

Gender Related Educational Development Index – RAJ. (2000) A Geographical Analysis at Panchayat Samiti Level

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Abstract

The Gender Related Educational Development Index (GEDI) of Rajasthan in the year 2000 was only 0.693, hence, the Index of Deprivation (IOD) becomes 0.307, and there is still a long way to go. A great deal of spatial variation is observed in GEDI among the 237-panchayat samities across the state. Whereas 81 % pss of northern and 77 % pss of north-eastern agro-industrial regions have very high and high GEDI. 83 % pss of western arid and central hilly regions, 66 % of south-eastern plateau region and 40 % pss of southern tribal-hilly regions have medium and low GEDI. The GEDI level in the state increases from south and south-west to north and north-east direction. Chirawa ps of Jhunjhunum district has the highest GEDI (0.973) while, Kotra of Udaipur has the lowest (0.199). Inter-district variation in GEDI range is maximum (0.521) in Udaipur district and minimum (0.018) in Dhaulpur district. Unfortunately, the state has a dominance of low GEDI level pss (26.2 percent) followed by high (25.3 percent), medium (24.9 percent), very high (19.4 percent), very low (2.9 percent) and extremely low (1.3 percent) level pss respectively. Whereas low and high level pss are widely distributed in all the six divisions and medium and very high, each in 5 divisions, the very low and extremely low-level pss are concentrated in few districts only.

Introduction

It is a matter of great pleasure that Rajasthan has received the prestigious NLM -UNESCO Decadal Achievement Award for Literacy and Special Achievement in Female Literacy (1991-2000). This is in recognition of the state's excellent performance in literacy reflected in the recent census 2001 (Provisional) report which indicates that the literacy rate for all persons has increased by 22.48 percent and the rate of female literacy by 23.90 percent (highest in India) during the last decade. Although, the literacy level in the state improved with total literacy rate 61 percent, male literacy rate, 76.5 percent and female literacy rate, 44.3 percent, still the state is at the 22nd place in male literacy rate and at 29th spot, both in total literacy and female literacy rate in the country. Female literacy in the state is still a cause of concern. It is very unfortunate to note that in a male domi-

nated society, female literacy and more particularly the rural, SC and ST female literacy is still very low in Rajasthan. In rural areas, girls work in fields, graze cattle, help in domestic chores, take care of siblings etc. These put constraints on their access to education. How grave the situation is can be visualised from the fact that in the year 2000, female literacy rate in 25 panchayat samities of the state was below 30 percent. Kotra (8 percent) panchayat samiti of Udaipur and Peepalkhoont (18 percent), panchayat samiti of Banswara district have extremely low female literacy rate.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) introduced Gender Related Educational Development Index (GEDI/GDI) to measure inequality in educational achievement between women and men. This paper presents panchayat samiti-wise appraisal of GEDI (2000) in the state. GEDI is a measure of how far a panchayat

samiti (ps) has travelled from a minimum level of achievement and how far it has still to travel.

The paper attempts to show the relative status of a panchayat samiti (ps) in GEDI, spatial distribution pattern of GEDI, division-wise as well as district-wise classification and distribution of pss and different GEDI areas.

Methodology

The methodology is based on UNDP Human Development Report (HDR) framework. The methodology used imposes a penalty for inequality, such that the GEDI falls when the achievement levels of both women and men go down or when the disparity between their achievements increases. The GEDI calculations are based on $e^1 = 2$, the harmonic mean of female and male achievements. The incremental achievement of women has four times the weight of men's if the ratio of male to female achievement is two and $e = 2$. GEDI value of 1.0 reflects a maximum achievement with perfect gender equality. But no society achieves such a value. The minimum value of GEDI is 0. The methodology adopted for the computation of GEDI is shown in Model 1.

The panchayat samiti-wise literacy rate (15-35 age group) and enrolment data are taken from 'Shiksha Darpan 2000' (Education Department, Government of Rajasthan). Similarly, panchayat samiti-wise projected population (2000) data are taken from Department of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (Government of Rajasthan).

It is represented in the formula as:

$$GEDI = \{ \{I\} * \{III\}^{-1} + \{II\} * \{IV\}^{-1} \}^{-1}$$

or

1

$$\frac{1}{\{ \{I\} / \{III\} + \{II\} / \{IV\} \}}$$

I - Female Population Share (Index)

II - Male Population Share (Index)

III - Female Educational Attainment Index

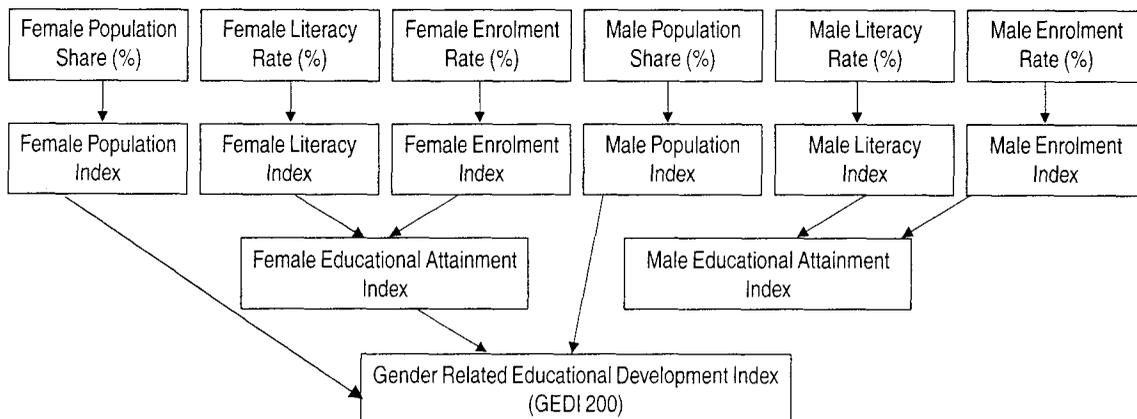
IV - Male Educational Attainment Index

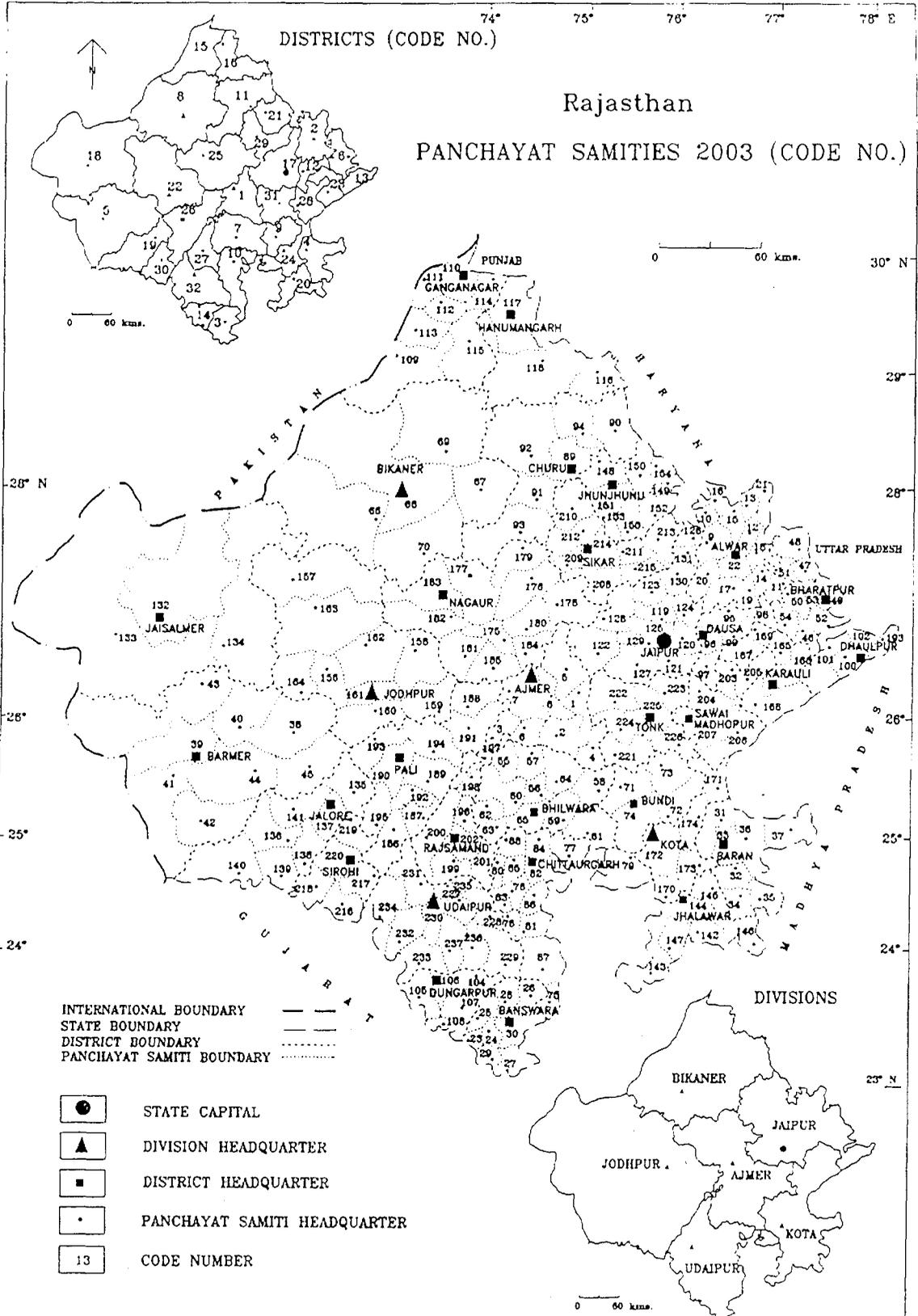
Index of Deprivation (IOD) = 1¹ - GEDI

Special Variation

A great deal of variation is noticed in GEDI among the 237 pss spread over 6 divisions and 32 districts of the state (Fig 1) Maximum pss of

MODEL 1: Calculating The Gender Related Educational Development Indices

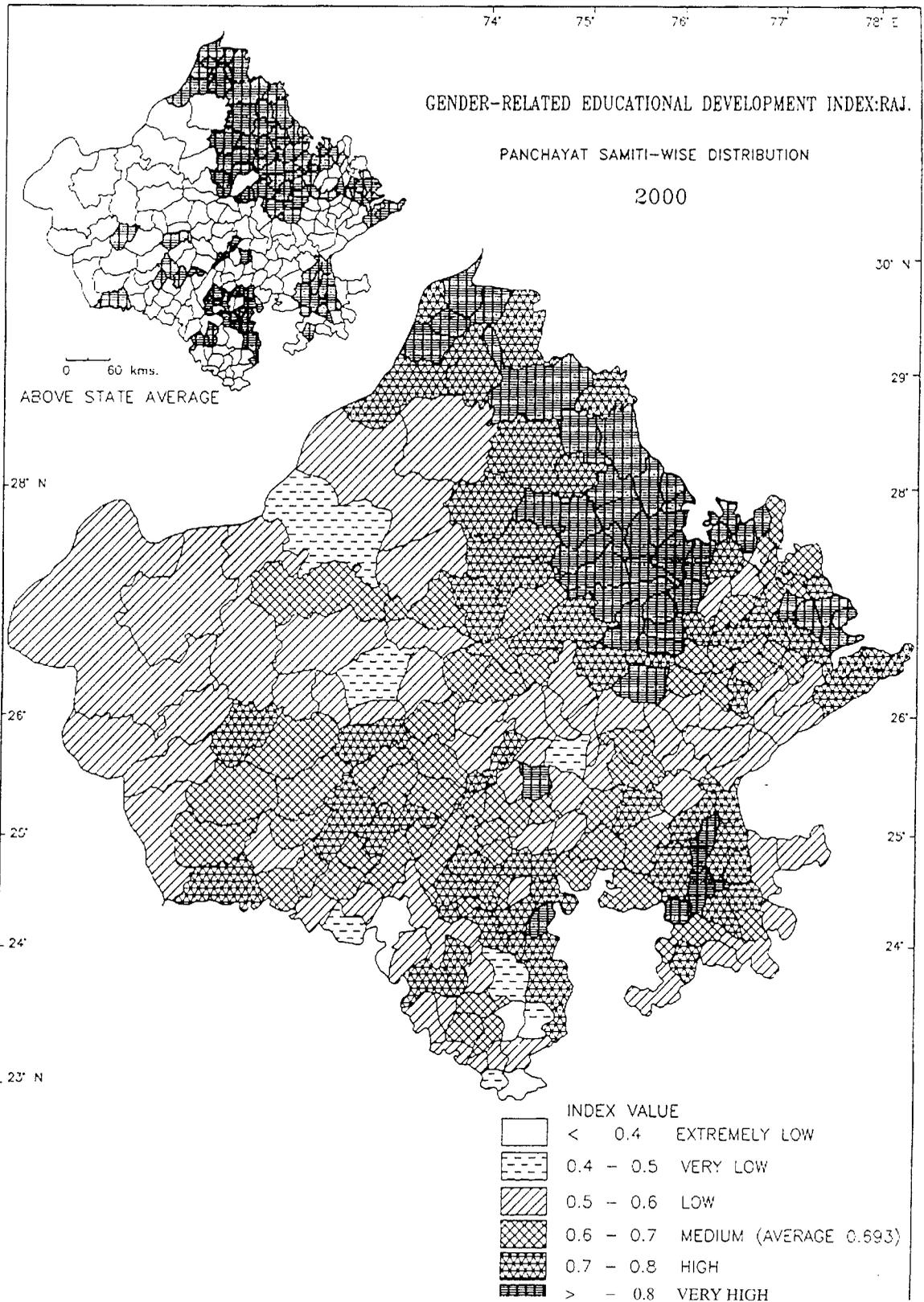




GENDER-RELATED EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT INDEX:RAJ.

PANCHAYAT SAMITI-WISE DISTRIBUTION

2000



northern (Bikaner division) and north-eastern (Jaipur division) agro-industrial developed regions have very high and high GEDI, while maximum pss of south - western desert (Jodhpur Division), central hilly (Ajmer Division), south-eastern plateau (Kota division) regions and southern tribal and hilly (Udaipur Division) regions have medium and low GEDI. The GEDI level in the state increases from South and South-West to North and North-East direction.

The GEDI level in the state appears to be affected by seven major factors viz., (1) Physiography; (2) Level of Educational Amenities; (3) Economic Development; (4) Socio-Cultural Traditions of the Area; (5) Political; (6) Distance from Nearest Urban Centre and; (7) Nearness to Prosperous States viz. Punjab, Haryana, New Delhi and UP.

Chirawa ps of Jhunjhunun district has the highest GEDI (0.973), followed by Buhana, Jhunjhunun, Nimrana, Surajgarh, Behror, Alsisar, Khetari, Udaipurwati and Lachmangarh pss. These (first ten) pss are distributed in three districts. Jhunjhunun is leading with seven pss followed by Alwar (2) and Sikar (1) districts. On the other side, Kotra (0.199) ps of Udaipur district is the worst deprived followed by Peepalkhoont, Kushalgarh, Sajjangarh, Dhariawad, Abu Road, Kolayat, Bhinay, Osian and Ghatol pss (ascending order). These (last ten) pss are spread over six districts. Banswara is dominating with four pss followed by Udaipur (2), Ajmer, Jodhpur, Bikaner and Sirohi (each one) districts.

District-wise distribution of pss having the highest and the lowest GEDI and their range is presented in Table 1. The GEDI range in the state is 0.774. Udaipur district has the highest range (0.521) followed by Alwar, Bharatpur, Jaipur and Chittaurgarh districts. On the other side, Dhaulpur district has the lowest (0.018) range followed by Jaisalmer, Hanumangarh, Jhunjhunun and Sikar districts.

GEDI Levels

There are six GEDI levels viz., Very High (VH), High (H), Medium (M), Low (L), Very Low (VL) and Extremely Low levels (Table 2). It is unfortunate that the state has dominance of low level (26.2 percent) pss, which are widely distributed, in 23 districts of all the six divisions. It is followed by High (25.3 percent), Medium (24.9 percent), VH (19.4 percent), VL (7.9 percent) and EL (1.3 percent) level pss.

Division-wise classification and distribution of pss on the basis of GEDI level is shown in Table 3. Udaipur is the only division having pss of all the six levels. Similarly, Ajmer division has pss of five levels (except EL), while Jaipur, Bikaner, Kota and Jodhpur divisions have pss of four GEDI levels. Maximum percentages of pss of Jaipur division have VH (54.1) GEDI level of Bikaner (42.8) and Udaipur (37.8) H level; of Jodhpur have M level (40.4) and of Ajmer (41.6) and Kota (40.6) divisions have L GEDI level. Whereas total 81 percent pss of Bikaner division and 77 percent of Jaipur division have very high to high level of GEDI. On the other side, 83 percent pss of both Ajmer and Jodhpur divisions; 66 percent of Kota and 60 percent pss of Udaipur division have medium to low, very low and extremely low level of GEDI.

If we analyse the distributional pattern of GEDI among the divisions, it is clear that whereas H and L level pss are widely distributed in all the six divisions, the VH (except Jodhpur) and M (except Bikaner) levels in five divisions; the VL in four divisions (except Jaipur and Kota) while, the EL level pss are located only in one (Udaipur) division. Similarly, Jaipur division is leading in VH level (71.7 percent) pss, Jodhpur in M (29 percent) and L (26 percent) level while Udaipur division is leading in EL (100 percent), VL (43 percent) and H level (28 percent) pss in the state.

Table 1: Distribution of First and Last Ten Pss in GEDI Value

S. No.	First Ten Pss (Descending Order) Districts/Pss			Last Ten Pss (Ascending Order) Districts/Pss					
	Jhunjhunun	Alwar	Sikar	Banswara	Udaipur	Ajmer	Jodhpur	Bikaner	Sirohi
1	Chirawa	Nimrana	Lachhmangarh	Peepalkhoon	Kotra	Bhinay	Osian	Kolayat	Abu Road
2	Buhana	Behror	-	Kushalgarh	Dhariawad	-	-	-	-
3	Jhunjhunun	-	-	Sajjangarh	-	-	-	-	-
4	Surajgarh	-	-	Ghatol	-	-	-	-	-
5	Alsisar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Khetri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Udaipurwati	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	7	2	1	4	2	1	1	1	1

Source: (Fig. 1).

Very High and High GEDI Areas

As mentioned earlier VH and H level pss are mainly concentrated in Jaipur division followed by Bikaner, Udaipur and Kota divisions. Very high level 46 pss are distributed in 11 districts of all divisions except Jodhpur and Jaipur divisions account for 71.7 percent share followed by Bikaner (17.4 percent), Kota (6.5 percent) Ajmer and Udaipur (2.2 percent each) divisions. Among the districts, Jaipur, Jhunjhunun and Sikar have maximum pss (8 each) followed by Alwar (5), Bharatpur, Ganganagar (4 each); Churu, Kota (3 each); Bhilwara, Chittaurgarh and Hanumangarh (one each). The percentage share of VH level pss varies from maximum 100 in both Jhunjhunun and Sikar districts to minimum 7 in Chittaurgarh district (Table 5).

High-level 60 pss are widely distributed in 21 districts of all the six divisions. Udaipur division (28.3 percent) has a leading position in H level pss followed by Jaipur (23.4 percent), Bikaner (15 percent), Kota (13.3 percent), Jodhpur

11.7 percent and Ajmer 8.3 percent divisions. Among the districts, Chittaurgarh has maximum 9 pss followed by Churu, Dhaulpur, Nagaur, Udaipur, Rajsamand (4 each); Bharatpur, Ganganagar, Jaipur, Jalor, Baran (3 each); Alwar, Jhalawar, Kota, Pali, Dausa, Hanumangarh (2 each); Ajmer, Banner Bundi and Jodhpur (one each) districts. The percentage share of H level pss varies from maximum 100 in Dhaulpur district to minimum 11 in Jodhpur district.

Medium GEDI Areas

Medium GEDI areas are mainly concentrated in Jodhpur (28.8 percent) division followed by Ajmer (23.8 percent), Jaipur and Udaipur (16.9 percent each) and Kota (13.6 percent) divisions. There are 59 medium level pss, widely spread over 22 districts. Bhilwara, Nagaur and Pali districts have maximum pss (6 each) followed by Alwar (5); Banner (4); Chittaurgarh, Jalor, Dausa, Rajsamand and Karauli (3 each); Bundi, Dungarpur, Jodhpur, Sirohi, Tonk (2 each).

Table 2: District-wise First and Last Pss and Range in GEDI

Districts	Panchayat Samities		GEDI Range	
	First Rank	Last Rank	Value	Rank
Ajmer	Jawaja	Bhinay	0.233	12
Alwar	Nimrana	Thanagazi	0.377	2
Banswara	Garhi	Peepalkhoont	0.308	6
Banner	Baytoo	Banner	0.252	9
Bharatpur	Nadbai	Kaman	0.348	3
Bhilwara	Hurda	Shahpura	0.248	10
Bikaner	Nokha	Kolayat	0.125	24
Bundi	Keshoraipatan	Nainwa	0.150	18
Chittaurgarh	Nimbahera	Kapasan	0.312	5
Churu	Rajgarh	Dungargarh	0.161	17
Dhaulpur	Baseri	Ban	0.018	32
Dungarpur	Sagwara	Simalwara	0.144	21
Ganganagar	Sadulshahar	Suratgarh	0.162	16
Jaipur	Kotputii	Chaksu	0.326	4
Jaisalmer	Jaisalmer	Sankra	0.043	31
Jalor	Sanchoe	Bhinmal	0.270	7
Jhalawar	Khanpur	Bakani	0.235	11
Jhunjhunun	Chirawa	Nawalgarh	0.064	29
Jodhpur	Luni	Osian	0.254	8
Kota	Chechat	Ladpura	0.150	18
Nagaur	Kuchaman	Mundwa	0.214	14
Pali	Rani Station	Jaitaran	0.149	20
Sawai Madhopui	Bamanwas	Sawai Madhopur	0.125	24
Sikar	Lachhmangarh	Neem Ka Thana	0.079	28
Sirohi	Sheoganj	Abu Road	0.180	15
Tonk	Todaraisingh	Tonk	0.128	23
Udaipur	Kherwara	Kotra	0.521	1
Baran	Atru	Kishanganj	0.226	13
Dausa	Bandikui	Dausa	0.144	21
Rajsamand	Bhim & Khamnor	Deogarh	0.124	26
Hanumangarh	Nohar	Hanumangarh	0.053	30
Karauli	Nadoti	Karauli	0.118	27
Rajasthan	Chirawa (Jhunjhunun)	Kotra (Udaipur)	0.774	

Source: Table

Table 3: Classification of Pss on the Basis of GEDI

Group	GEDI Level	Included Pss		Distributed in	
		No.	%	Districts	Divisions
Very High (VH)	(>=0.8)	46	19.4	11	5
High (H)	(0.7-0.8)	60	25.3	21	6
Medium (M)	(0.6-0.7)	59	24.9	22	5
Low (L)	(0.5-0.6)	62	26.2	23	6
Very Low (VL)	(0.4-0.5)	7	3.0	6	4
Extremely Low (EL)	(<0.4)	3	1.3	2	1
Total		237	100		

Source: Fig. 1.

Table 4: Division-Wise Classification and Distribution of Pss on the Basis of GEDI Value

Divisions	Classification						Total	Distribution (% Share)					
	GEDI Level							GEDI Level					
	VH	H	M	L	VL	EL		VH	H	M	L	VL	EL
Jaipur	33	14	10	4			61	71.7	23.4	16.9	6.5		
	(54.1)	(23.0)	(16.4)	(6.5)			(100.0)						
Bikaner	89	31					21	17.4	15.0	4.8	14.3		
	(38.1)	(42.8)					(100.0)						
Ajmer	1	5	14	15	1		36	2.2	8.3	23.8	24.2	14.3	
	(2.8)	(13.9)	(38.9)	(41.6)	(2.8)		(100.0)						
Kota	3	8	8	13			32	6.5	13.3	13.6	21.0		
	(9.4)	(25.0)	(25.0)	(40.6)			(100.0)						
Jodhpur	7	17	16	2			42	11.7	28.8	25.8	28.5		
	(16.7)	(40.4)	(38.1)	(4.8)			(100.0)						
Udaipur	1	17	10	11	3	3	45	2.2	28.3	16.9	17.7	42.9	100.0
	(2.2)	(37.8)	(22.2)	(24.4)	(6.7)	(6.7)	(100.0)						
TOTAL	46	60	59	62	7	3	237	100	100	100	100	100	100
	(19.4)	(25.3)	(24.9)	(26.2)	(2.9)	(1.3)	(100.0)						

Source: Fig. 1

Note: GEDI Level VH: (>=0.8), H : (0.7-0.8),

Figure in () shows % share of total Panchayat

M: (0.6-0.7), L: (0.5-0.6), VL: (0.4-0.5), EL: (<0.4) S amities.

Table 5: Distribution of VH & H Level Pss in GEDI

S. No.	District	Name and No. of Panchayat Samiti	Descending Order
		[I] VERY HIGH Level (46)	(8)
1	Jaipur	Kotputii, Sambhar, Viratnagar, Govindgarh, Shahpura, Jhotwara, Amber & Phagi	(8)
2	Jhunjhunun	Chirawa, Buhana and Jhunjhunun, Surajgarh, Alsisar, Khetri, Udaipurwati & Nawalgarh	(8)
3	Sikar	Lachhmangarh, Khandela, Fatehpur and Sri Madhopur, Piprali, Dhond, Danta Ramgarh & Neem Ka Thana	(8)
4	Alwar	Nimrana, Behror, Kotkasim, Mandawar & Kathumar	(5)
5	Bharatpur	Nadbai, Sewar, Kumher & Rupbas	(4)
6	Ganganagar	Sadulshahar, Raisinghnagar, Padampur & Ganganagar	(4)
7	Churu	Rajgarh, Ratangarh & Taranagar	(3)
8	Kota	Chechat, Sangod & Sultanpur	(3)
9	Bhilwara	Hurda	(1)
10	Chittaurgarh	Nimbaher	(1)
11	Hanumangarh	Nohar	(1)
		[II] HIGH Level (60)	
1	Chittaurgarh	Pratapgarh, Gangrar, Dungia, Chhoti Sadri, Chittaurgarh, Amod, Bhadesar, Rashmi & Bari Sadri	(9)
2	Churu	Churu, Sujangarh, Sardarshahar & Dungargarh	(4)
3	Dhaulpur	Baseri, Dhaulpur, Rajakhera & Bari	(4)
4	Nagaur	Kuchaman, Jayal, Ladnu & Makrana	(4)
5	Udaipur	Kherwara, Bargaon, Bhinder & Sarada	(4)
6	Rajsamand	Bhim and Khamnor, Rajsamand &	(4)
7	Bharatpur	Railmagra Weir, Deeg & Bayana	(3)
8	Ganganagar	Karanpur, Anupgarh & Suratgar	(3)
9	Jaipur	Dudu, Sanganer & Jamwa Ramgarh	(3)
10	Jalor	Sanchore, Jalor & Ahore	(3)
11	Baran	Atru, Baran & Anta	(3)
12	Alwar	Bansure & Reni	(2)
13	Jhalawar	Khanpur & Pirawa	(2)
14	Kota	Itawa & Ladpura	(2)
15	Pali	Rani Station & Sumerpur	(2)
16	Dausa	Bandikui & Mahwa	(2)
17	Hanumangarh	Bhadra & Hanumangarh	(2)
18	Ajmer	Jawaja	(1)
19	Banner	Baytoo	(1)
20	Bundi	Keshoraipatan	(1)
21	Jodhpur	Luni	(1)

Note: () Number of Panchayat Samities.

Source: (Fig.1).

Table 6: Distribution of M Level Pss in GED1

S. No.	District	Name and No. of Panchayat Samiti	Descending Order
		[I] MEDIUM Level (59)	
1	Bhilwara	Banera, Sahara, Jahazpur, Raipur, Mandalgarh & Mandal	(6)
2	Nagaur	Didwana, Degana, Nagaur, Merta, Parbatsar & Riyan	(6)
3	Pali	Sojat, Desuri, Pali, Bali, Kharchi/Marwar Junjhunun & Rohat	(6)
4	Alwar	Kishangarh Bas, Lachhmangarh, Tijara, Rajgarh & Ramgarh	(5)
5	Banner	Siwana, Sindhari, Balotra & Dhorimanna	(4)
6	Chittaurgarh	Begun, Bhopalsagar & Bhainsrorgarh	(3)
7	Jalor	Sayla, Jaswantpura & Raniwara	(3)
8	Dausa	Sikrai, Lalsot & Dausa	(3)
9	Rajsamand	Kumbhalgarh, Amet & Deogarh	(3)
10	Karauli	Nadoti, Todabhim & Hindaun	(3)
11	Bundi	Talera & Hindoli	(2)
12	Dungarpur	Sagwara & Aspur	(2)
13	Jodhpur	Bilara & Bap	(2)
14	Sirohi	Sheoganj & Sirohi	(2)
15	Tonk	Todaraisingh & Deoli	(2)
16	Banswara	Garhi	(1)
17	Bharatpur	Nagar Pahari	(1)
18	Jaipur	Bassi	(1)
19	Jhalawar	Jhalrapatan	(1)
20	Sawai Madhopui	Bamanwas	(1)
21	Udaipur	Mavli	(1)
22	Baran	Chhabara	(1)

Note: () Number of Panchayat Samities.

Source: Fig. 1

Banswara, Bharatpur, Jaipur, Jhalawar, Sawai Madhopur, Udaipur and Baran (one each) districts (Table 6). The percentage share of M level pss varies from maximum 60 in Pali, Dausa and Karauli districts to minimum 7.7 in Jaipur district.

Low, VI and Extremely Low GEDI Areas

As mentioned earlier, low and very low GEDI areas are mainly concentrated in south, south-

west, central and south-eastern Rajasthan. Jodhpur division (26 percent) is dominating in low GEDI areas followed by Ajmer (24.2 percent), Kota (21 percent), Udaipur (17.7 percent), Jaipur (6.5 percent) and Bikaner (4.8 percent) divisions. Udaipur is leading in both extremely low (100 percent) and very low (43 percent) GEDI areas. Jodhpur division (28.5 percent) is at second rank in VL level pss followed by Bikaner and Ajmer (14.3 percent each) divisions.

Table 7: Distribution of L, VL & EL Level Pss in GEDI

S. No.	District	Name and No. of Panchayat Samiti	Descending Order
[I] LOW Level (62)			
1	Ajmer	Pisangan, Srinagar, Kekri, Kishangarh, Arain & Masooda	(6)
2	Jodhpur	Phalodi, Balesar, Mandor, Bhopalgarh & Shergarh	(5)
3	Bhilwara	Suwana, Kotri, Asind & Shahpura	(4)
4	Sawai Madhopur	Gangapur, Bonii, Khandar & Sawai Madhopui	(4)
5	Tonk	Malpura, Niwai, Uniara & Tonk	(4)
6	Udaipur	Jhadol, Girwa, Salubar & Gogunda	(4)
7	Banswara	Anandpuri, Bagidora & Talwara	(3)
8	Banner	Sheo, Chohtan & Banner	(3)
9	Bikaner	Nokha, Bikaner & Lunkaransar	(3)
10	Dungarpur	Bichhiwara, Dungarpur & Simalwara	(3)
11	Jaisalmer	Jaisalmer, Sam & Sankra	(3)
12	Jhalawar	Dag, Manoharthana & Bakani	(3)
13	Baran	Shahbad, Chhipabarod & Kishanganj	(3)
14	Alwar	Umren & Thanagazi	(2)
15	Pali	Raipur & Jaitaran	(2)
16	Sirohi	Pindwara & Reodar	(2)
17	Karauli	Sapotra & Karauli	(2)
18	Bharatpur	Kaman	(1)
19	Bundi	Nainwa	(1)
20	Chittaurgarh	Kapasan	(1)
21	Jaipur	Chaksu	(1)
22	Jalor	Bhinmal	(1)
23	Nagaur	Mundwa	(1)
[II] VERY LOW Level (7)			
1	Banswara	Ghatol & Sajjangarh	(2)
2	Ajmer	Bhinay	(0)
3	Bikaner	Kolayat '*'	(1)
4	Jodhpur	Osian	(1)
5	Sirohi	Abu Road	(1)
6	Udaipur	Dhariawad	(1)
[III] EXTREMELY LOW Level (3)			
1	Banswara	Kushalgarh & Peepalkhoont	(2)
2	Udaipur	Kotra	(1)

Note: () Number of Panchayat Samities.

Source: Fig. 1.

62 Low level pss are widely distributed in 23 districts. Ajmer district has maximum 6 pss followed by Jodhpur (5); Bhilwara, Sawai Madhopur, Tonk, Udaipur (4 each); Banswara, Banner, Bikaner, Dungarpur, Jaisalmer, Jhalawar, Baran (3 each); Alwar, Pali, Sirohi, Karauli (2 each); Bharatpur, Bundi, Chittaurgarh, Jaipur, Jalor and Nagaur (one each) districts (Table 6). The percentage share of low level pss varies from maximum 100 in Jaisalmer to minimum 7 in Chittaurgarh district. Seven very low level pss are spread over 6 districts. Banswara is leading with 2 pss followed by Ajmer, Bikaner, Jodhpur, Sirohi and Udaipur (one each) districts. The percentage share of VL level pss varies from maximum 25 in both Banswara and Bikaner districts to minimum 9 in Udaipur district. Three extremely low level pss are distributed in two districts viz., Banswara (Kushalgarh and Peepalkhoont) and Udaipur (Kotra). The percentage share of EL level pss varies from 25 in Banswara to 9 in Udaipur district.

In the end, one can argue that the panchayat samities having very high and high index of deprivation in GEDI should be given priority for effective, acceptable and sustainable interventions for educational development couched in institutionalized mechanism and discourses, which are in accordance with local conditions and need.

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