



RIGHT TO EDUCATION: A REVIEW

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Abstract

For India's Government, SSA is the main initiative for achieving “Universalization of Elementary Education (UEE)” in time-bound manner, as required by the 86th Amendment to the Indian Constitution making free and compulsory education for children aged 6-14 years a “Fundamental Right. The SSA Program is anchored by the Government of India's Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD)”. Since the years 2000-2001, the SSA has been in existence. SSA's approach, strategy and standards have changed since the Right to Education (RTE) Act of 2009 was passed. State-sponsored allocation (SSA) funds are being used to implement SSA in all 50 states. As of right now, approximately 192 million children from 1.1 million households are serviced by the SSA.. Involvement of the people is critical to the success of SSA. Throughout the program's execution, the plan encourages community involvement and monitoring.

Key words: Shiksha, Government, achievement etc.

Introduction

In a number of international agreements, the “right to education” is recognised as a human right. This includes the “International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights, which recognises a right to free, compulsory primary education for all children. It also recognises an obligation to develop secondary education that is accessible to all children, particularly through the gradual introduction of free secondary education. Nearly 70 million children across the globe are now unable to attend school because of poverty. The Covenant was signed into law by 164 countries as of 2015”.

It is a duty under the right to education to offer basic education to those who have not finished elementary school or college. Students' responsibilities to prevent discrimination at all educational levels, establish basic standards of education, and enhance education quality are included in the right to education as well as these rules on access to education.

Definition

"the entire process of social life by means of which individuals and social groups learn to develop consciously within, and for the benefit of, the national and international communities, the whole of their personal capabilities, attitudes, aptitudes and knowledge."

Historical Background of the RTE Act (2009)

Within a ten-year period beginning with the day of independence, "Article 45 of the newly drafted Constitution mandated that the state strive to offer free and compulsory education to all children until the age of fourteen. According to Article 21A (Part III) of the 86th Amendment Act, all children between the ages of 6 and 14 have the right to a free and obligatory education as a fundamental right. In addition, a new article 21 A was added as a result of the change, which mandates that parents and guardians offer educational opportunities for their children. After a first draught was produced in October 2003 and uploaded on this website in October 2003 for the public's review in the above article, the Free and Compulsory Education Bill for Children, 2003, was made available for public comment in October 2003. The Free and Compulsory Education Bill, 2004, a new draught of which was developed in 2004 after taking into consideration the comments received on the previous draught, was released. The 'Right to Education' Bill was prepared by the CABE (Central Advisory Board of Education) committee in June 2005 and presented to the Ministry of HRD. Mrs. Sonia Gandhi, the Chairperson of the NAC, received it from the Ministry of Human Resources Development (MHRD). The bill was submitted to India's Prime Minister by the NAC for his consideration. Due to the absence of money and a model law, the finance and planning committees rejected the measure. The model bill instructed the states to make required preparations (Post- 86th amendment, States had already cited lack of funds at State level). A new version was published in August 2009, but the public wasn't made aware of the changes for almost seven months after they were enacted as law. A new law entitled children to free and compulsory education went into effect on April 1st of this year. This was a momentous day for the people of India, since Article 21A of the Indian Constitution now grants the Right to Education the same legal standing as the Right to Life. For every 6-14 year old kid, 8 years of primary education will be given in an age-appropriate classroom near

his or her home. Introducing it as Article 21 in Chapter 3 of the Constitution for the first time ever in Indian history makes it an enforceable right. Thus, the right to education will be enforced as a basic right for children. Every kid in the United States, regardless of age, now has the right to a free, public education. Article 21A of the Constitution was inserted as a result of the 86th Constitutional Amendment Act. Government schools will provide free education to all students, and school management committees would oversee the operations of the establishments (SMC)". At least 25% of the students enrolled in private schools must be admitted free of charge. For the sake of this definition, "free" implies that the government will remove all financial obstacles to a kid finishing eight years of education. When we say "compulsion," we mean that students must be required to enrol in, attend, and complete primary school. 'Compulsion' refers to the state/local bodies being forced to send their children to school as a compulsion, rather than parents being targeted as a basic responsibility..

Basic Provisions made in the RTE Act (2009):

To provide "Free and Compulsory Elementary Education" for all children between the ages of 6 and 14 years old, the Indian government enacted the "Right to Education Act" in 2009. Listed here are a some of the RTE Act's (2009) most significant fundamental provisions:

"Article 21A of the Indian Constitution", added in December 2002, includes it as one of the country's basic rights. The Act's provisions went into effect on April 1st, 2010.

"The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009" is the official name of the legislation.

Except for Jammu and Kashmir, it will apply to the whole country.

It's a law requiring all children aged 6-14, or those in classes I through VIII, to get a free and obligatory education.

There will be joint financial and other obligations for the Central and State Governments.

When it comes to children under the age of fourteen who reside within their jurisdiction, local authorities such as the Municipal Corporation and the Municipal Council keep records and guarantee that every kid is admitted, attends school, and completes primary school.

The municipality is responsible for ensuring the entrance of migrant children..

Problems in achieving RTE

- Productive or continuous actions are essential to educate 1 lakhs fresher or unskilled and build up skills in teacher.
- For child friendly education families play a vital role. Today more than 190 million children go to elementary school.
- Barriers must be removed to give qualitative education. To achieve predetermined goals it becomes necessary to invest in preschool education.
- To get admission to those children who didn't go to school in any age and give them class according to their age. The process should be flexible and innovative to face this challenge.

Conclusion

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is a community-owned school system initiative to provide universal access to primary education. In other words, it's a reaction to the growing need for high-quality primary and secondary education throughout the nation. A concerted attempt was made in 2000 to bring together programmes and methods aimed at realising Education for All's objectives, and the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan was established as a result. This serves as a hub for all initiatives related to Universalization of Elementary Education. Plethora of innovative ideas have been suggested to enhance the quality of primary education for children by increasing their involvement in and access to it. With a long-term view on cost sharing and a decentralised management framework including local authorities at district level, the planned Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan would be implemented by the Indian government in collaboration with the State government.

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