

## **A Counter Measures Of Universal Education In India And Its Fate Governing Factors**

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### **Abstract:**

Practices for elementary education in India are no doubt leading to a gradual increase in enrolment, and attendance and reduce dropout rate but a great deal remains to be done : education at the upper primary is still far from universal (especially for girls), pockets of backwardness persist even at the primary level. The first step to achieving any improvement in education is to allocate fund for it. Funds allocation for education in India has increased significantly in the past few years, though it is still short of the funds in comparison of other countries. What is of concern is the states inability to utilise the funds allocated. Clearly there are the lessons to be learnt from the states which utilised funds more efficiently. But more significantly, there is need to improve quality of spending for getting better outcomes.

**Keywords:** universal education , school, education right,

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### **I. Introduction**

With moving the whole world according to increasing technologies and innovation somewhere education which were found the most basic and significant factor of civilization and being innovative, which were in result found the basic stone of modernization, industrialization and globalization. But during the race of modernizations and globalization the “Education” suffer a lot for the children’s which were unable to go to school. Rather being born with a good “cranial capacity” or “intelligence” these children lacks the basic foundation of proper education that’s why they cannot express their intelligence as the most privileged children showed.

On daily basis the news been flooded with the news of children’s concurring the “Merit List” of various reputational and hard to overcome exams in spite of their financial or social status. So it’s easily concluded that education or intelligence does not need a child to be born in good family or having social status or financial outcomes, it should be proper basic education which is now a days the inherit right of a child which were born in India according to The Kothari Commission (1964-66).

Primary education has a special place in the education system of any country. The basic aim of education should be that by detecting the knowledge, understanding ability, interest, skill and aptitude in the children from the primary stage itself, it helps in the development process accordingly.

The grand building of all education is built on the foundation of primary education. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen the foundation of primary education. Many measures have been taken for the progress of primary education in independent India. Under Article 45 of the Constitution of India, the government has been directed to ensure free and compulsory education for children up to the age of 14 years under the Directive Principles of State Policy.

For the last two decades, the attention of the whole world is focused on education. In the National Policy on Education 1986, a provision was made that education should be compulsory for all children in the age group of 6 to 14 years. Many schemes are being run from time to time for total literacy. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is also one of them. This scheme was started by the Government of India in 2001.

Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, a target was set to provide free, life-saving and quality primary education to all children in the age group of 6 to 14 years by 2010. While in the mean time the literacy percentage in Uttar Pradesh is 67.06 percent as of December 2017. Out of this, male literacy is 80.5 percent and female literacy is 52.7 percent.

### **Importance of Education**

Education plays a pivot role in building a child personality throughout the life by preserving the most essential characteristics of a person “His Innocence” and leading a “Mind” to a rightful path. It does not prove that a non educated person does not live a good life, he will, he learns from his surroundings. What if has the worst surrounding, then what type of conclusion a child will draw from his surroundings. Here comes the value of right and wrong, good and bad, yes or no, or in other words need of education. An education does not make a

child able to read and write, that is literacy, education is transforming a child to take better decision by understanding the terms of right and wrong and able to take the decision out of its circumstances.

Education must be the First priority item. This is the first step, which a nation reaches its desired goal only by successfully crossing it. The close relation of primary education with national life is not that of secondary or higher education. As much as it occupies an important place in the formation of national ideology and character, it is not related to any other social, political or educational activity, it is not related to any particular person or class, but to the entire population of the country and the child grows up to become the nation's future.

In this way we can say that education of all boys and girls is the basis of national progress, due to neglect of its education, India's downfall took place. Therefore, only by uplifting it can the welfare of our country be achieved. From this point of view, Jawaharlal Nehru has infinite justification in the following sentences- "If our children will be deprived of education, then what will be the condition of our India tomorrow? It is the duty of the state to provide education to every child of the country and I would also like to say that it is the duty of the state to provide free education to every child of the country.

After giving this glimpse of the unparalleled importance of free education, we are presenting the steps to be taken towards free compulsory and universal education in independent India and its multifaceted problems in place.

### **Importance of Primary Education:**

Primary education is the first step of teaching a child. The basic role of primary education is to ensure "broad based leaning" of the child which starts through his surroundings, Which include not only literacy but also social, cognitive, emotional and physical skill enhancement by encouraging the child natural talent in a certain dimensions.

Right to go to school is now fundamental rights in India. Primary level free education is provided by the government and various foundations to every boy and girl in a definite area rather rural or urban. Every child must get the quality education as a citizen of India becomes the motto of the Indian government. But in order to fulfill this motto every parents must know the importance of the education in a child life and make them go to school, where a child can learn the fundamentals of life which is "health, hygiene and morals" which play an important role in the life.

Primary education is the cornerstone of the entire education, which is why various scholars have given more emphasis on primary education, some scholars even say that if there is no system of higher education then there is no harm but proper system of primary education must be there. .

Educationist K.G. Saidain, in his book Restructuring Education, while stating the importance of primary education, has said "We cannot hope to raise our economic and cultural status, or to increase our practical efficiency, or to educate our people as a prudent citizen, without a well-planned system of liberal sentiment by establishing a broad base of primary education."

Education is the basis of welfare of national progress. As much as the interest of the country and the people can be achieved by education, nothing can be done by any other thing. The upliftment of India is possible only by arranging education for the common man. Throwing light on the importance of primary education, Swami Vivekananda wrote, "Why do we see nation not move? First duty is to educate the people."

Whatever the child learns in his early days, it stays in his heart forever. We can forget many experiences of life, but the knowledge gained in early life gets assimilated and we can never forget it.

**Objectives of Primary Education:** The strong foundation of any country, based on primary level education, provides stability to the national level education. Therefore, recognizing the importance of primary education in the National Education Policy 1986, adequate investment has been outlined for its development. Elementary or primary education is all about learning well being, cleanliness, healthy life, morals. Every community, society and nation makes arrangements for education to fulfill its various needs and objectives.

- Education develops the character of the future citizens of India.
- Education acquaints the citizen with the conditions of the country.
- Education develops national feeling in the citizen.
- Education gives knowledge about the administrative system of the country.
- Education inspires citizens to make them progressive towards the country through all round development.
- Education gives knowledge about the environment to the person.
- Education provides practical knowledge to the individual.
- Education makes the child adapt to the social environment.
- Education helps in adjusting the child to the school, natural environment.
- Education makes the child aware of the importance of life.

- To generate respect for labor.
- To generate scientific sentiment.

**Problems of Primary Education:** There has been progress in primary education in independent India, yet primary education is facing many problems like

- Irregular attendance of children.
- Condition and maintenance of school buildings.
- One Teacher teaching schools or not enough teaching faculty.
- Shortage of female teachers.
- Indifference towards girl child education in the society.
- Boring or faulty course.
- Level of education in schools.
- Teacher-Training problem.
- Lack of inspection of schools.
- Taking non-academic work from teachers by the administration.
- Pay scale of teachers
- Lack of research work related to rural environment.

**Primary Education in India:** Provision for 'compulsory universal education' has been made in many developed countries of the world. The all-round progress of a nation depends on its citizens. Therefore, it is necessary for the citizens to be educated. Education leads to all round development of citizens and awakens consciousness in them. Universalization of education means that boys and girls of a certain age group should compulsorily get school education up to a certain level. Article 26 (i) of the Indian Constitution contains the following provisions for universalization of education.

“Every citizen has the right to get education. Education shall be free at least up to the primary and essential levels of life, primary education shall be compulsory.”

The following provision has been made in Article-45 of the Constitution of India, “To make provision for 'compulsory' and 'free primary education' for all boys and girls in the age group of 6 to 14 years in ten years from the commencement of the Constitution.” The government will try.”

The Indian Constitution came into force on 26 January 1950. Ten years after this, that is, by 1960, we should have implemented free and compulsory primary education system, but even after a long time of 55 years, we have not been able to implement free and compulsory primary education. By the end of the Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002), the target of free and compulsory education to 100% children in the age group of 6 to 14 years has been set, which has been extended till 2010 under the name of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan.

**Need of Universal Education in India:** The following are the reasons for the need and importance of universalization of education in present times.

**(1) Helpful in spreading literacy-** Most of the people of India are illiterate. Literacy in India in 1991 was 52.11 percent of which 63.86 percent are males and 39.42 percent are females. But according to the 2001 census, India's literacy increased to 65.38 percent, due to which the literacy percentage among males is 75.28 percent, while only 54.16 percent of females are educated. A literate person accepts social change keeping in mind the logic, thought, situation and keeps on progressing on the path of progress according to society and time. Literacy is essential for social progress. The spread of literacy can happen only through universalization of education. According to the 1991 census, the literacy rate of Uttar Pradesh was 38.55 percent (males 54.99 percent and women 20.44 percent), while according to the 2001 census, the literacy rate of Uttar Pradesh state was 61.41 percent (men 70.32 percent and women 43.85 percent). According to the 2011 census, the total literacy rate of Uttar Pradesh was 66.11 percent, in which the male literacy rate was 79.19 percent and the female literacy rate was 47.76 percent.

**(2) Development of the individual-** The main aim of education is the all round physical, mental and spiritual development of the individual. The ideology of an educated person is different from that of an illiterate person. An illiterate person has a narrow field of thinking and an educated person has a broad outlook. Along with his own progress, he also contributes to society and national progress.

**(3) Social Development-** A society can be evaluated by the education of its members. An educated society develops rapidly. He lives beyond tradition, conservatism, superstitions and contributes to social development by taking advantage of science and technological development.

**(4) Success of Democracy-** In the words of Indira Gandhi, the then Prime Minister of India, “Education (literacy) is an essential condition for the successful operation of democracy.” Democracy can be successful only in the country whose citizens are educated. Due to 'illiteracy', huge problems of casteism, provincialism, communalism, regionalism etc. are arising in India due to which India is not able to progress.

(5) **Business Success-** Present era is the age of science. Every business is based on technology. An educated person can achieve business success by understanding the current science and technology aspects.

(6) **National Development-** Educated citizens are the strong link of national development. An educated person gives up selfishness for the sake of national development and also has the spirit of making the biggest sacrifice.

(7) **For the success of daily life-** Today in every area of life based on science and technology, equipments dominate. Knowledge of these tools is essential. An educated person can easily remove minor defects when needed and can be successful in his daily life.

(8) **For International Harmony-** Fast means of communication and transportation have made the whole world like a home-patio. Today, in place of self-reliance, there is mutual interdependence. One country fulfills its needs from another country. Clearly today science has made so many destructive weapons that the map of the earth can be changed in a moment with the use of atomic weapons. Education, health, development etc. are the result of mutual harmony. Therefore, universal education increases international harmony.

(9) **Preparation for higher education -** As a result of compulsory and free education, every person will not only be literate, but attachment towards education will also arise in him. He will try to study literature according to his interest. As a result, the spirit of getting higher education will be awakened in him, education paves the way for development. A person with higher education will think about the development of self, society and nation and will be helpful.

**Reasons for Failure to Universalize Primary Education:** There are five main reasons for the failure of universalization of primary education.

1. Due to population growth, the government has been unable to provide primary education to all children from its limited resources.
2. The allocated funds were not reached to the children's education up to sufficient amount.
3. Poor and illiterate parents and guardians do not send their children to primary schools and keep them busy with household work.
4. In rural areas, parents do not send their girls to school.
5. Often teachers, teaching assistants (learning) in primary schools. There is a lack of teaching material and other facilities.

**Suggestions for Universalization of Elementary Education:** The following suggestions are to be seen for the universalization of primary education-

1. For primary education more schemes were launched by the government and more budget allocated for education
2. More funds should be earmarked so that the number of primary schools increases continuously and every child can have schools near them.
3. The scheme should be spread to increase the enrollment of girls in primary schools.
4. To increase enrollment in primary schools, free textbooks should be distributed to the students and arrangements for mid-day meals should be made.
5. In order to make parents and guardians understand the importance of educating their boys and girls, the program of adult education has been started rapidly.
6. To provide useful and proper quality and cultured education to all these children by the end of the year 2020.

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