

UNIVERSALIZATION and EQUALIZATION

**COURSE-1.1.2
UNIT-3: 1ST HALF**

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Equalize Educational Opportunities

In order to provide equal opportunities in education, education system needs to be equal access for all classes.

- Women's education.
- S.C. Education
- S.T. Education
- Minority education
- Handicapped education
- Adult education.

Education for women's equality

Women education refers to every form of education that aims at improving the knowledge and skill of women and girls.

In order to provide equal opportunities in education, it is necessary to increase the facilities of women's education.

- Priority to the education of women's.
- Department of women's education should be created.
- Separate primary schools or middle school should be established.
- More and more women teachers should be appointed in primary schools.

The education of Scheduled Castes

- Pre-matric scholarship
- To ensure that the enrollment, retention and successful completion of education of S.C. students.
- Recruitment of S.C. teachers
- Provide positive treatment in allotment of jobs and access to higher education.

TRIBAL EDUCATION



The Education of Scheduled Tribes

- Primary school in tribal areas
- Residential school
- Native tribal language.
- Scholarships
- 197 Eklavya Model School

Other Educationally Backward Section and Areas

- **Minority**
- **Handicapped**
- **Adult Education**

Universalization

- ❑ The concept universalization signifies that education is for all and not for a selected few. This also means that education is the birth right of every child.
- ❑ Universalization of education means making education available to-
 1. All
 2. Disadvantaged group
 3. Illiterates.

Universalization of education implies five things namely

- universalization of provision,
- universalization of enrolment,
- universalization of retention
- universalization of participation and
- universalization of achievement.

Universalization of provision

- This implies that adequate school facilities should be provide to all children between age group 6 to 14 in the country. It means that elementary schools should be set up within 1 km from the habitation of the child. It needs to open a large number of schools throughout the country.

Universalisation of enrolment

- **This means every child attaining the age of 6 must be enrolled in Class I of an elementary school. This also means compulsory enrolment of all children, attaining the age of 6, in an elementary school. Here, it may be mentioned that the gross enrolment is very often taken amiss as universal enrolment.**

Universalisation of retention

- **This means that every child enrolled in Class I must continue in the school till he completes the class VIII. Children should be properly understood and guided so that they do not leave school before they complete the course of class VIII.**

- **4. Universalization of Participation:**

For UEE (Universalization of Elementary Education) participation of community is quite inevitable. The community is to be mobilized to take the responsibility for identifying its own needs and to take decisive role in ensuring the implementation programme of UEE.

Universalisation of achievement

- **Universalisation of enrolment alone can't help in success of universalisation of elementary education. To make this programme a success it is important to assess the achievement of the students. This can be possible only by the programme of continuous and comprehensive evaluation. If we can introduce this evaluation programme both in formal and non-formal settings, our objectives of education for all can achieve its success.**

Thank you