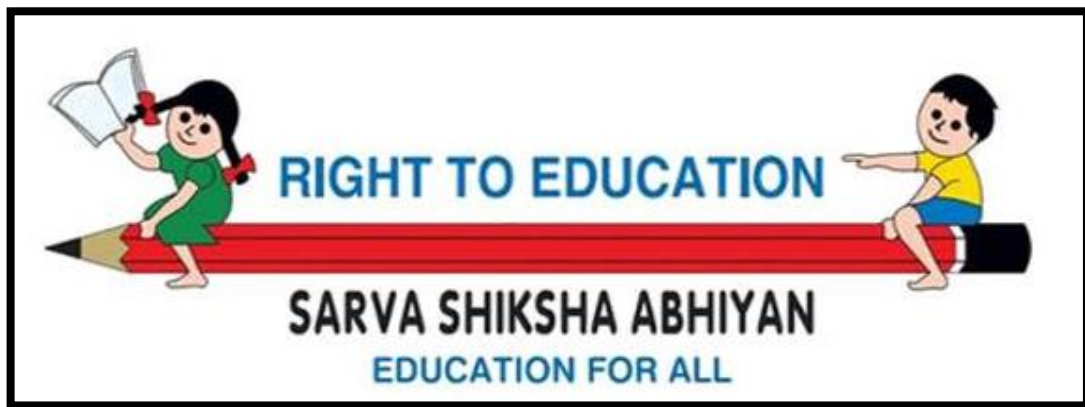


Assignment on RIGHT TO EDUCATION (RTE)



PRESENTED BY (B.Ed 1st year session 2020-2022):-

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INTRODUCTION:-

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act or Right to Education Act (RTE), is an Act of the Parliament of India enacted on 4 August 2009 and came into force on 1 April 2010, which describes modalities of the importance of free and compulsory education for children between 6 and 14 in India under Article 21a of the Indian Constitution.

HISTORY OF RTE ACT:-

- A rough version of the draft was prepared in 2005, which was subjected to criticism because of the large percentage of mandatory reservation for unprivileged children.
- However, the Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE), which was responsible for the framing of the draft, justified the 25% reservation on grounds of ensuring a democratic and egalitarian society.
- Timeline—
 - a) 2 July 2009 - Cabinet approves the Bill
 - b) 20 July 2009 - Rajya Sabha passes the Bill
 - c) 4 August 2009 - Lok Sabha passes the Bill
 - d) 26 August 2009 - Bill receives Presidential approval and made into a law
 - e) 1 April 2010 - Bill comes into effect in India (except for the State of Jammu and Kashmir).

FEATURES OF RTE ACT:-

- The RTE Act aims to provide primary education to all children aged 6 to 14 years.
- Enforces education as a fundamental right (article 21)
- It mandates 25% reservation for disadvantaged sections of the society.
- Makes provision for non-admitted child to be admitted to an age appropriate class.
- ‘No detention policy’ where no child shall be held back or expelled.
- Provides appointment of teachers with the requisite entry and academic qualifications.
- National Commission for protection of child rights and state Commission for protection of child rights checks whether RTE is being followed.
- Formulation of syllabus curriculum and textbook according to the mental age and learning capacity of the children
- Working days in primary and pre primary schools should be 200 days and 220 days respectively
- Students should be learning in standard based on their age.

GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES:-

- Central Govt. initiative ‘Samagra Shiksha’ for education of children from pre-school to class twelve.

- Central Govt. provides funds to carry out different activities under this act.
- 'Navadaya Vidyalaya' to bring out the best of rural talents.
- Developing standards for teacher training.
- Providing technical support and resources to state for promoting researches, planning and capacity building.
- Availability of neighbourhood schools.
- Providing free text books, uniform etc.
- Sanctioning funds for boys and girls hostel.

IMPACT OF RTE ACT:-

- Increased enrolment rate: Enrolment in girls increased and doubled in case of children with special needs.
- Pupil teacher ratio: The percentage of primary schools that do not meet the PTR of 1:30 reduced from 46% (2009-10) to 33% (2013-14)
- Dropout rates reduced: From 5.62% in 2011-12 to 4.13% in 2014-15
- Improvement in infrastructure facilities of school: Facilities like boundary walls, useable toilets for girls, slight increase in computers in schools has took place.
- Not much improvement in learning outcome.
- Absenteeism of Teachers reduced but increase in case of students.

SUGGESTIONS TO MAKE RIGHT TO EDUCATION ACT 2009 MORE EFFECTIVE:-

- There should be increase in the age of children which is 6-14 years only. It should be raised up to the secondary as well as vocational level courses also.
- Most importantly parents play a vital role in craving out a child's career through education so, they should be made familiar with the RTE act, 2009 through counseling, media, pamphlet campaigns and rallies.
- The quality of teachers is the backbone of any teaching program. Therefore, unskilled & unintended teacher's can deface any program, no matter how pioneering it is creating a standard training program to train teacher's is very important for bringing out good result of the RTE Act 2009.
- CSS(Common School System) was a very important step for achieving equality decades ago but now a days it should modified into MSS(MODEL School System) based on the needs & demands of the society where education should be given free of cost & on the private institute patterns.
- Lastly, there should be a ban on commercialization of education because majority of people in india socially, economically backward and illiterate also.

CONCLUSION:-

Education level is a foundation in the development of nation. India wants to be recognised as a developed country in the world. Educated people are the first steps to achieve this goal. Indian government recognised this factor and made right to education as a fundamental right as well as Right to Education Act is passed. This law ensures the citizens that no child will be left behind and every child will have access to a free and compulsory education.