

SHORT ESSAY ON RIGHT TO EDUCATION ACT IN INDIA

Right to Education (RTE) Act, free and compulsory education as the right to life as provided by Article 21 A of the Indian Constitution.

It is assumed that, the chief aim of such an education must have been just to fit one to earn a living. There is also a provision for special training of school drop-outs to bring them up to par with students of the same age. However, several states have continued pre-existing procedures insisting that children produce income and caste certificates, BPL cards and birth certificates. The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights is an autonomous body set up to monitor the implementation of the act along with commissions set up by the States. However, to the advantage of educational system in our country, there have been certain modifications to above, during the course of time. The Act also provides that no child shall be held back, expelled, or required to pass a board examination until the completion of elementary education. The Act lays down specific responsibilities for the centre, state and local bodies for its implementation. Similarly appointment of teachers had to be approved by the academic committee. At that rate, most states may not need to increase their education budgets substantially. On infrastructure, there is a provision for establishing recognition authority in every State under which all schools would have to fulfill the minimum requirement of infrastructure within three years. It prohibits a physical punishment and mental harassment; b screening procedures for admission of children; c capitation fee; d private tuition by teachers and e running of schools without recognition. For those who want other essay, a collection of Essays on different topics can be found at Essay Topics Share The Joy! Basically, the object of education is threefold i. This effort was consolidated in the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan model in the s. A report on the status of implementation of the Act was released by the Ministry of Human Resource Development on the one year anniversary of the Act. It makes provisions for a non-admitted child to be admitted to an age appropriate class. With education, he finds himself in a room with all its windows open to the outside world. Everybody from the poorest of the poor to the well off, acknowledges the value of education in the overall development of children. Hence, This way India emerges as a strong and prosperous country. The act also states that no child shall be expelled, held back or required to pass a board examination until the completion of elementary education. It is the parents' responsibility to send the children to schools in the US and other countries. Panicker Radhakrishnan dissented with the majority view and held that the Act cannot apply to both minority and non-minority private schools that do not receive aid from the government. Another important development in was to further stretch the act and implement it till the preschool age range, hence the age ceiling would rise from 14 years now to 16 years and would cover till class It achieves this by bringing him knowledge from the external world, teaching him to reason and acquainting him with past history, so that he can be a better judge of the present. However, the Central Advisory Board of Education, who were founders of the draft stood ground and justified the 25percent reservation as a definite requisite to become a democratic and egalitarian society. The states have been clamouring that they lack financial capacity to deliver education of appropriate standard in all the schools needed for universal education. As the curriculum would be less rigorous, it would ensure all-round development of children. The Right to Education Act made compulsory all government and private sector schools across India to provide 25 percent reservation to children between the age group of 6 and 14 belonging to the weaker section of the country access to free and compulsory education. As a result, schools are not admitting them, as they require the documents as a condition to admission. Under the RTE Act, it is envisaged that, the teaching-learning process would be stress-free and a massive programme for curricular reform would be initiated to provide for a child friendly learning system, that is at once relevant and empowering.