elections, press freedom, rule of law, right to travel and assemble, opportunities for gender and ethnic equality and other democratic freedom in a civilized society. This HFI was constructed for 88 countries and the scale of index is from zero to one. India ranks 42nd among 88 countries and gets adequate data for 14 points out of 40 indicators to measure human freedom. Sweden tops the ranking in the HFI while Iraq at the bottom.179

The HDR 1992 concluded that income disparity between the richest one billion and the poorest one billion had doubled over the last three decades and reached now a dangerously high level of 150 times. What would be considered politically and socially unacceptable with in the nation is being quietly tolerated at the global level.180

Thus, every country developing and the developed needs policies and strategies substantially reducing overall poverty in the shortest time possible by a target to be specified by each country in its national context.181 The HDI values of India for the period over during 1960-92 are, 0.206 (1960); 0.254 (1970); 0.296 (1980) and 0.382 (1992).182

Later, since national averages can conceal much, it was realized to calculate separate HDIs for the most significant groups such as of gender;

income group; geographical region; race or ethnic group etc. They would reveal a more detailed profile of human deprivation in each country.\textsuperscript{183}

4.2.3. Income Poverty:

The monetary value of defined poverty line at national level in India reveals to be Rs 46.63 and Rs 56.76 at 1973-74 in rural and urban sectors. This has nearly increased to six and eight times in rural and urban sectors i.e., to Rs 327.56 and Rs. 454.11 by 1999-2000.

Time series analysis of NSSO Rounds from 13\textsuperscript{th} to 50\textsuperscript{th} rounds reveals that, head count ratio remained passive from 1951-55 to 1971-75. Between 1969-70 and 1993-94 the national head count index declined from 56 per cent to 35 per cent and 26 per cent by 1999-2000.

Head count ratios were showing a declining trend of poverty ratios by 8 points in the first phase i.e. before initiation of globalization and 10 points in the second phase i.e. after initiation of globalization. The annual per cent point reduction or trend rate of decline is 1.85 for all India urban and 1.87 per cent for all India rural during 1993 to 1999-2000. In the year 1983-84 in rural sector 251.96 million are poor but by 1999-2000 the number reduced to 193.24 at all India level.

The regional comparison of human development indices (HDIs) of India, the South Asian and the highest in South Asian group of economies is shown in the below table.

\textsuperscript{183} Mahbub-ul-Huq, op.cit., p.11.
Table – 4.1.
Comparison of HDI India and South Asia.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>India</th>
<th>South Asia</th>
<th>Highest in South Asia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>HDI rank</td>
<td>138/175</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>HDI value 1994</td>
<td>0.446</td>
<td>0.459</td>
<td>0.780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>GDI value 1994</td>
<td>0.419</td>
<td>0.412</td>
<td>0.694</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>GEM value 1994</td>
<td>0.228</td>
<td>0.231</td>
<td>0.330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>HDI value as % of the highest in the region 1994</td>
<td>57.0</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>GDI value as % of the highest in the region 1994</td>
<td>60.0</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>GEM value as % of the highest in the region 1994</td>
<td>69.0</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


The above table – 4.1 shows that the indices of India to the highest in South Asian region of 57, 60 and 69 respectively of HDI, GDI and GEM. The higher the percentage, relatively the lower is the difference between the indices of India and those of the highest in the region.

The HDR 1994 calls for holding a World Summit on Social Development in March 1995 at Copenhagen (Denmark). The summit ended with a commitment to the goal of eradicating poverty as an ethical, social, political and moral imperative of human kind. It was significant to the extent that it tried to place people and their social development (poverty – eradication, employment generation, social integration etc.) at the centre of development. The summit was attended by representatives of 185 governments and an unprecedented 117 heads of state and government sharpened this focus. Almost all countries committed themselves to this goal at the World Summit for Social Development.
Development in 1995 and many, including some of the largest, have embarked with all the seriousness necessary to achieve it.\textsuperscript{184}

The World Conference on Women in Beijing 1995 also proclaimed the goals of equity and development. Even the HDR 1995 envisages that the balance of gender equality out-rigorously titled towards men against women and in no society does women fare as well as men.

Parallel to the above UNDP has made the eradication of poverty its overriding priority since 1995. If human development is about enlarging choices-poverty means that opportunities and choices most basic to human development are denied to lead a long, healthy and creative life and enjoy a decent standard of living, freedom, dignity, self-respect and respect of others.\textsuperscript{185} Thus, the human development reflects 'conglomerate perspective' which focuses on the advances made by all groups in each community from rich to the poor. This contrasts with an alternative view point, 'the deprivational perspective', in which the development is judged by the way the poor and the deprived fare in each community. Poverty of lives and opportunities or human poverty is multi-dimensional in character and diverse rather than uniform in content.\textsuperscript{186}

The HDR 1996 suggests that the poor countries must accelerate their growth at least by 3 per cent per capita. This requires policies for labor

\textsuperscript{184} HDR 1997, op.cit., p.106.
\textsuperscript{185} HDR 1997, op.cit., p.15.
\textsuperscript{186} ibid., p.15.
intensive and employment generating programmes as well as the development of human skills and health. It shows how a virtuous cycle of economic growth and human development arises when growth is labour using and employment generating and when human skills and health improve rapidly\textsuperscript{187}. Thus, the HDR 1996 introduces a Human Poverty Index (HPI) in terms of capability perspective. It represents the basic capabilities physical ones as being well-nourished, being adequately clothed and sheltered, and avoiding preventable morbidity to more complex social achievement such as partaking in the life of the community. The approach affirms that the relative deprivation in incomes and commodities can lead to an absolute deprivation in minimum capabilities.

The HPI measures basic human development in the same dimensions as the HDI. The variables used are the percentage of people expected to die before age 40; the percentage of adults who are illiterate; and overall economic provisioning in terms of the percentage of people without access to health services and safe water and the percentage of under weight-children under five\textsuperscript{188}.

For policy makers poverty of choices and opportunities is often more relevant than the poverty of income, for it focuses on the causes of poverty and leads directly to strategies of empowerment and other actions to enhance opportunities to everyone\textsuperscript{189}.

\textsuperscript{187} ibid., p.7.
\textsuperscript{188} ibid., p.14.
\textsuperscript{189} ibid., p.5.
Poverty is not to be suffered in silence by the poor. Nor can those with the power to change it tolerate it. The challenge now is to mobilize action-state by state; organization-by-organization and individual-by-individual.

The latest data shows that HDI declines in 30 countries in the year 1996 more than in any year since the HDR’s introduction in 1990. Between 1987 and 1993 no. of people with income less than a dollar per day. (ppp $ 1987, the international poverty line) increased by almost 100 million to 1.3 billion and the number appears to be still growing in every region except South East Asia and Pacific\(^\text{190}\).

According to HDR 1997, the ranking of countries by their HDI values leads to the following observations: Of the 175 countries for which the HDI was calculated 64 are in high human development category; 66 in the medium category and 45 in the low category. Thus, of the world’s 5.6 billion people, 1.3 billion (23 per cent) are in high human development category; 2.6 billion (45 per cent) in the medium category and 1.8 billion (32 per cent) are in the low category\(^\text{191}\). The HDI rank of India is 138 out of 175 countries with its HDI value (1994) 0.445.

\(^{190}\)ibid., p.3.

\(^{191}\)ibid., pp.45-46.
South Asia\textsuperscript{192} has the most people affected by human poverty. It has the largest number of people in income poverty i.e., 515 million. Together, South East Asia and the Pacific have more than 950 million of 1.3 billion people, who are income-poor. The World Bank Report 1997 indicates that still 52.5 per cent of Indian people are below the international poverty line.

The HDR 1997 also observes that human poverty affects a quarter of the developing world's population, while income poverty affects a third. Moreover about three quarters of the world's poorest poor live in rural areas, dependent on agricultural activities for their livelihood. For these, pro-poor growth means raising agricultural productivity and incomes\textsuperscript{193}.

Among 78 developing countries ranked by the HPI, as according HDR 1997, Trinidad and Tobago comes out on top followed by Cuba, Chile, Singapore and Costa Rica. Human poverty has been reduced in these countries and now affects less than 10 per cent of their people.

The HPI exceeds 50 per cent in seven countries – Niger, Sierra, Seone, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Mali, Cambodia and Mozambique. Altogether 35 of the 78 developing countries for which the HPI was calculated possess HPIs exceeding 33 per cent\textsuperscript{194}.

\textsuperscript{192} ibid., p.46.
\textsuperscript{193} ibid., p.7.
\textsuperscript{194} ibid., pp.5-6.
The HPI rank of India is 47 out of 78 countries with its HPI value 36.7 per cent. The HPI rank minus HDI rank is (-) 2, the negative which indicates that the country performs better on HPI than the other measure. Within India Kerala reduced its human poverty to 15 per cent and in Rajasthan and Bihar, human poverty is pervasive at more than 50 per cent\textsuperscript{195}.

Among the poor, some people suffer more than others – particularly children, aged and the women. Some 160 million children are moderately or severely mal-nourished and some 110 million are out of school. The aged, a growing group in all regions, often live in their twilight years in poverty and neglect.

Women are disproportionately poor and so often disempowered and burdened by the strains of productive work, the birth and care of children, and other household and community responsibilities. The lack of access to land, credit and better employment opportunities handicaps their ability to free off poverty for themselves and their families or to rise out of it\textsuperscript{196}.

In developing countries\textsuperscript{197} there are still 60 per cent more women than men among illiterate adults, female enrolment at the primary at the primary level is 13 per cent lower than male enrolment and female wages are only three – fourth of male wages. Even in industrial countries unemployment is higher

\textsuperscript{195} ibid., p.21.  
\textsuperscript{196} ibid., p.3.  
\textsuperscript{197} ibid., p.39-42.
among women than men, and women constitute three-fourths of the unpaid family workers.

Table – 4.2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Trends</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>0.412</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>0.438</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>0.476</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>0.513</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>0.546</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>0.577</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>0.602</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4.2 reveals Human Development trends of India from 1975 to 2003, where HDI trends have shown an increasing level of human development from 1975 i.e. which is at 0.412 to 0.577 and 0.602 by 2003. Table also shows that during the period 1975-1990, i.e. before globalization, the increase was 0.1 where as during 1990-2003 i.e. after globalization the value is less than 0.1.

Table – 4.3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HDI 2003</th>
<th>HDI value</th>
<th>Life expectancy at birth</th>
<th>Adult literacy rate (% age 15 and above 2002)</th>
<th>Combined gross enrollment ratio for Primary, Secondary and Tertiary</th>
<th>GDP per Capita (PPP US$ 2003)</th>
<th>Life expectancy index</th>
<th>Education Index</th>
<th>GDP Index</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.99</td>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>0.963</td>
<td>79.4</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>37.670</td>
<td>0.91</td>
<td>0.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.602</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>0.694</td>
<td>63.3</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>2,892</td>
<td>0.64</td>
<td>0.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.694</td>
<td>Developing Countries</td>
<td>0.718</td>
<td>67.2</td>
<td>79.4</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>4,474</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.718</td>
<td>Medium Human Development</td>
<td>0.774</td>
<td>70.3</td>
<td>89.6</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>6,104</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>0.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.774</td>
<td>Middle Income</td>
<td>0.741</td>
<td>67.1</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>8,229</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.741</td>
<td>World</td>
<td>0.741</td>
<td>67.1</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>8,229</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.77</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: HDI - 2005
Table 4.3 reveals the Human Development Index. HDI value for development countries is 0.694. The medium Human development value has 0.718. While for Middle Income countries, the value has been at 0.774.

The HDI value for the world has been at 0.741. Norway ranking first has a value been pegged at 0.602. While for Niger, the value is at 0.281 which is ranked last out of 177 countries. It implies India's human development Index is much lower than compared to countries average and the average at countries belonging to its equal level of development.

Table – 4.4
Human And Income Poverty Of India

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Human Poverty Index</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>58</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Probability at birth of not surviving to age 40 (% of cohort 2000-2005)</td>
<td></td>
<td>16.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult illiteracy Rate ( % age 15 and Above 2003)</td>
<td></td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population without sustainable access to improved water source (%) 2002</td>
<td></td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDG Children Under Weight For Age (% under Age 5) 1995-2003</td>
<td></td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1 a day (1990-2003) MDG Population Below Income Poverty Line %</td>
<td>34.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HPI -1 rank minus income Poverty rank</td>
<td>-12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source : Human Development Report, 2005

Table 4.4 reveals the Human and Income Poverty of India, Where the Human poverty Index shows that 31.3 per cent are human poor. Basing on these values country is ranked at 58th of all 155 developing countries. Probability at birth of not surviving to age 40 (% Cohort 2000-2005) is at 16.6.
Per cent of illiterate population of age 15 and above for the year 2003 was 39.
The 14 per cent population is without sustainable access to improved water
source for the year 2002. Children under weight under age 5 which is taken as
millennium development goals for the years 1995 -2003 were 47 per cent. Per
cent population of Income Poor at $ 1 a day for the 1990 -2003 was 34.7 , for $2
day for the 1990-2003 was 79.9 per cent and at National Poverty line for the
year 1990-2002. The per cent income poor are 28.6 . GDP per capita is -9 HPI
-1 rank minus income poverty rank was (-)12. It indicates that value is positive
for countries having higher HDI value . A negative value indicates that HDI
value is lower than GDP value

4.2.4. Education :

The literacy rate was just 18.33 per cent in 1951 and has increased to
65.38 per cent by 2001. Gross enrolment ratio is indicative of general level of
school level participation capturing the extent, accessibility and capacity of the
education system as a whole. At primary stage, 60.8 per cent of boys have
enrolled in schools in decade 1950-51, corresponding ratios for girls was 24.9
and total ratio was 42.6 per cent in the same decade. Staggering ratio have
changed to 97.5 per cent among boys, 81.2 per cent among girls, 89.7 per cent
between both the sexes by 1997-98. This has shown a very positive trend of
increase right from 1950’s on wards and enrollment ratio at primary stage was
quite encouraging. At upper primary level, only 20.8 per cent among boys, very
meager 4.3 per cent among girls and 12.9 per cent between both the sexes were
enrolled in decade 1950-51. But this has increased to only 66.5 per cent among
boys, 49.5 per cent among girls and 58.5 per cent between both the sexes. Statistics has been very staggeringly low even after 50 years of independence, where ratios for girls are much low comparatively with boys.

Dropout rates at the primary school was 64.9 per cent in 1960-61 for both sexes and reduced to 39.6 per cent by 1997-98. Similarly, in the middle school drop out rate was 78.3 per cent in 1960-61 for both the sexes has fallen to 54.1 per cent by 1997-98. Drop out rate has declined by nearly 20 per cent points for both sexes and 20 and 30 per cent points for boys in the primary level of education. In upper primary i.e., middle school level, the dropout rate has reduced by 34 per cent points for both the sexes and 17 and 25 per cent age points for boys and girls for the same period. Thus in primary level, drop out rate did decline and especially for girls more and in upper primary i.e. middle school, the decline was marginal for girls at all India level.

Internationally UNESCO is determining what it can do more effectively to promote the advancement of women and their full participation in development. UNESCO experts suggest that education for women must provide them the mental, intellectual and practical tools relevant to improved employment projects, financial independence, and participation in government and in the economy as well as domestic life.

4.2.5. Health :

The HDI is a compose index that measures the average achievements in a country in three basic dimensions of human developments namely a long and
healthy life as measured by life expectancy at birth, knowledge as measured by adult literacy rate and combined gross enrollment ratio for primary, secondary and tertiary school and a decent standard of living as measured by GDP per capita in purchasing power parity (PPP) US dollars. It is a summary measure of human well being.

Generally speaking, health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well being of the individual in a society. The Longevity is measured through expectancy of life. Life expectancy of an individual (at any age) is the number of years a person is expected to live, given the prevailing age specific mortality rates of the population to which he/she belongs. Age Specific Mortality Rates, which are usually uncorrelated it nature and it, provides some indication on the longevity that a person is likely to enjoy in any society relating to health aspects of nutrition adequacy and to relative lack of morbidity.

At all India level, the proportion of persons who were not expected to survive beyond age 40 was 29.8 per cent for males and 32.3 per cent for females in the year 1990. This has changed to 30.9 per cent for males and 34 per cent for females by 1999. In both time periods more of females than males were expected to die before age 40.

Source of safe drinking water also plays a vital role in determining the health standards. Indian households get drinking water from taps, hand pumps, tube wells, wells, tanks, ponds, rivers, canals, lakes, spring, etc. but of all of
them only drinking water supplied from tap or a hand pump or tube well situated within or outside the premises of 1.6 km of a household is considered to be safe and accessible. Only 68.8 and 91.4 per cent of rural and urban population actually have access to safe drinking water respectively. Though the rest of the population has access to drinking water, it does not have access to safe drinking water or protected or potable water. The 18.7 per cent of rural households, which was able to access water from taps, was able to procure water from a short distance from dwelling or with their dwelling. However most of the rural people procuring water from tube wells (50 per cent) and wells (25.8 per cent) collect water mostly within 0.2 km. For the same the situation is better in urban sector.

Sanitation is a very basic human need of life. Human excreta are associated with more than 50 diseases like Cholera, dysentery, typhoid, Paratyphoid, infectious hepatitis, and causes nearly 80 per cent of all sickness. Access to proper sanitation denotes, access to proper toilet facilities. At all India level, 0.7 per cent in rural and 28.4 per cent in urban are accessing proper sanitation in 1985, this situation improved by 1999, marginally to 9 per cent in rural and doubled nearly to 49.3 per cent in urban sectors. This has gradually improved to 2.4 and 45.9 per cent by 1990, 3.6 and 49.9 by 1995 and 8.1 and 49.3 by 1998 in rural and urban sectors respectively.

Proportion of non-institutional deliveries is taken as the best measure to access the health provisioning and it is a universally recommended parameter.
to measure health. It reflects the adversities or non-availability or critical public health and life support services that lead to improper health. Proportions of population who are deprived of proper sanitation are those who are not accessing latrines of Indian septic type within their premises.

Thus inspite of many poverty alleviation programs poverty remained still a sad story that is retold again and again. This is because, redressal has been moderately done not it to its fullest potential. Through, India ranks among the ten fastest growing economies and next to the tiger economy China of the developing countries, yet remained handicapped economically and socially by its overwhelming illiteracy, under nourishment, ill health, improper sanitation, weak and corrupt housing schemes, social inequalities, government neglect and last but not the least in public inertia. This is solely due to lack of preparedness to demanding changes of economically and socially uplifting activities.

HRD implies not only the provision of opportunities for resource development through literacy and health, but also, the actual utilization and the creation of necessary facilities for such utilization of human potential. Thus, developing countries with abundant population are left with a crucial role in this regard. Employment certainly holds the key to improvement in the status of an individual. It determines the level of food availability; nutrition and the nature of other essential demands within the family and structure of the household. This ultimately determines the quality of life of the members in the concerned family.
4.2.6. The overall impact of globalization on poverty:

Recent econometric studies reveal that there has been systematic relationship between globalisation growth and poverty reduction. 'Open your economy, liberalize and you will grow and as you grow, poverty will be reduced' is the bottomline of these studies. Evidence has been far from clear and has indeed given room for much controversy. There has indeed evidence that the overall rate of growth of the gross domestic product of the country, speeded up in 1990's in comparison with the 1980's. This is certainly a positive development. Decade of the 1980's itself constituted a period of fairly rapid growth (looking the past decades). Looking at the growth performance of the Indian Economy in 1990's and the relation between 'Globalization, Growth and Poverty removal', Indian Economy is often described in many of international financial journals as going through some kind of unprecedented 'boom' unleashed by the reforms initiated in 1991. Some studies claim that 1990's have been a period of unprecedented poverty reduction.

Looking into the growth rate of real agriculture wages, it has been noticed that wages fell from 5 per cent per year in the 1980's, 2.5 per cent or so in the 1990's. Given growth rates of these wages to rural poverty an inverse relation, the rural poverty continued to decline in the nineties but at a slower pace, than in the eighties. It is true that removal of poverty and deprivation requires a great deal more than relying on one simple associative connections.
between economic growth and the incomes but also with basic social services like enabling roles of basic education, good health, micro credit facilities, land reforms, social security arrangements, environmental sustainability, legal provisions and related factors. A look into a sample of basic social conditions reveal that, there has been a decline of infant mortality by 30 per cent from 114 to 80 between 1980 and 1990. During the nineties, the infant mortality rate declined by only 12.5 per cent (i.e.,) from 80 to 70 (1997-71 per thousand per lives)?)

Globalization of Indian Economy brought about job opportunities for, through entry of multi national co operations, there by imbibing increased purchasing power, consumption of high quality and quantity of goods and increased living standards. On the other hand, globalization has been a slow poisoning process for Indian household industries and Indian culture where the rural industries have been the most hit. Small scale sector is virtually facing closure due to cheaper imports. There are more than 3 lakh sick small scale industry units by March 31st 1999 and the number has been increasing from then onwards. Globalization in rural areas increased unemployment and poverty, this is due to the reduction of Public investment and expenditure on anti poverty programmes as a stabilization measure. There has been a wide consensus, that globalization increases urban poverty. But surprisingly, urban poverty increased moderately till 1993 and declined significantly from then onwards. Stabilization measures led to contraction in economic activity and
low growth in the first two years of reform period. Removal of domestic and
trade controls might not have been responsible for increased poverty but by
poor agricultural performances and management of food economy (i.e.) food
prices. there has been wide consensus that the reform related measures causes
transitory problems to the poor like price hike, especially in food prices The
inequality in consumption expenditure as captured by the gini ratios, has
dropped in all India rural from 0.298 in 1983 to 0.258 in 1999-2000. With
Globalization, inequality has been declining at a faster rate as seen between
1993-94 and 1999-2000 in rural India. In case of urban India, the consumption
inequality has increased marginally from 0.330 in 1983 to 0.341 in 1999-2000.
Inequality adjusted monthly per capita consumption expenditure has increased
in real terms at national level, by 25 per cent in rural areas and by 29 per cent
in urban areas between 1983 to 1999-2000. In terms of real value, it was from
Rs. 78.90 to Rs. 98.49 in rural areas and from Rs. 111.01 to Rs. 143.49 for the
same specified period. There has been a widening gap with reforms between
rural and urban areas testifies clearly that market led growth benefits those who
are adequately qualified enough and socially well placed taking advantage of
the opportunities of capital intensive and labour displacing global technologies.

As an effect to this the HDR 1993 constructed separate HDIs for
different population groups – for example, men and women; different ethnic
groups; regions or social classes. It observes that as 90 per cent of the people in
this world have only marginal participation in the real decision – making in
their societies, particularly women, some ethnic groups and certainly the poor.
Our societies are still based on non-participation by the majority. Our world is still a world of difference\(^{198}\) and one of the most significant differences with in the overall HDI score for any country is between males and females.\(^{199}\) One way to illustrate this difference is to adjust the HDI ranking for gender disparities, expressing the female value of each component as a percentage of male value. These percentages can be calculated separately for income, educational attainment and life expectancy and then averaged to give gender disparity factor. A country’s overall HDI can then be multiplied by this factor to give a gender disparity adjusted figure.\(^{200}\)

4.3. Gender Related Development:

The Gender Related Development Index (GDI) was constructed in the HDR 1994 for a much wider area. The GDI measures achievements in the same dimensions and variables as the HDI does but takes account of inequity in achievement between women and men. The greater the gender disparity in basic human development, the lower a country’s GDI as compared with its HDI. The GDI is simply the HDI discounted or adjusted downwards for gender equality. The GDI rank of India is 118 out of 175 countries, with its GDI value of 0.419 for the year 1994 according to HDR 1997. The HDI rank minus GDI rank is zero, which indicates that GDI in India is not much significant. It occupies 8\(^{th}\) place among the 45 low human development economies, with its GDI ranking in its ascending order in the HDR 1995, India ranks 99/130 on its GDI. The GDIs of India and classified economies by human development.

\(^{198}\) Ibid., p.11.

\(^{199}\) HDR 1997, op.cit., PP.96-97.

It is observed that gender discrimination exists in India as well as the other regions of low human development economies, all developing economies and South Asia. The respective GDI values are 0.419, 0.391, 0.555 and 0.412. The gender related development is relatively the least in ‘low human development economies’ and the highest in ‘all developing economies’.

India exceeds the low human development economies and the South Asia in all the said indicators of life expectancy, adult literacy, combined gross enrolment and earned income share for women and lags behind that of all developing economies. The HDI rank minus GDI rank is zero, which indicates that GDI in India is not much significant.

The difference of GDI between India and low human development economies is 0.028 (0.419-0.391) and that of India and all developing economies is (-) 0.136 (0.419-0.555). This indicates that gender related development is more in ‘all developing economies’.

The gender equality needs to be part of each country’s strategy for eradicating poverty, both as an end and as a means to eradicate other forms of human poverty. A creative commitment to gender equality will strengthen every area of action to reduce poverty – because women can bring new energy, new insights and new basis for organization. And if poverty reduction strategies fail to empower women, they will fail to empower the society.²⁰¹

It is observed that gender empowerment measure (GEM) is more or less the same in India (0.228), low human development economies (0.233) and South Asia (0.231). The group of all developing economies consists of GEM of 0.367. The relative deprivation of women in earned income share (26%) is more in India than the other three groups of economies; and the number of seats held in Parliament is encouraging than the low human development economies (7.2) and South Asia (6.9).

In the HDR 1997, GDI was calculated for 146 countries. Ten countries have shifted in their rank by 10 or more places compared with last year's GDI. They are either in Eastern Europe; Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) or in Sub-Saharan Africa. Canada tops the GDI rankings. The second and third ranking countries are Norway and Sweden. Several conclusions can be drawn from the GDI rankings. They are:

- No society treats its women on par with men. This is evident from the fact that the GDI value for every country is lower than its HDI value. As many as 39 countries have a GDI value of less than 0.500. Showing that women in these countries suffer the double deprivation of low overall achievement in human development and lower achievement than men. Only 41 countries have a GDI value of more than 0.800 under-scoring the point that substantial progress in gender equality has been made in only a few societies.

- Gender-inequality is strongly associated with human poverty. Similarly out of the four developing countries ranking highest in HPI, three-Costa
Rica, Singapore and Trinidad and Tobago also rank the highest in the GDI.

- Gender-inequality is not always associated with income poverty. For example, Ecuador and Peru do relatively well in the GDI rankings, but their income poverty is quite high, with 49 per cent of people in Peru below the $1-a-day income poverty line, and 37 per cent in Ecuador.

- The countries showing a marked improvement in their GDI ranks relative to their HDI ranks are fairly diverse. This implies that gender equality can be achieved at different income levels and stages of development. It also shows that it can be achieved across a range of cultures and political ideologies.

The GEM was estimated for 94 countries. Four of the tops five in the GEM rankings are Nordic countries – Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Finland. These countries are not only good at strengthening the basic capabilities of women; they have also opened many opportunities for them to participate in economic and political fields. Some developing countries outperform much richer industrial countries in gender equality in political, economic and professional activities. It is evident that even in income-poor societies women enjoy opportunities to participate in economic and political activities.

The GEM results show that no country has a GEM equal to or exceeding 0.800. Only 14 countries have a GEM of more than 0.600. And 21 countries have a GEM of less than 0.300. The low values make it clear that many
countries have much farther to travel in extending broad economic and political opportunities to women.

Thus, India is still in its status of low human development with its HDI, HFI, GDI, GEM and HPI. The World Bank in its report (1997), states that still 52.5 per cent of Indian people are below the International Poverty line. As Singh elaborates some of the barriers and obstacles to HRD in India include poverty, social injustice, illiteracy, low quality of education, poor health status, high fertility, social and religious prejudices, inter-group intolerance and gender discrimination.

To sum up it is observed that India has to go a long way in order to meet the challenges of human development, reduction of human poverty; widening human freedom; and especially to raise the GDI and GEM to enable women to be the beneficiaries and agents of HRD.

Table - 4.5
Gender - related Development Index - 2003

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HDI Rank</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>GDI Rank</th>
<th>GDI Value</th>
<th>$E^o$</th>
<th>Adult literacy rate 15+</th>
<th>Gross enrollment primary, secondary &amp; tertiary</th>
<th>Estimated earned income (PPP US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.960</td>
<td>81.8</td>
<td>76.8</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>97.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>127</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>0.586</td>
<td>65.0</td>
<td>61.8</td>
<td>47.8</td>
<td>73.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>177</td>
<td>Niger</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>0.271</td>
<td>44.4</td>
<td>44.3</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>19.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


An analysis of table - 4.5 shows the gender related development index in Norway, the highest HDI country in the world and India, the moderately developed country and Niger the least developed country for the year 2003.
India got 98th rank out of 177 countries in the world with a GDI value of 0.586. The other GDI Indicators namely expectation of life at birth was 65 years for females and against 61.8 years for males. Similarly the adult literacy rate as a percentage of people above 15 was 47.8 for females as against 73.4 among males. The enrolment ratio which is a more sensitive indicator as compared to adult literacy was 56 for females as against 64 for males. The estimated earned income was U.S.$ 1569 for female as against U.S.$ 4,130 for males. Even though the expectation of life is about three years more for females as compared to males but income is concerned the female earned income is almost three times less than male earned income. The enrolment ratios are also much lower among females as compared to males. So there is every need to develop literacy level and improve income earning capacity of the female numbers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HDI Rank</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Gender Empowerment Measure - 2003</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rank</td>
<td>Value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>0.928</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>127</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>9.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>177</td>
<td>Niger</td>
<td>12.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


An analysis of table 4.6 shows the gender empowerment measure which is more sensitive indicator of development. The GEM value was highest for Norway i.e. 0.98. And for India the value is not available. The number of seats held in the parliament by women is indicator of the GEM. In Norway
38.2 per cent of the women were holding seats in the parliament where as in India, only 9.3 per cent of women were hold in the seats in the parliament. Similarly, the ratio of estimated female to male earned income was 0.75 in Norway and it is only 0.38 in India. i.e., half of the value of the Norway. The least developed country namely the Niger, 12.4 per cent of women holding seats in parliament and the ratio of estimated female to male earned income was 0.57. It seems that India is least developed as per as possession of seats by women in parliament.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Adult Literacy</th>
<th>Youth Literacy</th>
<th>Net primary enrolment</th>
<th>Net Secondary</th>
<th>Net Tertiary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Female rate 15+</td>
<td>Female rate as % of Male rate</td>
<td>Female rate 15+</td>
<td>Female ratio (%)</td>
<td>Ratio of female to male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>47.8</td>
<td>65.0</td>
<td>67.7</td>
<td>80.0</td>
<td>85.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niger</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>14.2</td>
<td>54.0</td>
<td>31.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


An analysis of table – 4.7 shows the gender inequality in education. This is measured through adult literacy, youth literacy and net enrolment in primary, secondary and tertiary level. In India, the adult literacy among females was 47.8 per cent is only 65 per cent of the male ratio. Similarly, the youth literacy rate among females in India was 67.7 per cent and this is 80 per cent of the male rate. The net primary enrolment ratio among females was 85 and the ratio of female to male was 0.94. Similarly gross, tertiary enrolment

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ratio among female was 10 and the ratio of female to male was 0.68. Thus, there exists big gender inequality in education in India.

Table – 4.8
Gender Inequality in Economic Activity - 2003

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Female Economic Activity 15+</th>
<th>Employment in agriculture</th>
<th>Employment by industry</th>
<th>Employment Services</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rate % Index 1990 = 100 As % of male rate</td>
<td>Women</td>
<td>Men</td>
<td>Men</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>60.3 111 86</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>42.5 105 50</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niger</td>
<td>69.3 99 75</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


An analysis of table 4.8 shows the gender inequality in economic activity measured in terms of female economic activity and employment of female in agriculture, industry and service sectors. In India, the female economic activity in the year 2003 was 42.5 per cent. The index has increased from 100 in 1992, 105 in 2003. The female economic activity as a percentage of male rate was only 50 per cent. This ratio was 86 in Norway and 75 in Niger. So in economic activities also India is logging behind.

Table – 4.9
Gender, work and time allocation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Total Work Time (minutes per day)</th>
<th>Female work time (% of male)</th>
<th>Total Work Time</th>
<th>Time spent by women</th>
<th>Time spent by men</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>Men</td>
<td>Market activities</td>
<td>Non Market activities</td>
<td>Market activities</td>
<td>Non Market activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>457 391 117</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An analysis of table 4.9 shows the gender, work and time allocation in India in the year 2000. The total work time allotted by women was 457 minutes as against 391 minutes by men. The female work time as a percentage of male work time was 117. The total work time allocated by women to market activities is 35 per cent as against 92 per cent by men. The time allocated for non market activities by women 65 per cent as against 8 per cent by men. It reveals that women work more time the men. But most of their time is allocated to non market activities.

Table – 4.10
Women in Political participation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Year women received right</th>
<th>Year 1st women elected</th>
<th>Women in govt. at ministerial level (% of total) - 2005</th>
<th>Seats in the parliament held by women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To vote</td>
<td>To stand for election</td>
<td>Lower House 1990</td>
<td>2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>1907</td>
<td>1907</td>
<td>1911</td>
<td>44.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>1950</td>
<td>1950</td>
<td>1952</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niger</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>23.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


An analysis table 4.10 show women’s political participation. In India, women got the right to vote in the year 1950 and the women stood for elections in the same year. The first women elected for the parliament was in the year 1952. The percentage of women working in government ministerial level to the total women in the country for only 3.4 as against 44.4 per cent in Norway and 23.1 per cent in Niger in the year 2005. The percentage of seats held by the women in parliament was 5 per cent in 1990 and 8.3 per cent in 2005. The
least developed country Niger also 12.4 per cent of women are holding positions in the lower house. So, politically Indian women are not that developed and gender discrimination exists in a large measure in India, especially in the political front.

Thus the present chapter shows the human development and gender development in India, during last decade.