

Right to Education (RTE) Act, 2009

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INTRODUCTION

The Constitution (Eighty-sixth Amendment) Act, 2002 inserted Article 21-A in the Constitution of India to provide free and compulsory education of all children in the age group of six to fourteen years as a Fundamental Right. Article 21-A and the RTE Act came into effect on 1 April 2010.

Meaning of Free and Compulsory Education

All children between the ages of 6 and 14 shall have the right to free and compulsory elementary education at a neighbourhood school.

There is no direct (school fees) or indirect cost (uniforms, textbooks, mid-day meals, transportation) to be borne by the child or the parents to obtain elementary education. The government will provide schooling free-of-cost until a child's elementary education is completed.

Main Features of Act 2009

- Free and compulsory education to all children of India in the 6 to 14 age group.
- If a child above 6 years of age has not been admitted in any school or could not complete his or her elementary education, then he or she shall be admitted in a class appropriate to his or her age.
- No child shall be denied admission in a school for lack of age proof.
- Improvement in the quality of education is important.

- ❑ 25% reservation for economically disadvantaged communities in admission to Class I in all private schools is to be done.
- ❑ School teachers will need adequate professional degree within five years.
- ❑ School infrastructure (where there is a problem) need to be improved in every 3 years, else recognition will be cancelled.
- ❑ Financial burden will be shared between the state and the central government

- ❑ It lays down the norms and standards relating to Pupil Teacher Ratios, buildings and infrastructure, school-working days, teacher-working hours.
- ❑ It provides for development of curriculum in consonance with the values enshrined in the Constitution, and which would ensure the all-round development of the child, building on the child's knowledge, potentiality
- ❑ To provide child friendly and child centred learning.
- ❑ 25% reservation in private schools for disadvantaged children from the neighbourhood, at the entry level.

**PROHIBITS
WORK**

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graph TD; A[PROHIBITS WORK] --> B[1.No donation or capitation fee on admission]; A --> C[2.Deployment of teachers for non-educational purposes]; A --> D[3.Private tuition by teachers]; A --> E[4.Running of school without recognition]; A --> F[5.No interviewing the child or parents as part of the screening process.]; A --> G[6.Physical punishment and mental punishment];
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6.Physical punishment and mental punishment



THANKS