

**RIGHT TO EDUCATION ACT IMPLEMENTATION IN RURAL SECTOR: A STUDY****Swatika Nanda***

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Keywords: Education, Elementary Education, Society, Development**Abstract**

Education is the backbone of a country. A country development through the development of the education system. Education is the key aspects of society. In the changing scenario the system of education also changed. Education is the fundamental right of every individual. Right to education act free to the elementary education. But in the rural areas this information cannot motivate to the child to reach the school. There are some implementation problems in this area. This study identifies the major issues and gives some recommendations.

Introduction

Education is a dynamic process which started from the birth. A child surrounded by the parents and surrounding with the environment. Therefore we need to better education facilities for overall development of a child. Right to education act came out in 2009 for the development of education in school level. This act helps to ensure implementation of the primary education. This act tells about every child in between the ages of 6 to 14 years has the right to free and compulsory education. This is stated as per the 86th constitution Amendment Act Added Article 21A. The right to education act seeks to give effect to this amendment. The govt. schools shall provide free education to all children and private schools shall admit at least 25% seats in their schools without any fee. Various implementations program can conduct by the govt. but till date the children in rural sector are not come to the schools. This study attempts to identify the various challenges faces by the implementation of RTE acts in rural sector.

The Special Features Of Right To Education Act

1. Free and compulsory education to all children in 6 to 14 age group.
2. A child who completes elementary education shall be awarded a certificate.
3. Fixed student-teacher ratio.
4. Apply to all of India except Jammu and Kashmir.
5. Provides for 25% reservation for economically weaker sections in admission to class in private schools.
6. Mandates improvement in quality of education.
7. School teachers will require professional degree within five years or else will lose job.
8. School infrastructure to be improved within three years, else recognition cancelled.
9. Financial burden will be shared between state and central government.
10. Child should not be subjected to physical punishment or mental harassment.
11. Any time of the academic year, a child can go to school and demand that this right be respected.
12. It provides for development of curriculum. This would ensure the all-round development of the child, building on the child's knowledge, potential, capacity etc.
13. No donation and/or capitation fee.
14. A fixed student and teacher ratio is to be maintained.
15. Provision for establishment of commissions to supervise the implementation of the act.

The Implementation Of Right To Education In Rural Sector

In our country most of the people belongs to the rural areas. In rural areas people mainly depends on the agriculture. An agriculture family child helps to his/her parents in agriculture. Those peoples are not interested to bring his child to school. The right to education act came out for the development of education sector of our society. This act helps to provide the free and compulsory education to the children. But till date the



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RESEARCH SCIENCE & MANAGEMENT

implementation of RTE in rural sector has not be successful one. The RTE act faces major problems to implements in rural areas some of the challenges are-

1. Out Of School Children

Many of the children never seen the school. If the children cannot know about the education there should be great problems in implementing this act. Generally three categories of children in the out of school children-

Victims of trafficking

According to the National Crime Bureau, every year 65,000 children fall victim to trafficking. Both male and female children used as a child labour.

Never enrolled in the schools

Most of the children never enrolled in the school because of many problems like proverty, social and gender discrimination and religion. The parents also not interested to send their children to school. The lack of awareness about the education.

Dropped out from schools

Many of the students enrolled in the school but not continue. The children some of the knowledge from entry levels that is enough to read and write. Parents also think that work is very importance then the education. Thatsway they cannot force to the children to continue their education.

2. Lack of initiative for the awareness of education by the state governments’.

There should be a commitment to implement these acts. The lack of awareness among the parents to know the basic aims of education. If the parents are not known about the value of education they should not convince their children to go to school. So the duty of government organization, agencies, social organizations to conduct various programmes to motivate the people and parents.

3. Lack Of Basic Infrastructure Facilities

According to government rules there must be establishment of primary schools within one kilometer and upper primary school within three kilometer. One teacher classroom and a head teacher cum office room. Sparate toilets for boys and girls. Safe and adequate drinking water for all children. But in rural sector those facilities are not provided. Insufficient of funds is the major causes for the lack of infrastructural issues. So there is a need for significant effort made by the all stakeholder to improve available infrastructure in school.

4. Gender Inequalities

In the society there is discrimination between boys and girls. In the rural areas that is found more. In today’s scenario many parents think that education is not much important for girls child. That is the reasons the girls child are not enrolled in the schools. Even if they enrolled they dropped out from the various reasons. In rural areas a girl as compare to a boy may not get equal support for her education. Even if government should provide many facilities for the education of girl child.

5. Poverty

In agricultural society, most of the families are framers and their children are helps to doing their cultivation. Education is not much importance. They only maintain their family life. Proverty faced by the family member does compel the children to go to work not to school. If they go to school they alone supported but if they go to work family members are supported. No doubt governments provide many facilities like free education. mid day meals and other nutrients to the children. But till now it is a big challenges to meet the RTI act.

6. Provide Quality Education And Teachers

According to sec23 gives power to the central government to prescribe qualifications for the teachers to various level of education. But this act cannot clarify if the qualification of a teacher is good then qualified education can be provide. Qualified teachers appointed for the rural areas school but they are not ready to work. Even if rural areas school single teacher can manage the whole school. Lack of infrastructure facilities is one of the important reasons to avoid working in rural areas.



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7. Lack Of Proper Punishment

According to RTE act there is no severe punishment to the children. But even today in many schools teachers are uses physical punishment. So students are not interest to coming to school and also parents are not allowed to the child to school. The teachers who use such punishment have to transfers to other places.

8. 25% Reservation In The Private School

According to RTE, it is compulsory to 25% reservations of seat for weaker section and disadvantage groups. Normally in rural areas there will be less number of and poor quality of private schools. Private schools are not encouraged so 25% reservation may not be properly utilized. So many parents from rural areas are illiterate and they do not know about facilities provided by the government.

9. Lack Of Required Pupil-Teacher Ratio

According to the RTE act, the pupil-teacher ratio in the primary level 30:1. But in rural sector schools there is very less numbers of teachers. Some of the appointed teachers are not working in the rural areas school.

10. Challenge To Bring Child Labourers To Schools

The RTE act gives fundamental right of each and every child therefore, the children who are child labours should be brought back to schools. India has to work hard for bring out the student to school for providing education.

11. Preference Of Parents

Parents are prefer to their child to admit in the private school. They think that good facilities for children and quality education are provide by the private school. That is the great challenges for the implementation of RTE act.

Suggestions For The Successful Implementation Of Rte Act

In Rural Sector

1. The village committee can take major initiative for the free and compulsory education provide to the child.
2. Frequently parent and teacher interaction should be made. This interaction enhances the student enrolment and increase the attendance level.
3. The quality of Mid-day meal needs to be improved, which will attract children of the weaker sections of the society to the school.
4. The school infrastructure facilities should be developed.
5. Provide qualified teachers.
6. Maintain student-teachers ratio according to RTE act.
7. The overall attitude of the people particularly the socially and backwards towards the education especially for the girls child.
8. The incentives available to the students must be provide in times so that student came forward to the schools. Distribution of books in time.
9. The regional balance in opening new schools should be maintained.
10. The Teachers of Primary School Should be Free from Extra duties.
11. Active Youth, NGOs and Civil Society's Participation for the awareness.
12. There is a need for better planning, management, monitoring and evaluation of the education system.

Conclusion

The Right to Education Act is a great initiative taken by the government. But implementation of this act in rural sector faces many challenges. This act provides free and compulsory education to the child. But people in rural areas were not properly known due to lack of awareness. Successful implementation of this act can be possible through the proper monitoring and evaluation .recruitment of quality teachers, development of the infrastructure, helps of NGOs, village committee for creating the awareness about this system. If the rural areas can be develop than the Indian education should be develop and country will be develop.



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