



### THE EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT INDEX IS A FUNDAMENTAL INDICATOR IN HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX

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#### ABSTRACT:

The present study reveals the Human Resource Development in India. India is the second largest country in the world for population with more youth population. Human Resource is the definitive resource for the nation. The Educational Development Index is one of the vital indicators of human resource development. It is playing an important role to identify a qualitative human resource. The Educational Development Index can be defined with the help of literacy rate and other indicator for the states. India has 134<sup>th</sup> rank for Human development Index and 105<sup>th</sup> rank in Educational Development Index worldwide. It is a realizing fact that managing the human resource, to make it productive is one of the most challenging tasks in front of all countries of the world.

**KEYWORDS:** Educational Development Index, Human development index, Literacy Rate,

enrollment ratio, Teacher pupil ratio.

#### INTRODUCTION:-

Human Resource is the ultimate resource. Healthy, educated, and motivated people develop resources as per their requirements. Human resources like other resources are not equally distributed over the world. They differ as per location, education level, age and sex. Their number and characteristics also keep changing. The government of India has a ministry of Human Resource development. The ministry was created in 1985 with an aim to improve people's skills. This just shows how important people as a resource for the country. It is a realizing fact that managing the human resource, to make it productive is one of the most challenging tasks in front of all countries of the world.

Education assists human being in many ways to develop various skills and increases productivity of the population. The developed countries have achieved levels of economic development with the help of educational development. On the contrary, at the same time developing and underdeveloped countries have low education development and it's resulted in little economic development. Therefore, human population is an active resource (Ghosal, 1996) and educational training can improve the applicability of population in the field of productivity and employability. While it is observed many countries are suffering low economic development and productivity due to the educational backwardness (Sharma, 2004).

Worldwide, Human Development Index (HDI) and Education Development Index (EDI) have been used for cross country comparisons in overall human development and universalizing elementary education respectively.

The institute of Applied Manpower Research, New Delhi has computed Educational Development Index for India, in 2001 with the help of the Planning Commission Government of India. The main objectives of this study are, to develop a comprehensive Education Development Index at the state as well as all-India levels, and to develop an Education Index to facilitate inter-temporal as well as cross sectional analysis of the levels of development among states. Mr. Anil Yadav computed the educational development index at district level to find out the disparities in primary education in the district. Therefore, initially it is proposed to cover the two districts each of six major states (Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Karnataka and Tamilnadu) in the country. National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA) also computed educational development index for India in 2007. Within that the state of Maharashtra has a twelfth rank among the thirty five states of India.

#### OBJECTIVE:

- To find out the Human Resource Development index rank for India and Maharashtra.
- To understand the computation of the Educational Development Index.
- To find out the worldwide rank of India for Educational Development Index and for Maharashtra within the India.

#### METHODOLOGY:

Measuring Educational Development Index (EDI) has been one of the important assignments for understanding the educational development of the country. A significant part of such research is also devoted to understanding the relationship between various indicators. To develop an Educational Development Index following five key indicators has been considered

- Literacy
- Progress in Education
- Quality of Teaching
- Infrastructural Facilities
- Expenditure

Besides above five key indicators other indicators such as physical infrastructure, literacy rate, progress in education, different level of schooling from lower primary level to higher education level, dropout student ratio, enrollment ratio and distance of next level educational facilities are also considered in developing the educational development index for country or state. These indicators have been grouped under four areas, namely Access, Infrastructure, Teachers and Outcome. A separate index has been calculated for each of the above mentioned four areas. The Educational Development Index is a composite index of all these four indexes. The methodology has been used for calculating the index and Special Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) has been used for calculation and normalization of the indicator value by using the following formula:

|    |   |  |   |
|----|---|--|---|
| 1- | { | Best Value - Observed Value<br>-----<br>Best Value - Worst Value | } |
|----|---|--|---|

In case of a few indicators bottom / top value has been identified based on policy option instead of the observed value. The normalized values are range between 0 to 1.

- Assign factor loadings and weights value by applying Principal Component Analysis method (PCA)
- Ranking of the block based on index value Index value has been divided in four categories, which are given in

**CATEGORY OF INDEX VALUE**

| Sr. No. | Index Value              | Category                                  |
|---------|--------------------------|---|
| 1       | Less than 0.500          | Poor (urgent attention needed)            |
| 2       | 0.500-0.599              | Less than average (attention is required) |
| 3       | 0.600-0.699              | Average (status is satisfactory)          |
| 4       | 0.700 or More than 0.700 | Good                                      |

**DISCUSSION:**

Human Resource is the ultimate resource, but only a number of people do not count as a more human resource. It will count as a resource, when it has skilled and to become the skilled human resources the education is a very important tool. So the human development index gives the idea about the quality of our human resource, with special reference to educational development. Various social reformers have worked to develop an education process in India before independence. Mahatma Phule and Savitribai Phule have started first girls' school in Pune in 1848. Britishers has started a new education system by introducing Hunter commission in 1882. Rajashree Shahu Maharaj (Kolhapur) had realized the importance of education and introduces the first act of compulsory and free education to all in his Kolhapur province in 1918. After independence Indian government has launched the various educational programs in five year Plans (Jayapalan, 2005) and passed Right to Education Act in 2009.

Human development index (HDI) calculated by UNESCO has reported India to have 134<sup>th</sup> rank among 182 countries. At the same time in Educational development Index (EDI) India at 105<sup>th</sup> rank among 128 countries (GMR, 2011). The Maharashtra state have 1/10 population of India were as 23<sup>rd</sup> to 25<sup>th</sup> rank in primary, upper primary as well as elementary stage education (Pajankar, 2010). Therefore, Maharashtra state in national level and India is at the global level are not rich up to the mark in educational development. Literacy is a one of the indicators of educational development. According to the census 2011 crude literacy rate in India is 64.32 percent. Whereas, Maharashtra has the second largest state in India in term of size of population and it has 12<sup>th</sup> rank in literacy level in the country. According to the census 2011, state literacy is 82.91 percent, with male (89.82%) female (75.48%) literacy.

The enrollment ratio in primary education is 94 percent in India, which it is 99-100 percent in developed countries. The crucial problem is that, among 94 percent enrollment 34 percent drop out in enrollment pupil. In developed country teacher pupil ratio of 1:20 and in India it is 1:40, however, only 30 percent school are achieved this national norm in India (GMR, 2007).

The data used in this exercise is the District Information System on Education (DISE) data managed by National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA), New Delhi. Secondary data Collected from, census of India 2001 and 2011, Human Development Index Report 2010, Global Monitoring Report, 2011 of UNESCO, Internet websites.

**CONCLUSION:**

The Educational Development Index is an effective tool for decision making, i.e. It helps to identify backward regions and priority orders for more focus is required. The above discussion reveals that India as well as Maharashtra state has lacked behind in the educational development index, which means the qualitative human resource is low. Without qualitative approach and enhancing skills in population, we could not achieve higher rank in the educational development index and human resource development index and ultimately in the economical development. Consequently, if human resource is the ultimate resource than it will be educated and skilled, than only state and ultimately nations will obtain a sustainable development. For that it is the prime need to attention on quality education, educational facilities, literacy rate, enrollment ratio, teacher pupil ratio, infrastructural facilities in the rural part of India and Maharashtra.

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