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ARTICLE ON INTRODUCING RIGHT TO EDUCATION ACT (2009)

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Abstract:-Education is a life long process which starts from a cradle and ends into a grave. It makes a man wise and intelligent, how to react in a sophisticated way on different point of views. Education is not only a fundamental right but also a gateway for better future and prosperous life. If God does not discriminate us then whom we are to discriminate others on the basis of cast, creed, religion etc to impart education.

Keywords:Introducing Right , philosophers and educationists , National Policy.

INTRODUCTION

Education is the consolation gift for poor class and an ornament for elite class. Education enhances one's personality and over all development. It helps people to earn their livelihood. Since ancient times eminent philosophers and educationists knew the importance of education. Education has changed a lot whether it was in ancient, Medieval, Britisher's period and many more till today. Education gives not only positive attitude but also outlook to the individual. Hence, during Britishers regime, Gopal Krishan Gokhale took first step on 19 March 1910 in imperial legislation to make education compulsory for all. Then Wardha Scheme came in Oct 1937, Kothari commission 1964-66 recommended the establishment of a common school system for all children irrespective of their class, caste, religion or linguistic background. After that National Policy on Education 1968, it was a marked significant step in the history of education in post independence India, then National Policy on Education 1986 translated the vision of Radha Krishnan commission and kothari commission in five main goals for higher education. The UNESCO world Declaration on Education for all (1990) created a framework for providing education to all children by constituting a global recognition of education as fundamental right and necessity for overall human and national development. Government has made efforts in form of Sarva Siksha Abhiyan in 2000 to universalize the Education through district. The Abhiyan is to provide useful and relevant education for children in the 6-14 age groups that means elementary education.

Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan was launched in March 2009 access to higher secondary education from 9 to 12 classes. Its objective was removing gender, social-economic and disability barriers.

Rashtriya Ucchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) was launched in Oct 2013 for higher education system- Bachelors, Masters and PhD degrees. Its aim was to rectify the weaknesses in the higher education system and providing strategic funding to higher educational institutions throughout the country.

Meaning of Right to Education Act 2009. It is an Indian legislation enacted by the Parliament of India on 4 August 2009 which describes the importance of free and compulsory education for children between 6 to 14 years under article 21A of the India constitution. Article 21A makes education a fundamental right. This act came into force on 1 April 2010. It makes mandate 25% reservation for economically weaker sections of society in private schools. The Act also provides that no child shall be held back, expelled untill the completion of elementary education (1 to 8th class). No donation or capitation fees and no interview of the pupils or parents for admission.

The constitution of India is a directive principle contained in Art. 45, has made provision for free and compulsory education for all children upto age of 14 years.

86th amendment in December 2002 Act, created a history in field of education as a land mark of right to education. The Sequence of events leading to the 2009 Act. After the 86th amendment Dec. 2002 the following actions took place:-

2003- the free and compulsory education for children bill, 2003 (NDA Government)

Article On Introducing Right To Education Act (2009)

2004- the free and compulsory education for children bill, 2004(NDA Government)

2005- A rough draft of the Right to education Bill 2005 (June) (CABE Bill) (UPA I government) could not get its final shape because of high financial cost involved in implementing the Act.

2005- The Right to Education Bill, 2005 (August) (UPA.I Government).

2006- Central legislation discarded. States advised to make their own bills based on the Model Right to education Bill, 2006(UPA.I Government)

2008- The Right of children to Free and compulsory bill, 2008, introduced in Rajya Sabha in Dec. 2008. The Bill was returned to a standing committee on Human resource development. Bill was approved by cabinet on 2nd July 2009 and finally passed by the Rajya Sabha on 20 July 2009 and the Lok Sabha on 4 August 2009. It received Presidential assent and was notified as law on 26th August 2009 as the children's Right to Free and compulsory Education Act.

Awareness among Economically weaker Sections of Society regarding RTE Act.

Education is an integral part of one's life. If parents are not educated or they belong to disadvantaged group for instance schedule caste, backward class or economically weaker section of society that does not mean their children have not right to get education. Right to free and compulsory education Act 2009 is especially meant for this category. In spite of that these sections of society are very busy to earn their bread and butter. They are not aware about this act that government has made it in favour of their children to get free and compulsory education till elementary level without any capitation fees, no detention, free books, mid-day meal and scholarships etc. Those who are involve in such kind of work in government schools only those are little bit aware about this Act. Government schools are providing books, uniforms etc free of cost. But labour class do not know properly about this Act. They told if they sent their children to school they would not able to become a helping hand for their families so they are involved in some kind of labour work for example maids at home, chotu in shops or restaurants. Illiterate parents are even unable to talk about that Act, is it true that government is providing such facilities to down trodden , slums or economically weaker sections of society's children. Even most of the parents are not aware that education is a Fundamental Right of every children. Even they do not know that their children have right to get 25% admission in private schools. A few of them know but that is useless because private schools are not implementing this act in a proper way in schools. They show only implementation in papers only rather than practically launch in schools. Even private schools teacher are not aware about the act exactly, Government school teachers are significantly know about Act because it is implemented in only government schools but these schools are not upto the mark of standard norms of RTE Act like infrastructure, drinking water, sitting benches etc. On the other hand, educated people are not well aware about this Act and hence they are not willing their children learn with economically weaker sections of society and disadvantaged groups of children. Government has done many campaigns with the help of NGO's to aware people in metro cities. There is a need of such kind of awareness among people in states like Punjab, Mijorum, Assam, Rajasthan etc. It motivates common man to take part and initiative to aware such people to raise their standards by getting education. Similarly parents should also take a step forward to make the lives of their children better by sending them in schools. It is not only the responsibility of government but also a group effort need to make familiar people regarding RTE Act. If a country wants to become progressive and developed its resources, it should educate its next generation because those are the pillars of any strong nation. Therefore every nation has a same slogan of universalization of Education. If this act will not implement properly and make people aware about it then this act will become more a myth. This act was made for education to all.

Eventually, it is not a realistic effort to implement RTE Act because private schools are failing to implement it and these schools are exploiting the norms and standards of RTE Act for their privatization of education. Its a serious problem we must think over it and last but not least one should aware about its right and if parents give birth to their children and the success and better life of their children in their hands by providing quality education.



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