

Historical Development Of Right To Education Act

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Abstract: The educational institution is the place where the children can get education. In these institution teachers are enrolled to provide education for kids who falling to the age limit of six to fourteen years. Students have been come here to get education to make their future brighter and fulfill their dreams. The development of nation is possible only through the education and it is a very long process of learning which never ends in the whole life. Through education people can live with dignity in the society. It inbuilt the skills in the individual and make them productive in the growth of the nation. This paper is divided into two part to observe the education system in India. In initially we describe the pre independence system of education and in the next phase post independence system of education.

Keywords: Right to Education, Independence, Education

Introduction

The chronicle of the education in India has extremely long which shows that in the field of education India is working from a long times still they did not get favorable outcomes in education system. Right of education has become the fundamental right of people and it has been possible through our philanthropist, educationists and freedom fighters who give many efforts in this field and save the interests of kids. Education is the right of all kids falling the given age limit defined in the law. A root of ¹education is bitter, but the fruit is sweet. I begin my introduction with this sweet quote, but this is very unfortunate that only few part of India was going to school to get education. 3 million kids falling the age group of six to fourteen do not go to school. And 70 million children across the world are restricted from going to school every day. The condition of school are not good and most of the children living in rural areas. There is no awareness about the education they think it is the waste thing to send their children at school instead of it they send their kids on work to earn money.

¹ "all you need to know about the RTE in India"

Education in India before Independence:

In the initial phase of human civilization education is started but it different from the present system. The traditional and cultural education was not differing so much. The education of pre independence was mainly divided into three parts which are given below:

- ***Education system in Ancient Period:*** In India, education was mainly prejudiced by religion as people of different religion have the different style of education. They cannot study together in the same room. In ancient time education was conducted in particular system which is known as Gurukul system of education. In which kid were go to the guru's ashram for learning. On that time there was a only one source of education which is Vedic prose. The fact of life has been given in the Veda's which prepare the kid to survive in the world. "In Vedic period, as the period is known, teacher or Guru used to give knowledge to their pupil on the basic of Vedic literature which consisted of eight different forms; they are Four *Vedas*, Six *Vedangas*, Four *Upavedas*, Four *Brahmanas*, One hundred and eight *Upanishads*, Six systems of Philosophy, *Bhagwad Gita*, and Three *Smritis*. Under ancient or more particularly Vedic education process, all human beings would make necessary or positive changes in their behaviours". The ambiance of the ashram was completely fill with devotion and love so the kid can learn thing easily. The aim of the education system in ancient period was to spread and maintain the culture of education. So it can be transfer in the next generation easily. They want to give proper knowledge to all kids about the life.
- ***Education system in Medieval Period:*** In the medieval period, Islamic attacks had been done by Asia Minor and Persia. This battle was won by Islamic people. "The establishment of Islamic theocratic monarchies under Mahmud of Ghanzi in A. D. 1001, Muhammad Ghauri in A. D. 1175, the educational institutions of the Hindu and the Buddhist religion were destroyed paving their ways for the development of the Muslim education in India. While in medieval period the Islamic education replaced the existing

²Vedic system of education and Buddhist education system for the growing need of Islamic administration. During the period of Akbar, education made great progress as compare to Tughlaq dynasty. Akbar was deeply interested in the work of spreading education and learning". Medieval era was disappeared of two reasons as they do not maintain the bias of the two different cultures. These two different parts of community are pundits and mullahs which do not live in the same society. They both are the ready to kill each other or enemy. All the time they want to battle for the country and want their rule in India. This thing was extremely damaged the culture and society.

- **Education system in Modern Period:** In this period western people were attacked in India and ruled for many decades. They promote their culture in India on a large level. They all come to India and ruled many years and they bring western culture with themselves. "The modern system of education in India germinated in the attempt of Christian Missionaries to spread their religion. The first among them were the Roman Catholic Missionaries, who organized educational activities in the territory under the possession of Portuguese. Francis Xavier, a famous missionary arrived in India and started to organize street classes for instruction in Christian religion. The main aim of the missionaries was to convert the native Indian to Christianity that's why most of the missionary schools were attached to churches or to the missionary offices". After sometime modern system of education had been introduced in which all have the right to get education. This thing promotes the secular system of education in India. All the institutions related to education field binds to follow the standard system of education in whole India. They promote this system to remove the bias or discrimination from the nation.
- **Education in India after Independence:** The day when India got freedom from the Britishers that movement was memorable. People never forget that moment. This was the happiest moment for all citizens of India. In spite of this the education system was totally presents the different picture which does not give good results. "After independence India

² "a historical perspective of Indian education system"

need immediate reforms in education system which is important instrument for social change and national upliftment. Several committees and commissions were required to review the educational problems and make recommendation in order to adjust it to the changing needs, aspiration of the people, structure, and strategy of education. Free India needs effective Constitution to provide Justice, Liberty, and Equality and off course to provide free education to the people of India”. On 26th January 1950, India made their constitution. People live with dignity in the nation and all have the equal right and opportunity to get education. The provision related to education in the Indian constitution have been given below:

- ✓ “Free and ³compulsory primary education in the country – Article 45 of the Indian Constitution explain that the State shall endeavour to provide within a period of ten years from the commencement of this Constitution for free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of fourteen years”.
- ✓ “Religious instruction – Article 28(1), Article 28(2), Article 28(3) and Article 30 of the Indian Constitution safeguard the Secular Education. India is a secular state and every religion has got the right to popularize and spread its religious ideals”.
- ✓ “Equality of Opportunity in Educational Institutions – Article 29 and 30 of the Indian Constitution guarantees the minorities certain cultural and educational rights to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice, whether based on religion or language”.
- ✓ “Education of the Socially and Educationally Backward Classes of Citizens – Article 15, 17 and 46 safeguard the educational interest of the weaker sections of the Indian community, that is, socially and educationally backward classes of citizens and scheduled castes and scheduled tribes”.
- ✓ “Language and Educational Safeguard – Article 29(1) explains that any section of the citizens, residing in the territory of India or any part thereof having a distinct language, script or culture of its own shall have the right to construe the same”.

³ “constitutional right to education”
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All of the above provisions show that citizens of India have the right to get free education in their nearby school. These provisions were created to fill the gap between the rich and poor, male and female and so on. There is a lot of disparity among the people of India. The government took several initiatives in the field of education to provide right to education for all kids.

Historical Background of RTE

- “1950: Constitution of India provided under Article 45, as one of the directive principles of State policy, which states that: The State shall endeavor to provide for a period of ten years from the inception of the Constitution, for free and compulsory education for all children until they reached the age of fourteen”.
- “1968: First National ⁴Commission established for education under the supervision of Dr. Kothari and submits its reports. It introduced several far-flight changes as a uniform syllabus for both boys and girls, mathematics and science should be made as compulsory subjects and It is also proposed a common school system”.
- “1976: Constitutional amendment for making education in a concurrent subject (responsibility of central and state) was passed”.
- “1986: The National Policy on Education (NPE) supports to Common School System (CSS) and was formulated. Subsequent NPE’s endorsed CSS but it has never been implemented”.
- “1991: A book is written Myron Wiener bearing the title The Child and State in India: Child labour & Education in comparative perspective highlighting the states’ failure to swap up child labour and exploitation on child and enforce compulsory education in India”.
- “1993: The Supreme court in the case of Mohini Jain and Unnikrishnan vs State of Andhra Pradesh ruled that the right to education is a fundamental right that flows from the Right to life in Article 21 under Indian Constitution”.

⁴ “Right to education”

- “1997: Constitutional Amendment for making Education as a fundamental right was introduced”.
- “2002: 86th⁵ Constitution Amendment takes place and insertion of Article 21A has been done, which states that “The State shall be bound to provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age group between six to fourteen years in such as a law, determine.” This 86th Amendment also brings changes in Article 45 which reads as “The state shall endeavor to dispense early childhood care and free education for all children until they reached the age of 6 years”. And also added a new fundamental duty under Article 51A(K)”.
- “2005: CABE committee report established to draft the Right to Education Bill submits its report”.
- “Every time a new phase or version was placed until it was presented in Parliament in 2008”.
- “The bill was approved by the cabinet members on 2 July 2009”.
- “Lok Sabha passed the bill on 4 august 2009 and the Rajya Sabha on 20 July 2009.”
- “It received President assent and was conferred as the law on 3 Sept 2009 as The Children’s Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act RTE, 2009”.

Conclusion

The history of the Right to Education Act is very long. This act is come into existence after many efforts of educationalists and political leaders. All these leaders have attracted the consideration of government regarding the issue as they all know the importance of education. They have realized the government about requirement of compulsory and free education for kids. Many leaders have made crucial efforts in the period of post and pre independence age. In the British era there was also a provision regarding the education but they did not make any efforts to provide education to all citizens of India. Education is the essential tool for development of the nation.

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