

## The Cornerstone of Democracy : The Right To Education

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### Preface:

*Mahatma Phule proved the importance of education in the statement issued before the Hunter Commission, "Their poverty and lack of confidence, their dependence on the educated and intelligent classes are the result of their wretchedness in the field of Education ".*

*-Hunter Commission Statement (page 717)*

In a similar way, Bharat Ratna Doctor Babasaheb Ambedkar highlighted the importance of education while delivering the precious message of "Learn, organize and struggle." In fact education is called 'milk of the tiger' (*waghinichedugh*). In 1882, Mahatma Phule proposed Hunter Commission to provide 'free and compulsory education to the children'. Due to lack of education, the attitude of thinking about matters other than superstition or other wrongdoing is reflected in the society. We can change all this only by using the means of Education. Education is the only effective means of transforming the country's population into manpower or Human Resource. From 1870 onwards the social reformers appear to have been pursued only for the right to free and compulsory education. This is evident from the 1882 Hunter Commission or the 1924 International Child Rights Declaration.

December 10, 1948 International Human Rights Declaration We have to make a special mention. The work of social reformers like Mahatma Phule, Maharshi Karve, etc., and the

implementation of a limited but free and compulsory education by Rajarshi Shahu Maharaj, Sayajirao Gaikwad, shows just how far-sighted he was. At the same time the social and political development of education is underlined here. The Constitution's Right To Education under Article 45 as a guideline was adopted as a moral duty of any nation along with the creation of events.

#### **Provisions in the Act :**

If the Constitution's guidelines actually take responsibility for the education contained in section 45, it is in line with the 86th Constitution. Accordingly, the Right To Education was adopted as a **fundamental right** by including Article 21 in the Constitution. The Act came into force on April 1, 2010, and India was ranked in the list of 135 countries that recognized that education was fundamental to every child.

The Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act 2009 was passed in the country for all children aged six to fourteen. In this regard, section 21 (a), enacted pursuant to this Act, was adopted in 2009 and from April 1, 2010, this Act was implemented all over the country except Jammu and Kashmir.

#### **Some provisions :**

- Ø The Act recognizes that education is a fundamental right for children between the ages of 6 and 14 and also sets minimum conditions for primary school.
- Ø All private schools are obliged to reserve 25% of the seats for the children of poor families. (Private - Compensation received by the state on public participation)
- Ø All non-accredited schools are prohibited from providing child or parent interview, donation or capitation fees for admission or any such charges.
- Ø It is forbidden for any child to be kept in the same class, removed from school or forced to pass the examination taken by the Board till the completion of elementary education.
- Ø Provision of special training to educate disadvantaged children with their peers.
- Ø Provision for surveying the area, surveying the children in need of education and providing facilities to them.
- Ø This is the first such act in the world, entrusting the government with the responsibility of enrolling students, attending school and completing courses for elementary education.

-Source: <http://mpsp.maharashtra.gov.in/SITE/Information/RightToEducation.aspx?ID=6>



## The Right to Education and Its Democratic Importance:

Social justice, political equality, etc. First of all, one must know the rights and duties of the child in order to put them into practice.

There is no doubt that if all children are given free and compulsory education, then only today's children, the citizens of tomorrow, will be able to play their responsibilities in future society while studying the lessons of citizenship.

With the wide spread of education, the leadership of the community, whether it be political or social or economic, can be seen only if every component of the society, whether it is the leading or the educated and organized, is the only political, political, and developmental development that can be achieved by adopting the democratic and constitutional paths.

It is clear that the conscientious and scientific approach will not take the civilian and responsible citizen to solve their problems before us.

Without the participation of active people, a society, or democracy, cannot really be strong.

“Democracy is the governance of the people, the people and the people.”

This is the definition of democracy by Abraham Lincon. This definition, which highlights the importance of democracy and people's participation, really shows us how important the participation of people in democracy and also the participation of the well-educated and well-educated people in democracy. Only if education is reached to all the constituents of the society can the realization of the equality of social justice be achieved through the fulfillment of these constitutional goals.

### Regarding this research:

In accordance with the objectives of the “Right to free and compulsory education of children Act, 2009, Special reference to Political and Social perspective, Hingoli District”, the researcher determined the direction of his study. For this purpose, the researcher collected preliminary data from the classical system of the survey. For this, the questionnaire was filled up with the help of technology and in the traditional way, by the teacher headmaster and

var nur	Sr. No.	Title	Primary Education		Upper Primary Education		Average	
			2017- 18	2018- 19	2017- 18	2018- 19	2017- 18	2018- 19
	1	Gross Enrollment Ratio ( GER )	86.38	89.32	80.89	87.98		88.65
	2	NET Enrollment Ratio ( NER )	81.70	80.20	76.80	81.66		80.93
	3	DROP OUT Rate	2.07		3.96		2.78	

Sr. No.	Title	Boys	Girls	Difference
1	Number of students Enrolled	93752	84244	9508 ( 5.33%)
2	Retention Rate	80.34 %	85.04 %	82.59 %

Primary Education	Upper Primary Education	Average
6.34	2.57	4.96

“A society that is advanced or underdeveloped is not just about tall buildings or luxurious cars that run along the road, but at the intellectual heights of that community.” Such intellectual society is always at the forefront of its overall development and its contribution to the overall development. It is said that such an intelligent society is formed, it is only because of education and hence it is an integral part of education and society. “

- Hon'ble Ajit Pawar (then Deputy Chief Minister, Government of Maharashtra) Source Lokrajya July 2012

“Our Constitution provides citizens with some fundamental rights. Article 21 of the Constitution provides for the right to live. It should be beautiful to live and what makes it possible to be beautiful, but because of education in the country. “

- Honorable Mrs. Fauzia Khan (then Minister of State for Education, Government of Maharashtra) Source Lokrajya July 2012

#### Conclusion:

- \* The percentage of education has increased due to the Right To Education but our 100% target still not achieved . ( Source : U-DISE and Government records)
- \* Still we cant stop Drop Out of the students( Targrt is 0 % )



- \* Gross Enrollment Ratio ( GER ) and NET Enrollment Ratio ( NER ) is increased a little bit but needs much more efforts to get 100 % completion.
- \* Government schools, local self-government schools and private subsidized as well as 25% free admission have also increased the figure of 25% of the quota students who have entered private non-subsidized schools.
- \* Since 2000 government is appointing qualified teachers (CET / TET / TAIT Qualified Only) and after 2012 no one can appoint any teacher without these qualifying test.
- \* The search for out-of-school children percent dropped down on 2.78 % and efforts are being done about the children getting them into the stream of education is widespread. Thus, the Right to Education Act and its implementation are witnessing immense development in our country not only in the field of education but also in the social and political spheres. As a result of this, the government is now expanding this law of education and is ready to expand its classrooms till class XII

#### Reference:

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