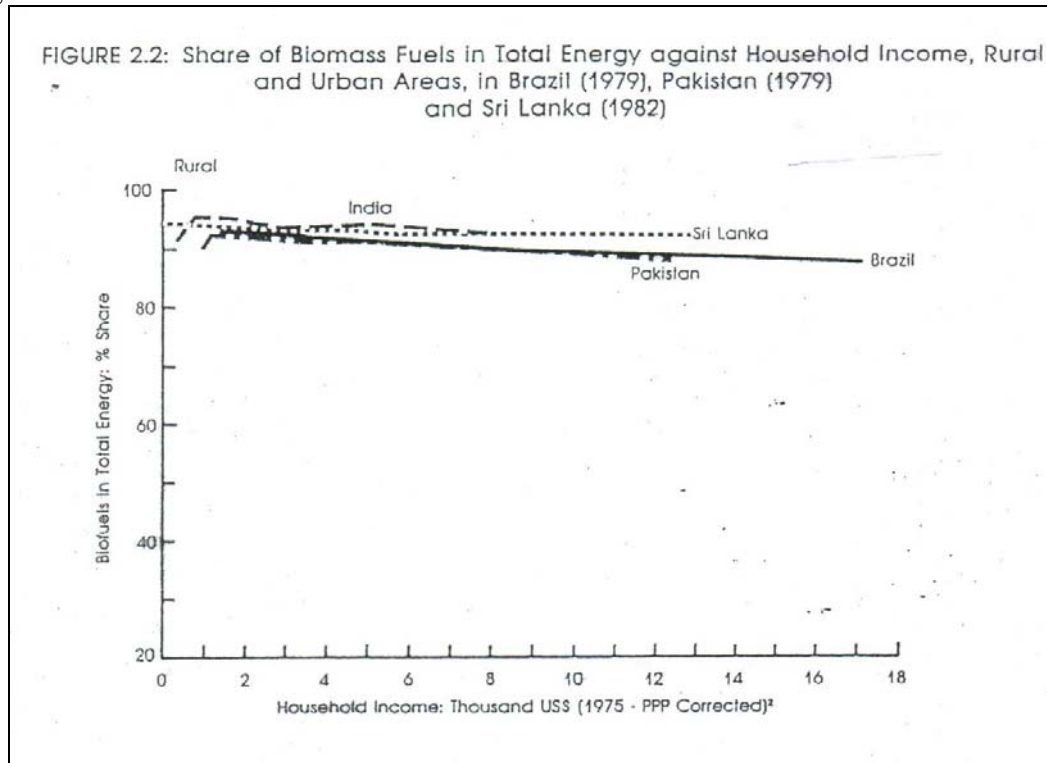


DEV Nathan presentation

Figure 1



That was the situation in the mid-70s.

A more recent picture is given for India 1999-2000.

Figure 2: Rural Fuel Use Pattern, India, 1999-2000

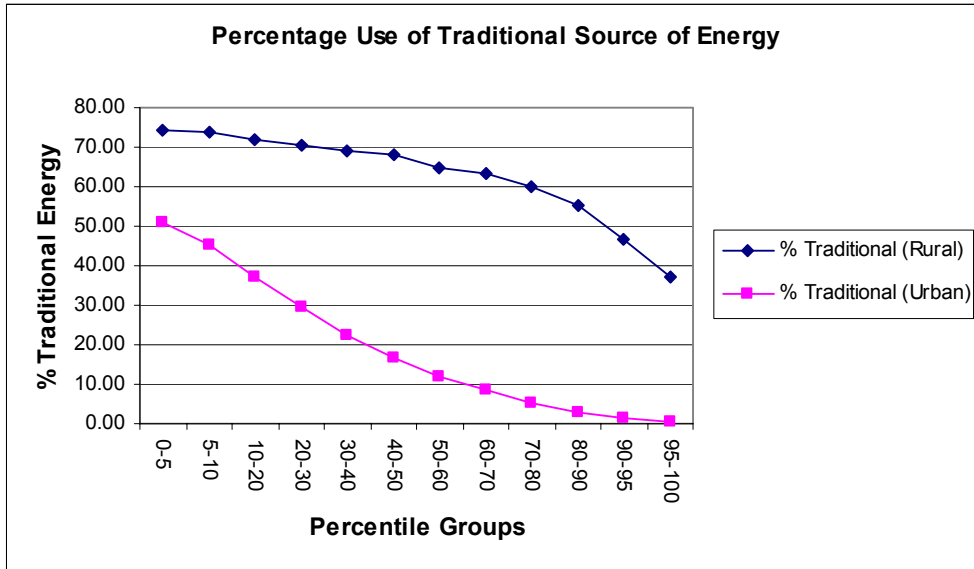


Table 1: Women's Economic Activity Rate for South Asian countries
(Ages 15 and above)

Country	Rate (%) 2002	Index (1990=100) 2002	As % of male rate
Bangladesh	66.6	101	76
Bhutan	57.1	100	65
India	42.4	105	50
Maldives	65.4	100	80
Nepal	56.8	101	67
Pakistan	36.3	127	44
Sri Lanka	43.3	108	59

Source: UNDP, *Human Development Report*, 2004, Table 27, "Gender inequality in economic activity," pp. 229-232.

What this shows is that:

- 1) progress in most of South Asia has been very slow or has only kept up with increases in the labour force;
- 2) there is a long way to go before they match the performance of South-east or East Asia, where for example, it is 85 percent for Thailand and 86 percent for China (UNDP, 2004).