

Equalization

**Course-II (1.1.2): Contemporary India and
Education**

**UNIT-III: Equalization and universalization of
elementary and secondary Education.**

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EDUCATION IN INDIA

- India is a democratic country. The success of democracy depends upon education of its citizens.
- Education should aim at total development of **individual's personality**.
- Modern education is a process of learning from real life and from the pulsating, dynamic society around us.
- So the learning should be at the choice and pace of the learner.
- It is the only way that education becomes relevant to life.
- So educational opportunities are to be provided to individuals to develop their personalities into the fullest extent.

What is Equality?

The quality or state of being equal. especially in status, rights, or opportunities.

Equality is about ensuring that every individual has an equal opportunity to make the most of their lives and talents.

A situation in which men and women, people of different races, religions, etc. are all treated fairly and have the same opportunities

EQUITY

- ▶ *Equity can be defined as the quality of treating individuals fairly based on their needs and requirements.*
- ▶ *This does not denote that an equal amount should be distributed to each and every individual. On the contrary, it highlights that things should be distributed based on the need*

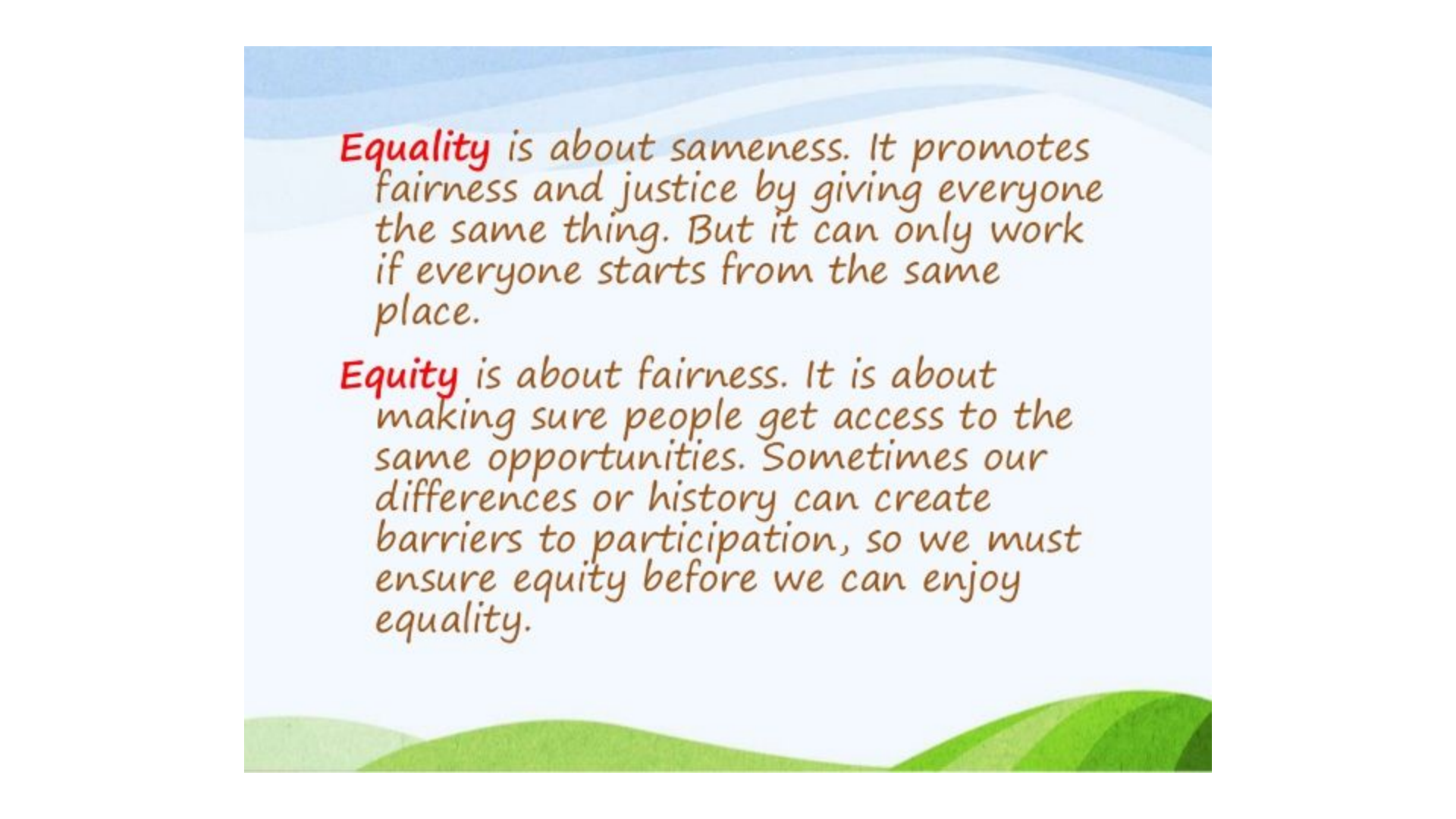
Equality=Sameness

Equity= Fairness



Equality vs Equity





Equality is about sameness. It promotes fairness and justice by giving everyone the same thing. But it can only work if everyone starts from the same place.

Equity is about fairness. It is about making sure people get access to the same opportunities. Sometimes our differences or history can create barriers to participation, so we must ensure equity before we can enjoy equality.

- **Equality:** sameness in terms of resources, opportunities, services, treatment and rewards.
- **Equality in education:** sameness in terms of access to education and uniform distribution of educational opportunities.
- Freedom to develop personal abilities and make choices irrespective of differences of behavior, aspirations and needs.
- Where there is equality: no stereotypes, rigid gender roles and prejudices that limit a student to perform at his or her fullest potential.



EQUALITY IN EDUCATION

Equality in education involves

- Quality of teaching
- Teacher- student ratio
- Expenditure on children's education
- Library and other educational resources
- Examination
- Selection criteria
- Length of schooling

Constitutional Provision for Equality of Education.

Article 26 (1)

Article 21 (A)

Article 46.

Schemes and measures adopted for equalization of educational opportunity in India.

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan(SSA)

Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya(KGBV)

Mid-Day Meal Scheme.

Kendriya Vidyalayas(KVS)

National Institute of Open Schooling(NIOS)

THANK YOU