

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND GENDER: A FEMINIST PERSPECTIVE OF HARYANA

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Gender equality refers to equal opportunities in terms of access to sources of live hood, health, education as well as to social, economic and political participation without any discrimination, especially on the basis of gender. Gender equality is the core principal of human development. Thus, it is a major cause of concern to analyse whether the benefits of development have translated into equal opportunities for all regardless of gender or not. To explore facts and figures related to human development in Haryana, inter-district Health Index, Literacy Index and Income Index have been constructed and used. To discuss gender development in this regard, these indices have been analysed for males and females separately. It helps not only to understand the relative position of various districts in terms of their HDI, but also to highlight gender variations in terms of achieving Gender Equality Index (GEI). This paper throws light on inter district variation in Haryana with respect to human development and gender equality, in all possible walks of life.

Keyword: Gender Equality, Human Development Index, Gender Equality Index.

INTRODUCTION

The real aim of development is to improve the over all quality of human life. In this line Human Development is a process that enables human beings to realize their potential and lead lives of self-respect and accomplishment. Though economic growth is an important component of development, but it cannot be a goal in itself. Real development inbuilt a long and healthy life, education, political freedom, guaranteed human rights, freedom from violence along with a decent standard of living. The most basic capabilities for human development are living a long and healthy life, being educated, having a decent standard of living and enjoying political and civil freedoms to participate in the life of one's community (UNDP, 2003). In 1990 the UNDP brought out its first global HDR. Ever since its publication under the guidance of Mahbul-ul-Haq, efforts have been made to devise and further refine measures of human development (Srinivasan, T.N. 1994, Streeten, P. 2000; Neumayer, E. 2001; Noorbakhsh, F. 2002, 1998a, 1998b; Malhotra, Rajeev 2006; McGillivray, M. 1991; McGillivray, M. and H. White 1994). Anand and Sen, 2000 have highlighted this "universalism" by arguing that for a worthwhile life, certain basic capabilities have to be satisfied for every individual. Yet, without challenging this notion of development universalism, three measures have been developed. They are Human Development Index (HDI), Gender Development Index (GDI) and Human Poverty Index (HPI). It is only to draw attention to gender issues; UNDP's Global Human Development Report (HDR) 1995 had introduced the concept of Gender Development Index (GDI) and Gender Equality Index (GEI).

Gender equity is an essential dimension of human development. If females don't enjoy freedom and opportunities that males have, this is not consistent with human development. Gender equality also has instrumental value for human development - there is much country level evidence showing how investments in women and girls can be a vehicle to promote long-term prospects for growth prospects and human development (Permanyer, I., 2009). According to the UN (2002), "gender equality is the cornerstone of every democratic society that aspires to social justice and human rights." It often means females have opportunities and access to resources in life as males.

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If gender development is to be considered, one of the revealing facts is that females face discrimination in all walks of life; may it be health, employment or education. She does not have much control over services and resources in the economy. Ours is a male dominated society and almost all cultures, practice discrimination against the girl child, not only from the earliest stage of life, throughout her childhood and into adulthood through the means of neglect of her health and nutrition, not providing her equal opportunities in education and social interaction etc; but even before her birth in the form of pre-birth sex selection and elimination of her foetus i.e. female foeticide. It underlines the fact that, the patriarchal society of this country is not ready to put females on the same platform, where the males are. Thus, it is a matter of concern to explore the state of human development in states like Haryana where the sex ratio, which may be considered a reflection of gender inequality, is least and to develop a relationship between human development and gender equality.

Objectives of the Study Present Study Aims

To highlight relative position of various districts of Haryana with respect to their HDI, to analyse gender dimension of development in Haryana and to explore the complementary between human development and gender development.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK OF THE STUDY

Most empirical studies of gender inequality and growth (and GDP per capita) have been conducted at global level, which means the knowledge they have generated is based on the experiences of both developed and developing countries. On the whole, it could be said that the studies essentially concluded that the role of women is crucial to economic development and that resources should therefore be used in such a way as to eliminate existing inequalities. It has also been argued that increased gender equality leads to economic growth as a result of the differing savings and consumption patterns of women and men (Seguino & Floro, 2003). Furthermore it is a well established fact that working mothers earning their own income also help reduce poverty, particularly among children (Cantillon, B.; Ghysels, J.; Mussche, N. and Van Dam, R., 2001).

Studies have confirmed that the socio-economic status of women varies with economic development and with the extension of markets. In this line Tisdell, C.A, (1996) found that in developing countries processes of economic globalisation (such as territorial colonialism originally) and the extension of market systems have resulted in a deteriorating socio-economic situation for females, particularly in rural areas.

Studies to find interdependence between gender bias and development of society have explored the fact that gender bias persists even in advanced societies. Acker, Joan (1973) pointed out that even in so called advanced societies of the economically developed nations; the social position of the family is determined by the status of the male head of the household. Females live in families; therefore, their status is determined by that of the males to whom they are attached. Women determine their own social status only when they are not attached to a male. Tisdell and Roy (2000) also have observed that the freedom of movement and action of females is most restricted for those belonging to high income group. It had also been discovered in the studies that wife has control over the food which she grows for the family, she has little or no control over cash (Kennedy and Oniang'o, 1990; Gross and Underwood, 1971).

There are considerable studies (Anne, M. 2005; Lagerlof, 2003) on the effect of economic development on gender equality. These studies have explored the positive effect of economic development on gender equality. In this line Lagerlof (2003) found a strong positive correlation between countries' growth rates or GDP levels and gender equality measured e.g. by the ratio of female to male education. The studies also have revealed the fact that along with economic development it is vital to make change in the social,

political, and economic structures and the technological level of the society in such a way to make educated persons to use their accumulated knowledge. It is also necessary to make change in the roles and family responsibilities of males to raise the status of females and also for there to be genuine development (Anne, M. 2005).

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX

The Human Development Index represent a suitable synthesis between economic valuation of a people seen in terms of per capita income or consumption expenditure on one hand and social valuation as seen in terms of health status measured through life expectancy at age one along with Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and educational status assessed through literacy combined with intensity of formal education on the other hand (Human Development Report, Haryana, 2005).

Human Development Index: Dimensions and Indicators		
Dimensions	Indicators	Practice Adopted
A Long and Healthy Life	Composite Index on Health	Planning Commission, Govt. of India, NHDR, 2002
	Life Expectancy at age 1 and	
	Infant Mortality Rate	
Ability to read, write and acquire knowledge	Composite Index on Education	Planning Commission, Govt. of India, NHDR, 2002
	Literacy Rate for the age group 7+ and	
	Percentage of Children Attending Educational Institutions in 6-18 years age Group	UNDP, Human Development Report
A Decent Standards of Living	Per Capita Gross State Domestic Product (At constant prices)	UNDP, Human Development Report

Source: Planning Commission, Govt of India NHDR, 2001

UNDP, Human Development Report

Continuing education combined with progressive acquisition of technical skills is a potent instrument for enhancing the capabilities of the people. Capabilities emerging from high level of education and skills help to open-up new vistas and opportunities for the persons who acquire them. Further enhanced educational attainments improve one's capacity to weigh pros and cons before making critical decisions (Human Development Report, Haryana, 2005).

An examination of the inter-district Health Index, which combines life expectancy at age 1 with IMR shows that Ambala ranks first on health index with a value 0.5826 On the other hand, Kaithal is the least developed district and ranks 19th in this concern with a value of 0.4692. It is clear from the table that Ambala followed by Rewari occupies highest rank in terms of Educational Index, which shows that educational attainments and health attainments tend to mutually complement each other. The complementarity between health and educational attainments comes out boldly from the sterling case of Ambala.

The economic dimension represents an integrated framework of multiple parameters touching on various aspects of production and consumption. It encompasses all the three sectors of the economy, primary, secondary and tertiary, as well as their composite status in terms of the Gross Domestic Product (Human Development Report, Haryana, 2005). In the context of this benchmark, the districts of Gurgaon, Panipat, Ambala and Faridabad fall towards the top-end of per capita spectrum whereas the districts of Mahendragarh, Bhiwani, Kurukshetra and Jhajjar fall towards lower end of the spectrum.

Table-1: Inter-District Human Development Index; Haryana; 2001

Sr. No.	Districts	Educational Index	Health Index	Income Index	HDI	HDI Rank
	Haryana	0.7104	0.5172	0.5247	0.5841	
1	Ambala	0.7703	0.5826	0.6677	0.6735	1
2	Bhiwani	0.7310	0.5286	0.3146	0.5247	17
3	Faridabad	0.7056	0.5345	0.6232	0.6211	5
4	Fatehabad	0.6190	0.4734	0.5365	0.5430	14
5	Gurgaon	0.6225	0.4778	0.8901	0.6635	2
6	Hisar	0.6956	0.5345	0.5341	0.5881	7
7	Jhajjar	0.7544	0.5407	0.3531	0.5494	13
8	Jind	0.6869	0.4822	0.4051	0.5247	16
9	Kaithal	0.6731	0.4692	0.3559	0.4994	18
10	Karnal	0.7094	0.5118	0.4697	0.5636	9
11	Kurukshetra	0.7389	0.5286	0.3147	0.5274	15
12	Mahendragarh	0.7623	0.5172	0.1021	0.4605	19
13	Panchkula	0.7500	0.5749	0.5173	0.6141	6
14	Panipat	0.7022	0.5228	0.7547	0.6599	3
15	Rewari	0.7972	0.5345	0.6064	0.6461	4
16	Rohtak	0.7636	0.5470	0.3713	0.5606	10
17	Sirsa	0.6390	0.5345	0.5035	0.5590	11
18	Sonepat	0.7555	0.5286	0.3885	0.5575	12
19	Yamuna Nagar	0.7366	0.5286	0.4846	0.5833	8

Source: Human Development Report, Haryana (2005); Pp.40-44

The various diverse indicators merge into the rivers of composite indices and three major rivers emerge represented by the Educational Index, Health Index and the Income Index merge into a holistic sea called the Human Development Index. The cumulative representation of the three individual indices can be seen in the table-1, which reveals that the districts of Ambala, Gurgaon, Panipat and Rewari occupy the first four positions whereas the districts of Mahendragarh, Kaithal, Bhiwani and Jind occupy the last four positions. The reason for Ambala occupying the first position on the Human Development Index is quite clear: it occupies the 1st position on the Health Index, the 2nd on the Education Index and 3rd position on the Income Index. An examination of Gurgaon at 2nd position on the HDI shows that it makes good the loss on account of very low position on the Health Index (17th position) and the Educational Index (18th position) by a very high value on the Income Index i.e. .8901, which is more than Rewari and Ambala by .2837 and .2224 points respectively. This phenomenon is due to equal weights being allocated to in the calculation of

the Human Development Index to Health, Education and Income Indices and the large variation between the first (.8901) and second ranking districts (.7547) on the Income Index of HDI. In other words Gurgaon educational index and health index in comparison to Ambala, which ranks 1st in terms of HDI, is less by .1478 and .1048 points respectively. This gap or variation has been covered by income index, which exceed by .2224 points. Therefore, Gurgaon stands first at 2nd position after Ambala. Ambala represents a district which is consistently high on all indices, that is 1st on Health Index, 2nd on the Education Index and 3rd on the Income Index. In contrast, Kaithal occupies the 18th position on HDI since it occupies low position on the Income Index (15th rank) and Health Index (19th rank) and also on the Education Index (16th rank).

Gender Equality Index (GEI)

A holistic assessment of human development will lose its intrinsic value if it does not highlight the status of females. GEI becomes of crucial importance in their comparative potential for human development. Gender Equality Index (GEI) is an analytical tool which measures the inequality in attainments on selected human development indicators between males and females. The index seeks to present the status of females “as a ratio of attainments for females to that of males.” (Human Development Report, Haryana, 2005). The closer the value of this index to zero, lesser inequalities between males and females are supposed to be in the concerned dimension.

Gender Equality Index: Dimensions and Indicators		
Dimensions	Indicators	Practice Adopted
A Long and Healthy Life	Composite Index on Health	Planning Commission, Govt. of India, NHDR, 2002.
	Female and Male Infant Mortality Rate and	
	Female and Male Life Expectancy at age 1	
Ability to read, write and acquire knowledge	Composite Index on Education	Planning Commission, Govt. of India, NHDR, 2002.
	Female and Male Literacy Rate for the Group 7+ and	
	Female and Male Percentage of Children Attending Educational Institutions in 6-18 years age Group	UNDP, Human Development Report
A Decent Standards of Living	Female and Male Worker Population ratio	UNDP, Human Development Report

Source: Planning Commission, Govt of India NHDR, 2002

UNDP, Human Development Report

Health Dimension of GEI

The table-2 shows district-wise variation in Life Expectancy Index in 2001. The Health Index emerged by combining the IMR Index separately for males and females with the corresponding Life Expectancy Index separately for males and females on the basis of given weights for the two indices. In relation to Health Index for females, the district of Panchkula stands at first position followed by Ambala, Rewari and Kurukshetra whereas the district of Kaithal falls at the last position (19th rank). The 1st and 2nd position of Panchkula and Ambala respectively on the female Health Index is understandable since these districts have a tradition of well established medical institutions (Human Development Report, Haryana, 2005).

Table-2: GEI: Inter-District Health Index by Sex; Haryana; 2001

Sr. No.	Haryana/ Districts	Infant Mortality Index		Life Expectancy Index		Health Index			
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Rank	Female	Rank
	Haryana	0.5000	0.3571	0.5649	0.5589	0.5422		0.4883	
1	Ambala	0.6897	0.4167	0.6065	0.5921	0.6356	1	0.5307	2
2	Bhiwani	0.5128	0.3774	0.5683	0.5708	0.5489	10	0.5031	7
3	Faridabad	0.5714	0.3636	0.5827	0.5628	0.5787	3	0.4931	10
4	Fatehabad	0.3922	0.3175	0.5308	0.5328	0.4823	19	0.4575	16
5	Gurgaon	0.4255	0.3077	0.5425	0.5259	0.5015	16	0.4495	18
6	Hisar	0.5556	0.3079	0.5790	0.5400	0.5708	5	0.4658	15
7	Jhajjar	0.5556	0.3846	0.5790	0.5750	0.5708	5	0.5083	5
8	Jind	0.4255	0.3125	0.5425	0.5293	0.5015	16	0.4534	17
9	Kaithal	0.4082	0.2985	0.5365	0.5191	0.5422	12	0.4789	14
10	Karnal	0.5000	0.3448	0.5649	0.5512	0.5422	12	0.4789	14
11	Kurukshetra	0.4762	0.4000	0.5582	0.5834	0.5295	15	0.5192	3
12	Mahendragarh	0.5000	0.3571	0.5649	0.5589	0.5422	12	0.4883	13
13	Panchkula	0.6667	0.4255	0.6023	0.5966	0.6249	2	0.5367	1
14	Panipat	0.5128	0.3636	0.5683	0.5628	0.5489	10	0.4931	10
15	Rewari	0.5000	0.4000	0.5649	0.5834	0.5422	12	0.5192	3
16	Rohtak	0.5714	0.3846	0.5827	0.5750	0.5787	3	0.5083	5
17	Sirsa	0.5263	0.3774	0.5718	0.5708	0.5559	7	0.5031	7
18	Sonipat	0.5263	0.3774	0.5718	0.5708	0.5559	7	0.5031	7
19	Yamuna Nagar	0.5263	0.3636	0.5718	0.5628	0.5559	7	0.4931	10

Source: Human Development Report, Haryana (2005); P.52

In relation to male Health Index, Ambala stands at first position and is consistent with a second rank on the female Health Index. The fact that the last four ranks on the male Health Index are taken up by Fatehabad, Kaithal, Gurgaon and Jind districts is in consonance with low position on the female Health Index.

Educational Dimension of GEI

The educational index emerge by combining the literacy Index separately for males and females with corresponding percentage of children attending educational institution (Enrollment index) separately for males and females. In case of the educational attainments, the same set of indicators, as for the HDI, has been used. A value of unity would reflect an absolute equality in the respective attainments of males and females. As per the current reality, the educational index is likely to take a value between zero and unity (table-3). In relation to the educational index to females, the district Ambala stands at the first position followed by Rewari, Rohtak and Panchkula whereas the district of Gurgaon falls at the 19th position and immediately precede by Fatehabad.

Table-3: GEI: Inter-District Education Index by Sex, 2001; Haryana, 2001

Sr. No.	Haryana/ Districts	Literacy Index		Enrollment Index		Education Index			
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Rank	Female	Rank
	Haryana	0.7849	0.5573	0.7600	0.6880	0.7687		0.6423	
1	Ambala	0.8231	0.6739	0.7940	0.7628	0.8042	3	0.7317	1
2	Bhiwani	0.8026	0.5300	0.7971	0.7190	0.7990	6	0.6529	11
3	Faridabad	0.8152	0.5631	0.7479	0.6602	0.7715	11	0.6262	13
4	Fatehabad	0.6822	0.4653	0.6862	0.5858	0.6848	19	0.5436	18
5	Gurgaon	0.7617	0.4778	0.6909	0.5333	0.7157	17	0.5139	19
6	Hisar	0.7657	0.5108	0.7579	0.6760	0.7606	12	0.6182	14
7	Jhajjar	0.8327	0.5965	0.7802	0.7597	0.7986	7	0.7026	5
8	Jind	0.7382	0.4841	0.7572	0.6795	0.7506	14	0.6114	15
9	Kaithal	0.6915	0.4731	0.7569	0.6694	0.7340	16	0.6007	16
10	Karnal	0.7629	0.5797	0.7546	0.6932	0.7575	13	0.6535	10
11	Kurukshetra	0.7806	0.6061	0.7880	0.7275	0.7854	8	0.6850	8
12	Mahendragarh	0.8472	0.5408	0.8401	0.7462	0.8426	2	0.6743	9
13	Panchkula	0.8087	0.6565	0.7681	0.7402	0.7823	9	0.7109	4
14	Panipat	0.7850	0.5797	0.7290	0.6820	0.7486	15	0.6462	12
15	Rewari	0.8845	0.6083	0.8483	0.7902	0.8610	1	0.7265	2
16	Rohtak	0.8323	0.6259	0.7884	0.7648	0.8038	4	0.7162	3
17	Sirsa	0.7005	0.4993	0.6922	0.6158	0.6951	18	0.5750	7
18	Sonipat	0.8306	0.6068	0.7886	0.7480	0.8033	5	0.6986	6
19	Yamuna Nagar	0.7882	0.6339	0.7676	0.7241	0.7748	10	0.6925	7

Source: Human Development Report, Haryana, p.49.

Economic Dimension of GEI

If we focus our attention on the gender wise work participation rate, it is clear from the table-4 that the district of Mahendragarh falls at the first position and is immediately followed by Rewari, Jhajjar and Bhiwani whereas the district of Ambala falls at the last position and is immediately preceded by Yamuna Nagar, Panchkula and Karnal. An important point here to be noted is that the districts which occupies top ranks in terms of HDI i.e. Ambala, Gurgaon, Panipat, Faridabad have low work participation rates for males and females as shown by high ranks. This may be on account of poor economic conditions and a largely agrarian economy. In contrast, in the comparatively more developed districts i.e. Ambala, Yamuna Nagar, Panchkula and Karnal, females tend to participate to a lesser extent in the work force. This may be on account of higher urbanization of these districts and preference of educated females for their white collar jobs which are not easily available.

Table-4: GEI: Inter-District Work Participation Index by Sex; Haryana; 2001

Sr.No.	Haryana/ Districts	Work Participation Index	
		Male	Female
	Haryana	0.3533	0.6006
1	Ambala	0.3967	0.0675
2	Bhiwani	0.2827	0.8556
3	Faridabad	0.2213	0.4031
4	Fatehabad	0.6280	0.8250
5	Gurgaon	0.1227	0.6163
6	Hisar	0.4580	0.7881
7	Jhajjar	0.4253	0.8644
8	Jind	0.4373	0.8391
9	Kaithal	0.3913	0.5559
10	Karnal	0.3453	0.3453
11	Kurukshetra	0.4127	0.4188
12	Mahendragarh	0.2000	0.9438
13	Panchkula	0.6360	0.3194
14	Panipat	0.4020	0.5547
15	Rewari	0.3147	0.8991
16	Rohtak	0.2887	0.6197
17	Sirsa	0.5367	0.7103
18	Sonipat	0.3100	0.7013
19	Yamuna Nagar	0.3400	0.1144

Source: Human Development Report, Haryana, p.53

The work participation gap is an interesting way of looking at the male and female work participation rates. The work participation gap is highest in case of Ambala district (40.79 percent) followed by Yamuna Nagar (38.44 percent), Panchkula (36.32 percent) and Karnal (31.13 percent) districts whereas it is lowest in case of Mahendragarh district (9.8 percent) which is immediately preceded by Rewari, Bhiwani and Jhajjar districts. The Work Participation Index emerges separately for males and females from the gender wise work participation rates on the basis of given weights for the males and females rates. The first four positions, however, remains unchanged on both the females and male work participation indices in comparison to the inter-district positions for the female and males work participation rates.

The GEI is a composite measure consisting of three indices: the educational index, the health index and the work participation index reflecting the attainment level of females on various composite indicators as a proportion to that of males. This gender wise separate Education Index, Health Index and Work Participation Index are co-related with the population share of males and females at the district level to generate the

equally distributed or composite Education, Health and Work Participation indices (table-5). The Rewari district tops the list on the composite Education Index followed by Panchkula, Rohtak and Mahendragarh. The Ambala district tops the list on the equally distributed Work Participation Index followed by Sirsa, Hisar and Jind. The composite Health Index shows that districts with an on going record of well established (Educational and Health Institution) like Ambala and Panchkula to be maintaining their lead. In contrast, the districts of Kaithal, Fatehabad, Gurgaon and Jind fall at the rear end of the equally distributed Health Index.

Table-5: Gender Equality Index (GEI); Haryana; 2001.

Inter-district Equally Distributed Health, Work Participation, Education indices and Gender Equality Index (GEI)					
Sr. No	Haryana/ Districts	Equally Dis- tributed Health Index	Equally Distribut- ed Work Partici- pation	Equally Dis- tributed Educa- tion Index	Gender Equality Index
	Haryana	0.5158	0.4365	0.7046	0.5523
1	Ambala	0.5821	0.1214	0.7688	0.4908
2	Bhiwani	0.5265	0.4116	0.7233	0.5538
3	Faridabad	0.5362	0.2787	0.6970	0.5042
4	Fatehabad	0.4703	0.7072	0.6104	0.5960
5	Gurgaon	0.4759	0.1957	0.6049	0.4255
6	Hisar	0.5172	0.5672	0.6878	0.5907
7	Jhajjar	0.5403	0.5545	0.7515	0.6154
8	Jind	0.4782	0.5609	0.6794	0.5728
9	Kaithal	0.5109	0.4531	0.6660	0.5288
10	Karnal	0.5109	0.3453	0.7054	0.5205
11	Kurukshetra	0.5247	0.4155	0.7354	0.5585
12	Mahendragarh	0.5149	0.3212	0.7527	0.5296
13	Panchkula	0.5817	0.4394	0.7484	0.5898
14	Panipat	0.5221	0.4593	0.6984	0.5599
15	Rewari	0.5310	0.4545	0.7916	0.5924
16	Rohtak	0.5442	0.3823	0.7611	0.5625
17	Sirsa	0.5298	0.6061	0.6631	0.5897
18	Sonipat	0.5305	0.4158	0.7519	0.5661
19	Yamuna Nagar	0.5249	0.1777	0.7344	0.4790

Source: Human Development Report, Haryana, p.54, p.57.

The Gender Equality Index (GEI) for Haryana state is also showing comparative performance of the districts. The Jhajjar district emerges at the first position followed by Fatehabad where the district of Gurgaon falls at the last position. The low ranking of Gurgaon on various composite indices of the GEI i.e 17th position on both the Health and Work Participation indices and 19th position on the Education index explain its last position on the composite GEI. This clearly brings out the complementarities on both the positive and negative sides of the various indicators that together go to make up the GEI spectrum.

INTER DISTRICT HDI V/S GEI

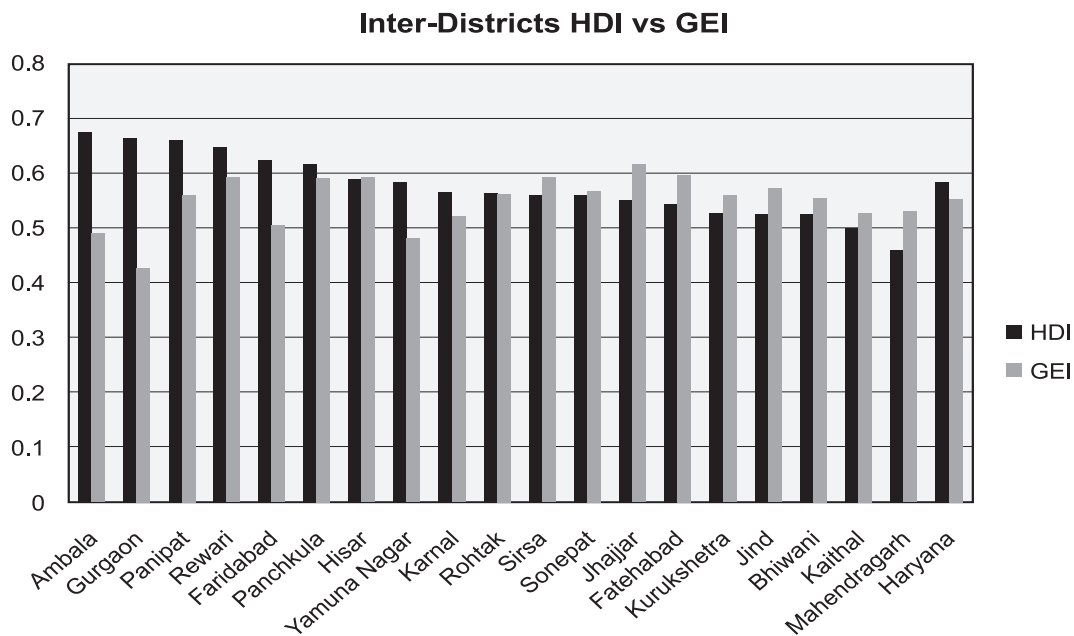
If the GEI rank is less than the HDI value in a district, the position of women in that district is very poor compared to men. If the GEI is greater than HDI, there will be greater gender equality in human development (<http://www.tn.gov.in/dear/Women percent20empower.pdf>). The table-6 (figure.-1) presents district-wise HDI and GEI in Haryana. The comparison between ranks of GDI and GEI shows that human development does not necessarily accompanied with gender development. For instant, Ambala, Gurgaon, Panipat, and Faridabad have performed very well in terms of human development and have been able to occupy higher ranks, but not have grown well in terms of providing fruits of development equally to males and females. On the other hand, Jhajjar, Fatehabad are at 13th and 14th position with respect to Human Development Index, but occupies first two positions in achieving Gender Equality Index.

Table-6: HDI v/s GEI; Haryana and Districts; 2001

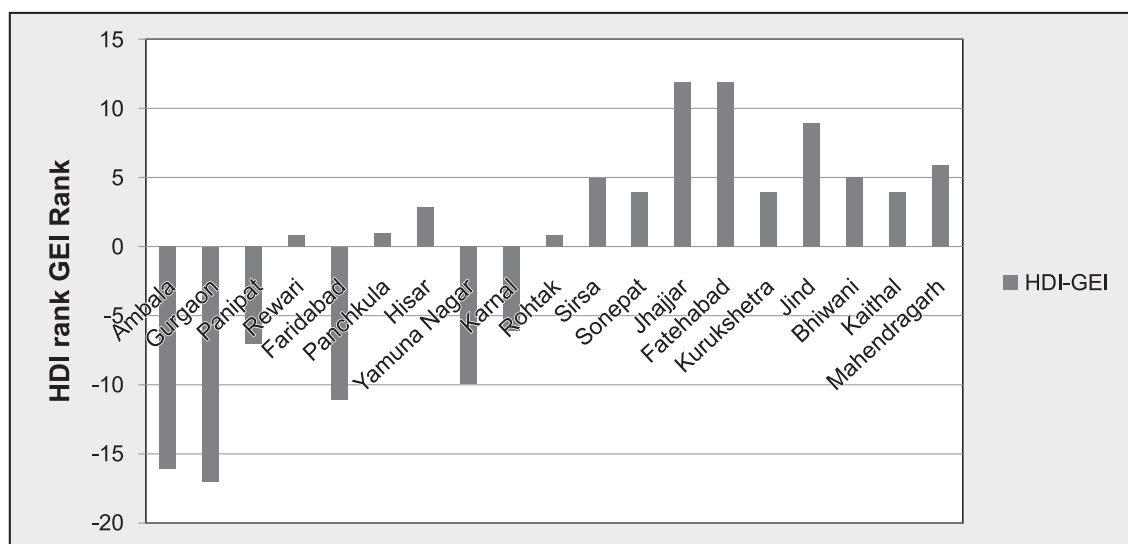
Districts	HDI	Rank	GEI	Rank	HDI Rank- GEI Rank
Haryana	0.5841		0.5523		
Ambala	0.6735	1	0.4908	17	-16
Gurgaon	0.6635	2	0.4255	19	-17
Panipat	0.6599	3	0.5599	10	-7
Rewari	0.6461	4	0.5924	3	1
Faridabad	0.6211	5	0.5042	16	-11
Panchkula	0.6141	6	0.5898	5	1
Hisar	0.5881	7	0.5907	4	3
Yamuna Nagar	0.5833	8	0.4790	18	-10
Karnal	0.5636	9	0.5205	15	-6
Rohtak	0.5606	10	0.5625	9	1
Sirsa	0.5590	11	0.5897	6	5
Sonepat	0.5575	12	0.5661	8	4
Jhajjar	0.5494	13	0.6154	1	12
Fatehabad	0.5430	14	0.5960	2	12
Kurukshetra	0.5274	15	0.5585	11	4
Jind	0.5247	16	0.5728	7	9
Bhiwani	0.5247	17	0.5538	12	5
Kaithal	0.4994	18	0.5288	14	4
Mahendragarh	0.4605	19	0.5296	13	6

Source: Human Development Report, Haryana (2005); Pp.40-44, p.57.

Figure-1: Inter-District HDI and GEI, Haryana, 2001



On the basis of table-6 and Figure-2, districts of Haryana can be categorized as most developed districts, Moderate developed districts and less developed districts on the basis of their Human Development Index. In this respect Ambala, Gurgaon, Panipat, Rewari, Faridabad and Panchkula are most developed districts of Haryana; Hisar, Yamuna Nagar, Karnal, Rohtak, Sirsa, Sonipat and Jhajjar are moderate developed districts; and Fatehabad, Kurukshetra, Jind, Bhiwani, Kaithal and Mahendragarh are less developed districts. As far as the relation between human development and gender equality is concerned the figure- 2 shows that Ambala and Gurgaon, are the districts which are on one hand are the two most developed districts of Haryana and on other hand shows maximum gap



CONCLUSION

This paper throws light on various aspects of gender bias in Haryana with inter-district variations. In order to trace out the effect of economic as well social prosperity (measured by Human Development Index) on gender equality (measured by Gender Equality Index) inter district HDI and GEI have been compared. District -wise performance of Haryana in terms of HDI and GEI shows that human development does not necessarily accompanied with gender development or gender equality. For instant, Ambala, Gurgaon, Panipat and Faridabad have performed very well in terms of human development and have been able to occupy higher ranks in this respect, but not in achieving gender equality as Ambala occupy 17th, Gurgaon 19th, Faridabad 16th and Panipat 10th rank in terms of GEI. On the other hand, Jhajjar, Fatehabad are at 13th and 14th position in terms of their human development Index, but occupies first two positions in achieving Gender Equality Index. However, in all, Jhajjar, Fatehabad, Rewari, Panchkula and Hisar are well performers in achieving gender equality, as their GEI is not only higher than other districts, but is more than HDI. Thus, in spite of less development, they are performing well in providing opportunities to females along with males. Thus, it can be concluded that human development is a necessary but not a sufficient condition to ensure gender development. So far as gender equality is concerned, it is more a matter of social response and traditional prejudices which move against the females. An increase in female literacy, female work participation rate and engagement of females in economic activities/economic growth measured by per-capita income have not translated effectively in terms of containing female sustenance and providing a status to females equal to that of males in the society.

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ANNEXURE

To study the above stated objectives Human Development Index and Gender Equality Index of Haryana state have been constructed and used. The methodology adopted in computation of inter-district HDI and GEI in 2001 is as follow:

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX (HDI)

HDI=1/3(Per Capita Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) Index) +1/3(Education Index) +1/3(Health Index)

Calculation of GSDP Index

As in the UNDP, Human Development Report, natural logarithms of per capita incomes are used

$$\text{GSDP Index} = \frac{\text{Log (Actual per capita GSDP)} - \text{log (Min per capita GSDP)}}{\text{Log (Max per capita GSDP)} - \text{log (Min per capita GSDP)}}$$

Here: *Max per capita GSDP: Rs 30000, Min per capita GSDP: Rs 8000, Actual per capita GSP: per capita of each district*

Calculation of Education Index:

$$\text{Literacy Index} = \frac{\text{Literacy rate of each district}-0}{100-0}$$

$$\text{Enrolment Index} = \frac{\text{Percentage of children attending educational institutions in the age group 6-18 years in each district}-0}{100-0}$$

$$\text{Educational Index} = [(0.65 * \text{Enrollment Index}) + (0.35 * \text{Literacy Index})]$$

Calculation of Health Index

$$\text{Life Expectancy Index} = \frac{\text{Life expectancy at age 1 in each district}-50}{80-50}$$

$$\text{Infant Mortality Index} = \frac{20}{\text{Infant Mortality in each district}-20}$$

$$\text{Health Index} = [(0.65 * \text{Life Expectancy Index}) + (0.35 * \text{Infant Mortality Index})]$$

Scaling Norms for HDI

Indicator	Minimum	Maximum
Per Capita GSDP	8000	300000
Literacy Rate 7+	0	100
Percentage of children attending educational Institutions	0	100
Life Expectancy at age 1	50	80
Infant Mortality rate	20 per 1000	

THE GENDER EQUALITY INDEX (GEI)

The methodology used for computing the Gender Equality Index is same as that HDI. The point of departure involves expressing the Index as a proportion of attainment level for females to that of males.

$$\text{GEI} = 1/3(\text{Equally Distributed Health Index}) + 1/3(\text{Equally Distributed Education Index}) + 1/3(\text{Equally Distributed Work Participation Index})$$

Here,

$$\text{Equally Distributed Health Index} = \{[\text{Female Population Share (Female Health Index)}-1] + \text{Male Population Share (Male Health Index)}-1\}-1$$

$$\text{Equally Distributed Education Index} = \{[\text{Female Population Share (Female Education Index)}-1] + \text{Male Population Share (Male Education Index)}-1\}-1$$

$$\text{Equally Distributed Work Participation Index} = \{[\text{Female Population Share (Female Work Participation Index)}-1] + \text{Male Population Share (Male Work Participation Index)}-1\}-1$$

$$\text{Male Work Participation Index} = \frac{\text{Male Work Participation Rate for each district}-45}{60-45}$$

$$\text{Female Work Participation Index} = \frac{\text{Female Work Participation Rate for each district}-8}{40-8}$$

Here, denominator shows the difference between maximum and minimum work participation rates for males and females, which is taken as per the scaling norms, for the construction of Work Participation Index for males and females separately.