

# Contents

<i>List of figures and tables</i>	xi
<i>Permissions</i>	xiii
<i>Abbreviations</i>	xiv
<i>Introduction: Human development: has the paradigm failed us?</i>	1
<b>1 Conceptualizing Human Development: towards a social power approach</b>	10
<i>Human development: dominant themes and approaches</i>	10
<i>Critique of the dominant approaches</i>	14
<i>Human development and social power</i>	23
<b>2 Human Development in India: a profile of unevenness</b>	31
<i>Uneven human development in independent India</i>	31
<i>Literacy</i>	38
<i>Economic participation and incomes</i>	41
<i>Assets</i>	49
<i>Health and difference</i>	51
<b>3 Explaining Uneven Human Development in India: a social power perspective</b>	57
<i>The colonial rule and the Partition</i>	58
<i>Independent India: difference and structural inequality</i>	63
<i>The spectre of Hindutva</i>	70
<b>4 Human Development in Pakistan and Bangladesh: a profile</b>	77
<i>A comparative profile</i>	77
<i>Poverty and inequality</i>	80
<i>Education</i>	88

<i>Particular patterns of social exclusion in Pakistan and Bangladesh</i>	95
<i>Gender-related inequality and unevenness</i>	98

<b>5 Uneven Human Development in Pakistan and Bangladesh: a social power perspective</b>	<b>103</b>
--	------------

<i>Pakistan: human development and social power</i>	103
<i>Bangladesh: state formation and human development</i>	110

<b>6 Conclusions: agency, human development and social power</b>	<b>117</b>
--	------------

<i>Structure and agency in the different paradigms of human development</i>	119
<i>Structure and agency from a social power perspective</i>	127
<i>Agency, resistance and human development</i>	128
<i>Who can be the agents of human development?</i>	133

<i>Notes</i>	144
<i>Bibliography</i>	160
<i>Index</i>	173

# Figures and tables

## Figures

4.1	Poverty bands showing poverty and vulnerability to poverty, Pakistan	83
-----	--	----

## Tables

1.1	Four dimensions and four levels of structures	25
1.2	Four types of power	26
2.1	Proportion and growth rate of population by religious communities, India, 1961–2001	33
2.2	Summary data by religion, 2001 Census	34
2.3	Indicators of material well-being according to caste and religion, India during the 1990s	37
2.4	Levels of literacy and schooling according to caste and religion, India, 2001	39
2.5	Literacy rate for different religious communities, India, Census 2001	40
2.6	Female literacy rate by religion and residence: India, 2001	41
2.7	Differentials between socio-religious communities over time: percentage who completed at least primary school, India, 1948–2001	42
2.8	Literacy differentials between Hindus and Muslims in districts with increasing share of Muslim population, 2001	42
2.9	Distribution of rural and urban populations according to per capita expenditure class	43
2.10	Work participation rate according to religion and residence, India, 2001	44
2.11	Work participation rate (females) by religious communities and residence, India, 2001	44
2.12	Distribution of category of workers by religious communities, India, 2001	47
2.13	A profile of Dalit (OBC) Muslims vis-à-vis other socio-religious categories, India, 2004–05	49
2.14	Land ownership by religion, India	50

2.15	Regional comparison of asset indicators of Muslims and Hindu-SC communities with a reference group	51
2.16	Nutritional status of children by background characteristics: percentage of children under five classified as malnourished according to selected background characteristics, India, 2005–06	54
3.1	Indices of racial inequality in Canada and the United States	67
3.2	Military expenditure in constant (2005) US\$ million	73
4.1	Life expectancy: Pakistan and Bangladesh	79
4.2	Poverty-related indices: Pakistan and Bangladesh	79
4.3	Education: Pakistan and Bangladesh	80
4.4	Poverty (headcount; in percentage), Pakistan	82
4.5	Percentage distribution of monthly consumption expenditure by commodity groups and quintiles, Pakistan, 2001–02	84
4.6	Gini coefficient and consumption quintile, 2001–05	85
4.7	Inequities in land holding, Pakistan	85
4.8	Average wages per week in the informal sector by industry and sex of the employee, Pakistan	86
4.9	Inequality matters: per capita expenditure data, 1991/92 to 2000, Bangladesh	87
4.10	Trends in landlessness, Bangladesh, 1983–96	87
4.11	Incidence of poverty and land ownership, 2000 and 2005, Bangladesh	88
4.12	Hunger, food-poverty and nutritional status of children, Bangladesh, 2001	89
4.13	Schooling status of the children in Bangladesh: socio-economic differentiation, 1991/92–2000	95
4.14	Millennium Development Goals and socially excluded groups in Pakistan	97
4.15	Gender-related indicators, Bangladesh and Pakistan	99
4.16	Women and work, South Asia	100