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## **RIGHT TO EDUCATION: A MYTH**

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### **I. ABSTRACT:**

It's a Monday morning. Some children are going to school while some are working in a roadside food cafe and polishing shoes of the peoples. When we see a child working on the roadside we mostly ask a question "Don't you go to school?" and leave for their journey. Who is responsible for their education, either the state government, their Parents or we all of us? Being the second largest populated country of the world and having the largest population of the youth this is a great opportunity for our country to use their human resources efficiently. But this is possible only when they are well educated and having required skills. There is a quit quote that "Children are the future of a country". But only half of the children go to school, three million children do not attend school and seventy million children across the world are restricted from going to school for various reasons.

## **II. INTRODUCTION:**

### **“It’s only education that can get rid of every trouble”- Nisha Panwar**

The movement “Education for All” started by UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) at the Dakar Conference which was held on 9<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> July 1987. The Dakar conference goals are universal in nature and need to be implemented to every country. India has been an active partner in the movement “Education for all” that begins in 1990. India is also a signatory of the Dakar declaration.

India has the world’s oldest civilization with multi religious, multilingual, and multicultural society. The greatest source is its peoples. Being the second largest population country of the world, there is a need to accord high priority to education.

In INDIA, “Education for All Movement” started as a means to provide Free and Compulsory education to all those belonging to the age group of 6 to 14 Years old by 2010. Government of India set up various schools namely JAWAHAR NAVODAYA VIDYALYA, SAINIK SCHOOL, KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA, SARVODAYA VIDYALAYA, TIBETAN SCHOOL for providing free and compulsory education to the brilliant students of weaker section of society.

Government has launched various schemes like SARVE SHIKSHA ABHIYAN, TEACHER EDUCATION, OPERATION BLACKBOARD etc. But because of various reasons like poverty, non- availability of school, poor infrastructure, lack of teachers in the schools, awareness about education and gender discrimination the root of education is not able to spread in the rural area.

## **III. INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVES:**

### **A. World Bank:**

The Govt. of India and World Bank signed STARS (Strengthening Teaching- Learning and Results for State Program) on July 28, 2021 to improve the quality of education in six states Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa and Rajasthan to support the country’s goal to provide “Education for All”. Around 250 million students (between the age of 6 to 17) in 1.5 million school are taking benefit from this program.

## B. International Labour Organization

### C. Amnesty International:

The object of this programme is to empower India's youth and promoting human right values in all areas of school life. This organization is working with students, teachers and administrators across India to lay the building of a respectful society.

**IV. RIGHT TO EDUCATION IN INDIA:** Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education was passed by the Parliament in August 2009. This act came into force on in 2010. India becomes one among the 135<sup>th</sup> country where education is a fundamental right of every child.

86<sup>th</sup> constitutional amendment inserted Art. 21 A in the Indian Constitution states that

“The state shall provide free and compulsory education to all children to 6 to 14 years in such manner as the state, may by law determine.”

This act specifies standards and norms for infrastructure and building, working days of the school and pupil teacher ratio for the teachers. *Environment and Consumer Protect Foundation v. Delhi Administration, 2012<sup>1</sup> it is imperative that school must have qualified teachers and basic infrastructure.*

*State of Tamil Nadu v. k. Shyam Sunder, AIR 2011<sup>2</sup> right of a child should not be restricted only to free and compulsory education but should be extended to provide quality education without nay discrimination on the grounds of their economic social and cultural background.*

## V. CHALLENGES BEFORE RIGHT TO EDUCATION:

**A. Technology development:** Due to technology evolution we feed to focus on **three E's** education, entrepreneurship and employment along with **three R's** reading, writing and arithmetic. Across 90 percent of govt. schools do not have computer labs and computer teachers so how a child can learn the use of technology. This is the most prominent problem of the Indian education system.

**B. Old syllabus patterns:** With the coming of new education policy, syllabus has been changed by the ministry. But there is also a need to promote self-learning to prepare students

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<sup>1</sup> 2012 (4) SCALE 243

<sup>2</sup> AIR 2011 SC 3470: (2011) 8 SCC 737

for the modern employment market.

**C. Dullness and incurious nature of teaching:** 80 percent of the students fell stressed and 34 percent is suffering from depression due to boring nature of teaching. There is a need to engage in smart classroom and laboratory so that the students can learn the practical and theoretical knowledge with a curious mind.

**D. Assessment strategies:** In developed countries like Japan, China practical assignment has given to the children. In Indian schools, internal assessments are made on the basis of theoretical assignments. There is a need to adopt practical assignment strategies.

**E. Infrastructure of schools:** Mostly school have a very pathetic infrastructure i.e dilapidated buildings, no library, no labs and smart classrooms. Mostly schools do not have separate washrooms for girls. We can think, in this condition how a child got a beautiful and bright future.

**F. Availability of schools in the rural area:** Every village don't have its own school. In the rural area two or more villages have a common school. Some schools do not provide secondary or senior secondary education facility. In this situation many children abode their education. There is a short number of girls school available in the rural area. This is also a drawback of Indian education system.

**G. Quality of education:** The quality of education of govt. school is too low in compare to private schools. No doubt, now- a- days some govt. school are performing very well. But there is also a need to improve the quality of education.

## **VI. CONCLUSION:**

**Aristotle** said that **“The roots of education are bitter, but the fruit is sweet.”**

Education is the most important part of everyone life. It's only education which can get rid of every problem. Without education life is nothing in this competitive world. Our Government is taking many steps for the promotion of education. Many NGO's are working for education. Many teachers are teaching the students of slum area. We all should have to come forward for the promotion of education. Right to education is a human right of every child. **ALEXANDER POPE** said that, **“Legislation is the only the first step; the real step is execution.”**