

# **Levels of Gender wise Educational Development Index of Talwara Block of Banswara District**

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## **Abstract**

Literacy is an important indicator of human development of any region and it is an important factor for socio-economic development. The present paper is Levels of Gender wise Educational Development Index of Talwara Block of Banswara District, studies gender disparity in literacy level in Talwara Block. For this analysis GEDI or gender development index has been used. On the basis of GEDI value spatial and temporal analysis has done. Here census data of 2001 and 2011 of Talwara block have used for this analysis. In Talwara block there is a little change in GEDI value (2001 to 2011). In 2001 GEDI value was 0.43 and in 2011 it is 0.58 which shows the value is in middle of 0 to 1. It reflects a medium achievement with ward gender inequality. The percentage of GEDI value changes is 34.88 percent.

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The main objective of this study is to measure the gender differences in respect of education with the help of GEDI at Grampanchayat level of Talwara block of Banswara district.

**Keywords:** Education, Gender Disparity, Gender Wise Educational Development Index, Literacy, Socio-Economic Development.

## **Introduction**

Literacy is an important indicator of human development of any region. Literacy developed the cultural, socio-economic infrastructure of a nation. It reduces the ethnic division. Literacy enables man to set up a good interaction in the society. It also enhances man's capability of building a good economic infrastructure. Literacy is also a good indicator of backwardness or forwardness of development. Where there is good literacy rate it indicates that there is development and where there is less literacy rate indicates the underdevelopment. Disparity among male and female in the aspect of literacy is a sensitive indicator of gender discrimination. They were always kept away from the touch of literacy and

education. In India, woman face prejudice at every level in society; they are not treated at par with men, socially, culturally, economically or politically, and as a result they go down far behind men in almost all spheres of life. After independence through planning interventions the literacy rate of both male and female have improved consistently. Though the Constitution of India gave equal civil rights to both men and women but still in each and every corner of state and society of the country male dominates their counterpart. There are some states where near about half of the female population are still illiterate. Therefore, Government of India focused upon universalization of elementary education and reducing inequality in education.

Here, Gender wise Educational Development Index has been used for measuring the male-female differences in respect of literacy of Talwara block of Banswara district. It is a measure of male-female disparity in education. Census statistics of 2001 and 2011 have been used for the computation of GEDI value of all the Gram Panchayats of Talwara Block for 2001 and 2011. The maximum value is 1 and minimum value is 0.

### **Study Area:**

Talwara block is one of eleven blocks of Banswara district which is southernmost district of Rajasthan state. Talwara extends between  $23^{\circ} 39' 31''$  and  $23^{\circ} 16' 53''$  north latitudes and between  $74^{\circ} 45' 15''$  and  $74^{\circ} 16' 14''$  east latitudes. It is situated in the center of the district, bounded on the north by Ghatole block, on the west by Ghadi block, on the south by Bagidora, Kushalgarh block and on the east by Pratapgarh district. Talwara block have 23 Gram Panchayats. The population of Talwara block according to the census (2011) is 108903 persons including 55149 males and 53754 females in area. The sex ratio of the Talwara block is 975. The literacy rate of Talwara block is 63percent.

**Hypothesis:** The Hypothesis of this study is that the male-female differences in education are high in Talwara block.

**Objectives:** The present study attempts to investigate the following objectives

- (i) Measure the male - female differences in education at Gram Panchayat level with the help of Gender wise Education Development Index.
- (ii) To measure the percentage of changes of GEDI value at Gram

Panchayat level of Talwara block from 2001 to 2011.

FP- Female Population Index. MP- Male Population Index.

FL- Female Literacy Index. ML- Male Literacy Index.

Here

## Methodology:

Methodology is based on Data collection and Data Analysis.

In this paper we have been used Secondary Data of 2001 and 2011. Data is collected from the census statistics (2001, 2011).

The methodology is mainly based on UNDP-HDR frameworks; however it has been modified wherever necessary, depending on the availability of the data. The gender wise educational index measure education status of an area. The GEDI calculations are based on the harmonic mean of female and male achievements. GEDI value 1 reflects a maximum achievement with perfect gender equality. The minimum value of GEDI is 0 which represents the disparity between male and female increases.

The methodology is adopted for the computation of GEDI which is presenting the education status of an area.

$$GEDI=1/FP/FL+MP/ML$$

$$\text{Female Population Index} = \frac{\text{Total Female}}{\text{Total Population}}$$

$$\text{Male Population Index} = \frac{\text{Total Male}}{\text{Total Population}}$$

$$\text{Female Literacy Index} = \frac{\text{Total Female Literate}}{\text{Total Female Population}}$$

$$\text{Male Literacy Index} = \frac{\text{Total Male Literate}}{\text{Total Male Population}}$$

## Result and Discussion

There is no major variations in TALWARA Block from 2001 to 2011 for GEDI.

Table refers to Gram Panchayat wise distribution of GEDI value. In Talwara block highest GEDI value is found in Kupra Gram Panchayat and lowest GEDI value is found in Kunwala with wanta Gram Panchayat. There is also negative change for Gram Panchayat Kushalpura. Major changes have been found in Masotiya and Borwat

Gram Panchayats. In 2001 GEDI value was 0.43 and in 2011 GEDI value is 0.58. The changes of GEDI value from 2001 to 2011 is 34.88 percent.

**Table- 1**

**GEDI value of Talwara Block**

Gram Panchayat	GEDI of 2001	GEDI of 2011	Percent Of CHANGES
Bargaon	0.48	0.57	17.12
Bhachariya	0.52	0.61	15.83
Borwat	0.33	0.60	80.91
Chiriyawasa	0.42	0.61	47.43
Deoliya	0.39	0.60	53.88
Gamdi	0.45	0.60	31.70
Ghalkiya	0.40	0.55	35.39
Jhantla	0.37	0.57	52.35
Kunwala with Wanta	0.29	0.48	65.76
Kupra	0.54	0.69	27.70
Kushalpur	0.56	0.55	-0.75
Lodha	0.45	0.62	37.44
Makod	0.33	0.55	66.74
Malwasa	0.30	0.52	74.93
Masotiya	0.26	0.50	90.75

<b>Saagrod</b>	0.41	0.57	38.14
<b>Sewna</b>	0.37	0.56	52.03
<b>Soorpur</b>	0.38	0.55	47.46
<b>Sundanpur</b>	0.53	0.62	17.58
<b>Talwara</b>	0.58	0.68	16.95
<b>Tamtiya</b>	0.58	0.65	12.40
<b>Tejpur</b>	0.35	0.58	65.84
<b>Umrai</b>	0.36	0.55	51.16
<b>Total</b>	0.43	0.58	34.88

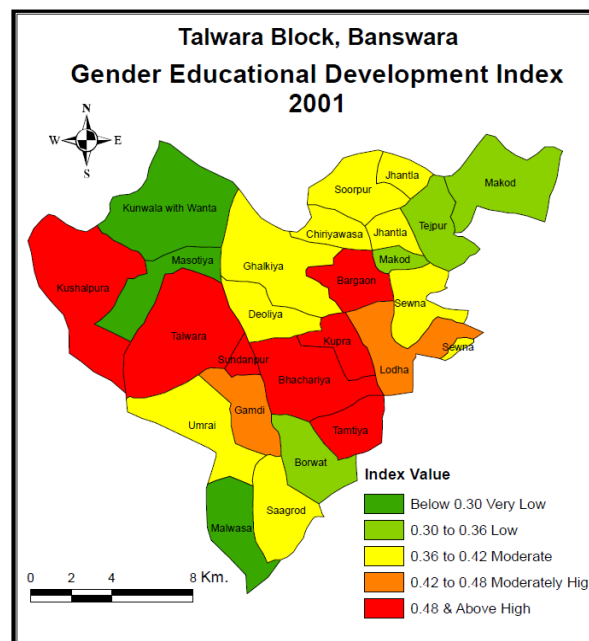


Figure 2 (GEDI value of Talwara of 2001) refers to the Gram Panchayat wise distribution of GEDI value of Talwara Block in 2001.

In 2001 the highest GEDI value was 0.58 in Talwara and Tamtiya Gram Panchayats and lowest GEDI value was 0.26 in Masotiya gram panchayat. 0.26 value reflects that there was very wide gender inequality in education.

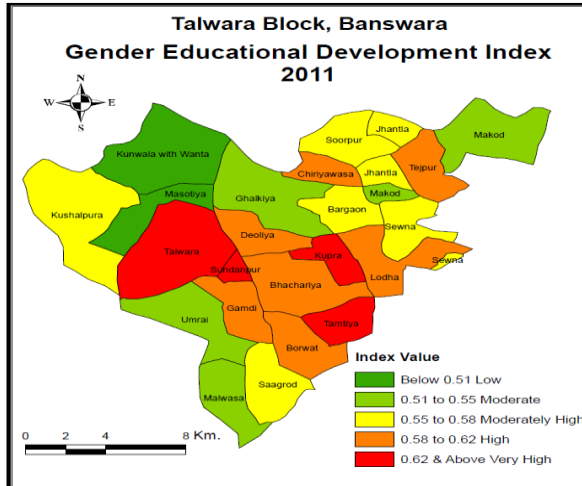
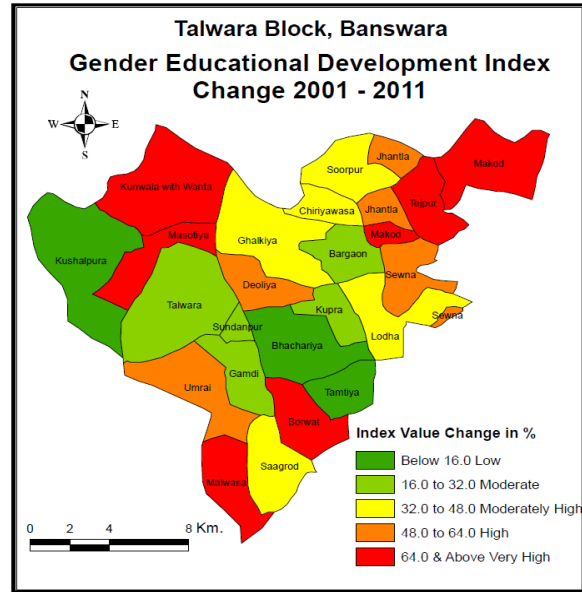


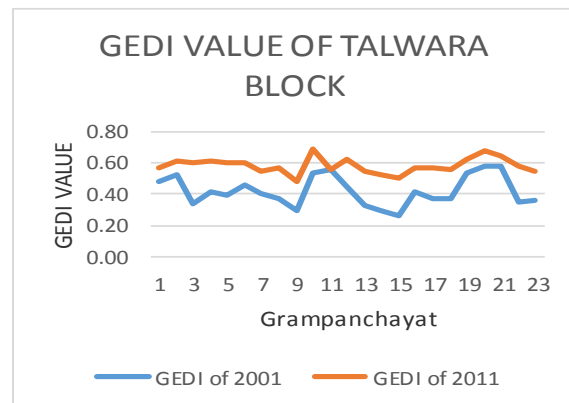
Figure3 (GEDI value of Talwara of 2011) refers to the Gram Panchayat wise distribution of GEDI value of Talwara block in 2011.

In 2011 the highest GEDI value is 0.69 in Kupra Gram Panchayat and lowest GEDI value is 0.48 in kunwala with wanta gram panchayat. In 2011 we have seen that in one Gram Panchayat the GEDI value has been decreased than 2001. As a result we have seen negative changes in this Gram Panchayat i.e. Kushalpura (0.56 to 0.55 GEDI).

Figure 4 shows the percentage of GEDI value changes of Talwara block's gram



panchayats from 2001 to 2011. Maximum change of 90.75 percent is recorded in Masotiya Gram Panchayat where it is shown to have increased to 0.26 to 0.50. Minimum change of 12.40 percent is recorded in Tamtiya Gram Panchayat where it is shown to have increased 0.58 to 0.65. Kushalpura



Gram Panchayat occurs negative change. Thus it has been found that the gram panchayats with higher GEDI value have recorded lower percentage of change whereas gram panchayats with lower GEDI

value has shown greater improvement in GEDI value.

FIGURE 1 Comparison between GEDI of value of Talwara block in 2001 - 2011

### Major findings and suggestion of the study:

i. Unavailability of educational facilities shows not so high (medium) GEDI values so both male and female cannot access same facilities for better education.

ii. Talwara block is one of rural area as a result the people are not so much aware about literacy. They have not same awareness for male and female.

iii. People are also not aware that good education gave them better opportunities in employment to both male and female.

iv. One of the most important reason behind gender differences in education in Talwara block is less awareness about female education.

v. The incidence of low Gender wise Educational Development Index value in Talwara block may be attributed to migration to other developed cities.

### Conclusion

The literacy level of Talwara block is not so high. Here gender differences are present in

education. As a result here GEDI value is 0.58, which is not so low and high but there is more possibilities to increase GEDI value to decrease differences between male and female education. Here gender wise educational development index value represents the quality of rural education. From the above discussion it is evident that GEDI value is not perfect. As a result in Talwara block have less socio-economic development than other areas where GEDI value is high.

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