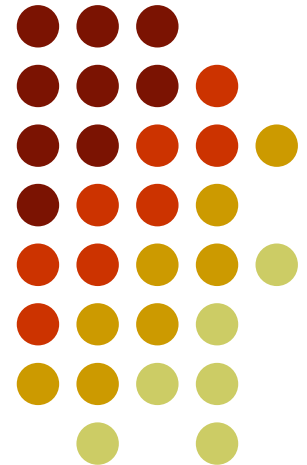


Inequality and Development

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What is development?



Economic interdependence

Reduced poverty

Agrarian society

Slavery

Efficient health care system

Capitalism

Famine

Economic affluence

Autocracy

Material comfort

Crime

Rural electrification

Feudalism

Literacy

Uncontrolled forest logging

Globalization

Malnutrition

Gender equality

Urbanization

Hydro power plant

Cultural diversity

Economic growth

Democracy

Traditional culture

Modern technology

Slums

Just society

Industrialization

Competent education system

Freedom of speech



Meanings of development

Development as an ideal	Development as an intervention	Development as a process of social change
Reduced poverty Economic affluence Material comfort Rural electrification Literacy Gender equality Modern technology Just society Freedom of speech	Efficient health care system Urbanization Hydro electric power plant Economic growth Industrialization Competent education system	Economic interdependence Capitalism Feodalism Globalization Democracy



Meanings of development

- Development as an ideal
- Development as an intended consequence of human intervention (agency)
- Development as an immanent process of social change



Structure of the lecture

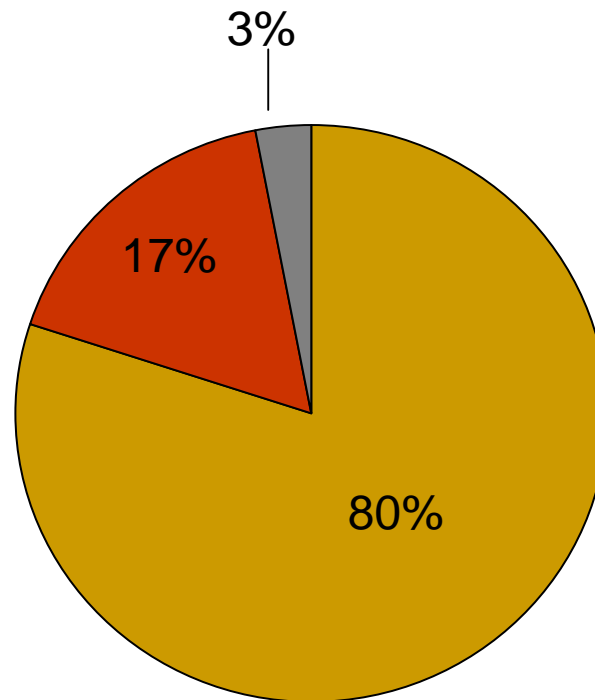
- Discussion on unequal world
- Implications of inequality for development
- Gender inequality and development



Unequal World

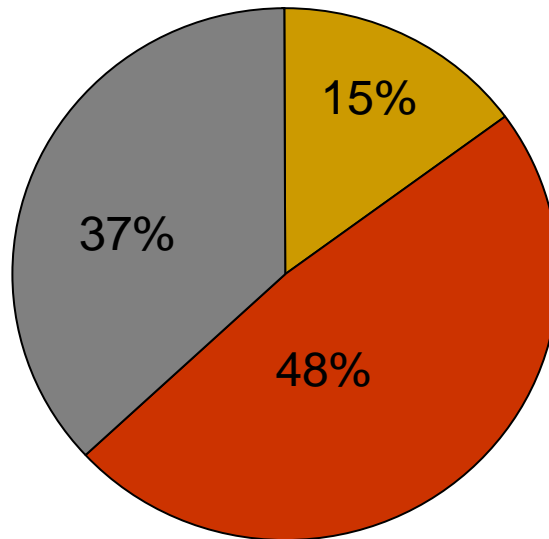
- Physical inequality
- Inequality in economic resources
- Inequality in technological know-how
- Inequality in human resources

World Gross National Income, 2003 (billion US\$)



■ High income countries 27,732 ■ Middle income countries 5,732
■ Low income countries 1,038

World Population 2003 (millions)



- High income countries 971.4
- Middle income countries 2,990.1
- Low income countries 2,310.3



Mechanism of social change

- Social structure
- Human agency

Amartya Sen and the idea of development



- Substantive meaning of freedom
- Instrumental meaning of freedom

Instrumental meaning of freedom



- Political freedom
- Economic facilities
- Social opportunities
- Transparency guarantees
- Protective security

Gender equality and development



- Women wellbeing
- Enhancement of women agency
- Practical interest of women
- Strategic interest of women
- Women in development (WID)
- Gender and development (GAD)

Gender related development index (GDI), 2003



	Finland	Bangladesh
Life expectancy at birth (female)	81.7	63.7
Life expectancy at birth (male)	75.1	62.1
Adult literacy rate (female)	99	31.4
Adult literacy rate (male)	99	50.3
Estimated earned income, female (PPP USD)	23,211	1,245
Estimated earned income, male (PPP USD)	32,250	2,289
GDI, rank	10	105

Gender empowerment measure (GEM), 2003



	Finland	Bangladesh
Seats in parliament held by women (% of the total)	37.5	2.0
Female legislators, senior officials and managers (% of the total)	28	8
Female professional and technical workers (% of the total)	53	25
Ratio of estimated female to male earned income	0.72	0.54
Gender empowerment measure (GEM), rank	5	79

Further readings



Amartya Sen: *Development as Freedom*.
Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1999.

Naila Kabeer: *Reversed Realities. Gender Hierarchies in Development Thought*.
London: Verso, 1994.