Appendix 6

Technical Note on the Human Development Measures

Mahatma Gandhi Labour Institute, Ahmedabad has brought first Gujarat Human Development report, 2004. Written by Indira Hirway and Darshini Mahadevia it measures human development for 15 big states of India and 25 districts of Gujarat using the following components. The measures have been used to indicate the status of tribal life in the Dangs with majority of tribal population.

1. **Human Development Measures (HDM-1)** measures opportunities / capabilities of individuals by following indicators:

   - **Standard of living** in form of income
   - **Access to knowledge or educational attainment** in form of adult literacy rate and enrollment rate
   - **Ability to live a long and healthy life** in form of ideally, Life Expectancy at Birth (LEB). In this case due to non-availability of data, IMR has been used.
   - **Housing and related facilities** in form of houses and basic amenities in form of electricity, water supply and sanitation.
   - Participation indicated here in form of Worker Participation Rate (WPR), percentage electors voting and contestants per 100 000 population.

2. **Gender Development Measure (GDM-1) and 3) Gender Equality Index (GEI)** measures extent and nature of gender inequity. GDM-1 has the same indicators as HDM-1 with exception of the indicator representing command over resources reflected in share of women in total income and indicated here by WPR of women multiplied by the ratio of male- female agriculture wages. GEI with same components of HDM-1 is calculated by a) computation of a ratio of male-female achievements for each indicator) averaging of indicator ratios for computing component ratios and c) averaging of the component indices to calculate the composite GEI.

3. **Human Development Measure – 2 (HDM-2)** refers to macro variables which reflects macro capabilities and processes available to a society or a group. The main indicators reflecting macro processes and structures are as follows:

   - **Environment and ecological capabilities and opportunities** indicated here by forest cover, proportion of degraded/ waste land, and number of pollution prone factories
• **Basic services indicated** by infrastructure in education and health, community services such as approach roads, street lights, post and telecommunication facilities, fair price shops, etc.

• **Structural inequalities** have been indicated by variations in availability of infrastructure, variations in consumption expenditure and variations in per capita bank credit.

• **Patriarchy** as indicated by percentage of girls in the age group 10-14 years married and juvenile sex ratio.