

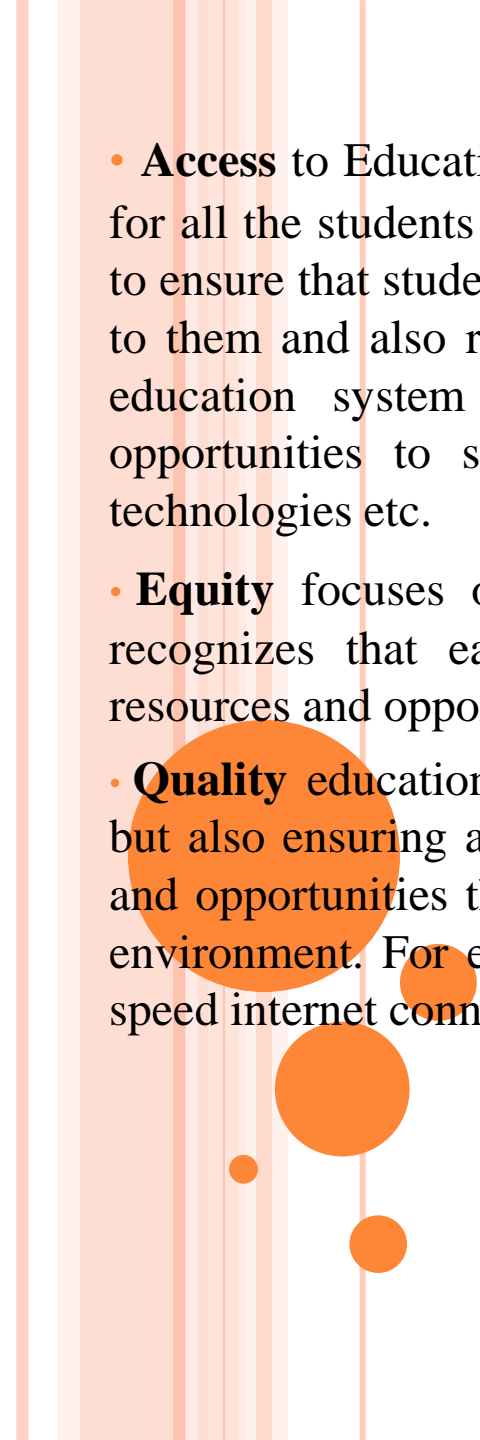
# ACCESS, EQUITY AND QUALITY

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- **Access** to Education means making educational resources and infrastructure available for all the students beyond the region, age, financial status. It includes making policies to ensure that students can avail full advantages of opportunities and resources provided to them and also removing barriers in achieving this goal. For eg. Due to Covid-19, education system shift to online mode also includes access to non-academic opportunities to students like access to public transport system, accessibility to technologies etc.
  - **Equity** focuses on supporting students differentially according to their needs. It recognizes that each person has different circumstances and allocates the exact resources and opportunities needed to reach an equal outcome.
  - **Quality** education doesn't only mean providing students with educational resources but also ensuring access to excellent teachers, providing a good quality learning tools and opportunities that help them to build a successful career and safe quality learning environment. For eg. Providing labs that are equipped with modern equipments, high speed internet connectivity etc.
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# EQUALITY OF EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

Equality of educational opportunities means that every individual regardless of their background should have access to the same quality of education. This includes equal access to facilities resources and teaching methods. The goal of equality of educational opportunities is to ensure that every student has an equal chance to succeed regardless of their social background, race , ethnicity or gender.

## IMPORTANCE OF EQUALITY IN EDUCATION

**Removing Social Barriers:** Through this principle, it can be remove social barriers, because the barriers of caste divides Indian society into different castes, such as SC/ST, OBC, minorities etc.

**Essential For Democracy:** Equality of educational opportunity is also always try to fulfill the principles of liberty, equality and fraternity by our constitution.

**Economic Development :** The basic objectives of equality of educational opportunity is the economic development of the individual as well as the country. Educational opportunities should be equitably distributed to bring about adequate economic progress.

**Nations Advancement:** Equality of educational opportunity can also improve the human resources and accelerating the pace of national development.

**Search Of Talent:** Equality in education is concerned with the development of innate potentialities of children belonging to all category of people. Resources and talents of all sort of people are channelized for the development of the country.

# MEANS AND WAYS TO PROVIDE EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES IN EDUCATION

- Uniform Pattern Of Education.
- Common School System For Public Education.
- Removal Of Regional Imbalance. That Is Urban Rural Difference in Education
- Importance For Girls Education.
- Schools For The Handicapped
- Education For The Weaker Sections Of Society
- Abolition Of Tuition Fees.
- Liberal Scheme Of Scholarships.
- Compulsory Education Up To The Secondary Stage.



# CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR ENSURING EQUITY

The constitution for independent India became effective from 1950. Some constitutional provision on equalisation education are:

**Article 21A- Right to Education.** The state shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age group of 6 to 14 years through a law that it may determine.

**Article 29(1):** This provides any section of the citizens residing in India having a distinct culture, language, or script, the right to conserve their culture, language and script.


**Article 29(2):** The State shall not deny admission into educational institutes maintained by it or those that receive aid from it to any person based only on race, religion, caste, language, or any of them.

**Article 15, 17, 46** safeguard the educational interests of the weaker sections of the Indian community that is socially and educationally backward classes of citizens ST/SC.

**Article 28,** No religious instruction shall be provided in any educational institution wholly maintained out of State funds.

**Article 16** has also provision on constitutional guarantees of equality of opportunities in respect of public employment.

**Article 38** also declared that the state shall stride to promote the welfare of the people by securing a social order in which justice social, economic and political involvement all the institutions of the national life.



# INEQUALITY IN EDUCATION-RURAL URBAN

## INEQUALITY

In ancient Indian system the ‘Gurukul system’, education was a privilege to upper class of people . In modern education or during the British period Lord Macalay in his famous minute (1835) used Downward Filtration Theory to educating the young youth. Education was given to only upper class people. After independence the Indian Constitutions (1950) Article 45, the free and compulsory education to all children in the age group of 6 to 14 years was provided.

Inequalities of education opportunity arise for the following reasons:

- Poverty
- Poor infrastructure facility
- Lack of sufficient schools
- Gender inequality
- Difference between forward and backward classes



## RURAL URBAN INEQUALITY

- There must be wide gap between the percentage of literate people in urban (84.98) but in rural areas are only (68.91) according to 2011 census. Thus, inequality in literacy rate between rural and urban is 16.07%.
- In India more than 75% of the total population live in villages.
- The rural urban divide continues as urban Gross Enrolment Ratio is about three times higher (23.79) than the rural (7.51). For women literacy rate it is four times higher (22.56) for urban areas as compared to rural areas.

### **CAUSES OF INEQUALITY BETWEEN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS**

- Poverty
- Illiteracy of Parents
- Lower quality equipments in rural school
- Difference in number of educational institution
- Lack of trained teachers in rural areas.
- Application of science and technology.
- Lack of regular inspection and supervision
- Lack of transportation.
- Home environment



## SUGGESTIVE MEASURES TO REMOVE RURAL URBAN INEQUALITY IN EDUCATION

- Establishment of schools
- Proper infrastructure facilities
- Improve adult literacy
- Teacher training
- Regular inspection and supervision
- Reform of rural institution
- Application of technology in education.
- Proper provision for transportation
- Facilities for livelihood to rural people
- Improvement of awareness about importance of education





# GENDER INEQUALITY IN SCHOOL EDUCATION

Gender is a social construct that impacts attitude, roles, responsibilities and behaviour patterns of boys and girls. Women and men are unequal in every conceivable way in endless circumstances, both immediate and enduring by both objective criteria and subjective experiences.

**Where do you find gender inequality in primary and secondary schools?**

- Some differences in courses taking patterns by the end of high schools.
- Some differences in portrayal of men/women in curricular materials.
- Micro levels in interactional levels in classroom.
- Boys have to do work rather than attend school.
- Financial responsibilities.

Some of the social barriers for girls are:

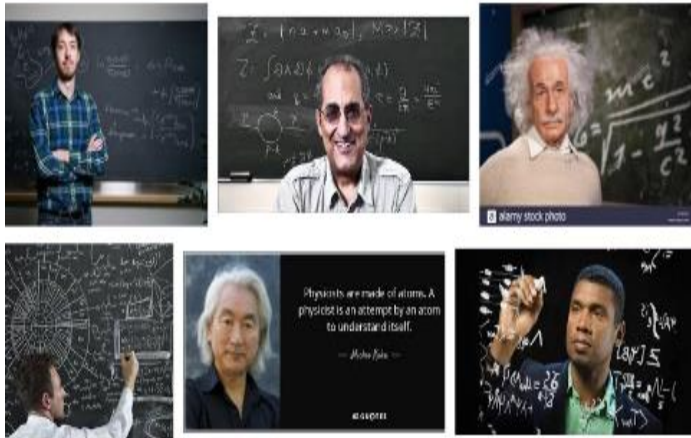
- Poverty
- Limited benefits in educating girls as they will be part of another family
- Supportive facilities
- Misconception
- Violence against women



# HOW DOES A SCIENTIST LOOK LIKE?

STEREOTYPES IN SCIENCE

Looking up the word “physicist” on the web



## Creating an enabling environment



Picture taken from <https://www.getsmarteregon.org/about-smart/equity/>

*Equitable = not treating everyone the same,  
But creating an environment which allows  
everyone to give of their best...*



# GIRLS ARE LESS LIKELY THAN BOYS TO TAKE UP SCIENCE SUBJECTS IN HIGH SCHOOL

At age 15, **60%** of the lowest achievers in mathematics, reading and science are boys, **40%** are girls.



**IN 6 OUT OF 10 COUNTRIES**  
BOYS CONTINUE TO PERFORM  
BETTER IN MATHEMATICS  
THAN THEIR FEMALE PEERS



**GIRLS – EVEN HIGH  
ACHIEVERS - LACK  
CONFIDENCE  
IN MATHEMATICS**



**2 IN 3 GIRLS  
VS 1 IN 2 BOYS**  
*report often worrying  
that it will be difficult  
for them in mathematics  
classes*



**Four** times the number  
of boys as girls consider a career  
in engineering and computing.



## SUGGESTIONS OF SOLVING THE PROBLEMS OF GENDER INEQUALITY SCHOOL

- Promoting healthy relationship between boys and girls.
- Equal participation
- The classroom culture should built in a manner that interactions between boys and girls reflect mutual respect.
- Encouraging girls to participate in every activities of school.
- Promote all genders working together
- Help students identify instances of gender bias, through awareness activities or historical events, laws and cultural changes.



## INDICATORS OF QUALITY EDUCATION

- Curriculum
- Quality teachers
- Quality teaching and evaluation
- Quality infrastructure
- Quality research
- Quality learner
- Quality Management

## ENHANCEMENT OF QUALITY IN SECONDARY EDUCATION

- Vocationalization of secondary education
- Improvement of Science education in school
- Educational technology
- Proper planning
- Diversification of secondary education curriculum
- Identifying man power needs
- Promote Inclusivity
- Holistic Approach to Education
- Retrain Educators and Administrators



THANK YOU

