

RIGHT TO EDUCATION ACT: A BASE LINE SURVEY AMONG THE POST GRADUATE STUDENTS OF THE BURDWAN UNIVERSITY

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INTRODUCTION

Education is a life-long and a never ending process which continues throughout life .

The criterion of success for any individual is the extent to which he can adopt himself to changing circumstances.

Keeping in mind this view point , the Education Commission has opened that in a democracy, and political life.

Prior to 1947 , education in India was conducted according to the educational system introduced by the British Government .

The education ministries of the states and the centre devoted their best thought to facing these problems . The constitution lays particular stress upon adult franchise, liberty, equality and social justice . For this reason, various provisions have been made for education in the constitution itself.

CONSTITUTION PROVISIONS FOR EDUCATION

Article 30 envisages the provisions

- i. The right of minorities . to set up and administer educational institution . All minorities based on religion or language will have the right to set up and administer institutions in their own interest.
- ii. In giving aid to educational institution, the government will not discriminate against any institutions on the basis of it being set up and administered by the particular religious or linguistic minority .
- iii. The same article also speaks of religion, language and creed. These factors will not be taken into consideration in providing educational facilities.

Article 45 : Provision of free and compulsory education for Children

- i. It is provided that the state shall Endeavour to provide free and compulsory education to al children up to the age of 14 year. within ten years from the date of the adoption of the constitution.
- ii. This article expresses the resolve of the people of India to make provisions for free and universal education . This article does not violate the constitution.

Article 46 envisages the provisions

- i. promoting the educational and economic interest of the scheduled castes, tribal groups and other weaker sections . The constitution states that the state will protect and promote special care, the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections. particularly the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, and also protect them against social injustices and exploitation of all kinds.
- ii.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To know the view about the literacy rate will increase or not by the implication of the Act.
- To know the thinking of people about correlation of the state government and the government of India work hand to hand for the implication of this Act.
- People comment on positive negative side of this RTE.
- To know the people reaction on implication Problems .

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

PUNE : A 30-member principals' forum has been formed by the privately-run English medium schools in the city to understand and implement the Right to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, during a seminar on RTE on Saturday.

Publication : The Times of India

Date : Thu, 2011-07-21

LUCKNOW: The Uttar Pradesh government is caught in a catch 22 situation over Right to Education (RTE) Act. The issue relates to notification of model rules for implementation of RTE, and if the state doesn't act now, scores of children could be deprived from getting admission into new schools.

Publication: IBN Live

Date: Wed, 2011-08-24

School authorities collect fees from students violating RTE in Odisha Created by nab master on Thu, 2011-08-25 03:50 Implementation of RTE fails in Jagatsinghpur dist. of Odisha as school authorities in 285 schools in the districts are collecting fees violating 13(1) of RTE Act. In the district, 17381 no. of students who are enrolled in class 8th have paid Rs.158/- each as against their annual dues for an academic session this year which includes(exam fees-Rs.40/-,Sports-Rs. 18.50/-, Scouts- Rs, 10/, Redeross-Rs.5/-,Science fees-Rs.5/-,Magazine, Library, Cultural programme,Prizes,Furniture-Rs.50/-(@ Rs.10/- each), electricity and telephone fees-Rs.30/-). nab master's blog 1 comment Read more Schools must admit 25% students from weaker and backward classes: Centre

Publication: The Times of India

Date: Fri, 2011-07-22

THE RTE ACT PROVIDES FOR

- i. The right of children to free and compulsory education till completion of elementary education in a neighborhood school.
- ii. It makes provisions for a non-admitted child to be admitted to an age appropriate class.
- iii. It specifies the duties and responsibilities of appropriate Governments, local authority and parents in providing free and compulsory education.

INDIVIDUAL DEVELOPMENT

Development of and Individual physical and mental faculties.

- Acquiring the capacities of understanding, appreciation and expression through word and act, are the fundamental aims of education .
- Aim of education should be to make children self-confident and self dependent, and to make them strong physically and mentally.

- Education is meant to develop every child's character, personality and culture and as much knowledge as the child can assimilate not merely memorize.

PRODUCTIVITY

- A Productive activity in education.
- Correlation of the curriculum with productive activity and physical and social environment.
- Intimate contact between the school and the local community.

TEACHER'S QUALIFICATION

The academic authority notified in pursuance of sub-section (1) of section 23, shall, within three months of such notification, lay down the minimum qualifications for persons to be eligible for appointment as a teacher in an elementary school. The minimum qualification laid down by the academic authority is marks in Graduation.

COMPOSITION AND FUNCTIONS OF THE SCHOOL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

The School Management Committee shall, in addition to the functions specified in clauses a) to (d) of section 21 (2), perform the following functions, for which it may constitute smaller working groups for among its Members.

- Ensure the implementation of clauses (a) and (e) of section 24 and section 28.
- Bring to the notice of the local authority any deviation from the rights of the child, in particular mental and physical harassment of children, denial of admission, and timely provision of free entitlements as per section 3(2).

METHODOLOGY

The method of research was adopted to study the Right to Education Act awareness of the Burdwan University's students in the different stages study in the University. The method describes point out of view of the university student's field and survey methods are used. As the present research being analytical one, field study and survey methods were used for collection of data. Primary data were collected with the help of the question years.

SAMPLE

In making survey, I collected the sample by random samplings followed by selecting hundred students in the Post Graduate level at Golapbag Campus (B.U)

TOOLS

For the purpose of the research work questionnaire has been us tools of methodology. The three point scale is used in this survey.

QUESTIONNAIRE

The questionnaire has been designed to capture data, parameters. For the survey work one set of questionnaire has been P First provide the questionnaire among the student and after completing the questionnaire, data have been collected from the students. Questionnaire made by teacher has also been used in carrying this survey.

DATA ANALYSIS

| Question No. | Graduate Students | Yes | No | Little bit |
|--------------|-------------------|-----|----|------------|
| 10 | 100 | 60 | 03 | 37 |

CONCLUSION

The analysis and researches have shown that the Right to Education Act is a new innovative of the Government of India. It is the modification of "SARBA SIKSHA ABHIYAN". The Act is also linked with other Acts. Since the Act is a new innovation, people have a few ideas about it. It is reasonable to assume that Act will take time to be popular among the people. Hence, the success of RTE will also depend upon the extent of awareness among the people. The RTE contains reasonable clauses which will be helpful for removing illiteracy rate from India as well as West Bengal.

LIMITATION

The study has some limitation. The limitation of time is one of the most obstacles in my research. The second limitation of the research is limited Survey Area. This area is confined around the Golapbag Campus. Third, the limitation of data is one of the barriers in this research.

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