

Right to Education Act, 2009

On 4 August 2009, the Parliament of India enacted the Right To Education Act, also known as the RTE Act 2009. It describes the importance of compulsory and free education for children aged between 6-14 years. With this act coming into effect on 1 April 2010, India became one of the 135 countries that have made education a fundamental right for every child. It declares minimum norms for elementary schools, interviews children at the time of admission, advocates against donation fees, and prohibits unrecognized schools from practice. The RTE Act checks all neighborhoods through regular surveys. It identifies children who are eligible for education but do not have the means to avail it.

Challenges to education have been prevalent at both the center and states for several years in India. The RTE Act 2009 maps out roles and responsibilities not only for the center or state but also for all the local bodies to rectify the gaps in their education system to enhance the quality of education in India.

1. Compulsory and free education for all

The government is required to provide free and compulsory education to each child in a neighborhood school, up to class 8 in India. No child must be accountable for paying fees or any other charges that may hinder him or her from completing elementary education. Free education also includes the provision of textbooks, uniforms, stationery items, and unique educational materials for children with disabilities to reduce the expenses borne by the school.

2. The benchmark mandate

The RTE Act declares norms and standards relating to Pupil-Teacher-Ratios, classrooms, drinking water facilities, separate toilets for girls and boys, number of school working days, working hours of teachers, etc. Each elementary school in India must comply with these norms to maintain a minimum standard set by the RTE Act.

3. Special provisions for exceptional cases

The RTE Act mandates that an out-of-school child must be admitted to an age-appropriate class and equipped with special training to enable the child to reach an age-appropriate level of learning.

4. Quantity and quality of teachers

The RTE Act provides for teachers' rational deployment by ensuring that the specified Pupil-Teacher-Ratio is sustained in every school with no urban-rural imbalance. It also makes appointing properly trained teachers, i.e., teachers with the academic qualifications and requisite entry, mandatory.

5. Zero tolerance against discrimination and harassment

The RTE Act 2009 prohibits all kinds of discrimination based on gender, class, caste, and religion, mental harassment and physical punishment, screening procedures for the admission of children, private tuition centers, and the functioning of unrecognized schools.

The RTE Forum's Stocktaking Report 2014 suggested that less than 10 percent of schools comply with all of the RTE Act norms and standards across the country. While enacting the RTE Act of 2009 triggered significant improvements, concerns regarding privatization remain. Educational inequalities have held firm ground in India for several years. While the RTE act offers a step toward an inclusive education system in India, practical implementation remains a challenge.

6. Ensuring the all-round development of children

The RTE Act 2009 provides for developing a curriculum that would ensure the all-round development of each child and build a child's knowledge, human potential, and talent.

7. Improving learning outcomes to minimize detention

The RTE Act mandates that no child can be expelled from school or held back till Class 8. The RTE act introduced the Continuous Comprehensive Evaluation system in 2009 to improve children's performances in schools to ensure grade-appropriate learning outcomes. Another reason this system was brought into practice was to

assess every aspect of the child when they are at school so as to figure out gaps and work on them well in time.

8. Monitoring compliance with RTE norms

School Management Committees (SMCs) strengthen governance and participatory democracy in elementary education. All schools covered under the RTE Act 2009 must constitute a School Management Committee comprising a headteacher, local representative, parents, community members, etc. These committees have been empowered to monitor schools' functioning and prepare a school development plan.

9. RTE Act is justiciable

The RTE Act is justiciable by a Grievance Redressal mechanism that allows people to take action against non-compliance with provisions of the RTE Act 2009.

To guarantee all schools follow this mandate, Oxfam India filed a complaint at the Central Information Commission, in collaboration with JOSH, in 2011, evoking Section 4 of the RTI (Right to Information) Act of 2005. RTI Act, Section 4, is a disclosure section that mandates all public authorities to share information about their functioning. Since schools are public authorities, compliance with Section 4 was demanded.

10. Creating inclusive spaces for all

The RTE Act 2009 mandates that all private schools reserve 25 percent of their seats for children who belong to socially disadvantaged and economically weaker sections. This act aims to boost social incorporation to ensure a more just and equal nation.

According to UNICEF data records, the primary net enrolment rate after adjustment for 2014-15 was 91 and 90, respectively, for girls. Approximately 31 million girls all over the world do not have access to elementary education. Equality in the sexes, corresponding to their accessibility to health and education, has an intrinsic value in its light. In India, the total enrolment in elementary schools in India in 2014-15 was 1,97,666, where only 95,556 of them were girls. In India, young girls are often compelled to drop out of school since they have to look after their younger siblings or contribute to the household chores. Centers opened by Oxfam India in different areas in priority plus states help schools and non-school-going kids to be at par with

their school curriculum. The non-school-going kids are prepared to appear for the admission tests in schools and enroll themselves in an appropriate class corresponding to their age.

A child unable to read or write should also be taught in a manner that not only suits his personal interests but also leads to maximum learning. If a child fails or cannot clear her tests or exams, she becomes demotivated to carry on with her studies. Community organizations come out to help these children complete their schooling through registrations with NIOS. These community-based organizations also offer vocational courses like English speaking, stitching, and BPO service, for the girls to be dependent economically. If educated, girls can play a part in economic development, thus bringing down gender imbalances in education, enhancing the formation of human capital. An exhaustive study on the human capital theory recommends that education plays an important role in uplifting the productivity of the economy by incrementing the factor output per worker. Development in Education and Human Resources is at the center of long-term plans for economic development. A lack of safety and security also leads to girls dropping school. Morning school for girls is followed by afternoon school for boys. Students often complain that the boys follow and tease them home at the time when school is over. Since they are earlier complaints, police patrolling had strengthened when the girls used to come out of school. However, no sooner did the number of policemen decline, the boys went on harassing them. Several girls had to drop out of school since their parents had the notion that it was not safe to send their daughters to school. Despite several complaints to both the SMC members as well as the police, the issue still persists. The NCPCR has brought in new guidelines for the hygiene, safety, and security of students both in government and private schools. The new guidelines declare that girls must be provided with knowledge about menstrual hygiene and should be supported so that they do not have to miss school. They also state that schools must make sure of zero tolerance on any matter related to the sexual abuse of a child, and stringent action will be taken against the perpetrators of the law.

An educated girl also appreciates the high importance of education for her upcoming generations and is able to develop a better lifestyle and provide better healthcare facilities to her children. Besides this, educating a girl child will directly reduce

maternal and infant mortality rates, child marriages, and domestic and sexual violence in families. An educated girl is also likely to participate in political discussions and decision-making, leading to the development of a more representative and democratic government.

Although Right To Education Act is a step in the right direction towards the ambition of making education completely free and compulsory in India, it has met with several criticisms. These include:

- Children below 6 years are not covered under this act.
- The act was drafted hastily without much consultation being given to the quality of education imparted.

Making the RTE, a fundamental right took more than 60 years after independence. The government and all stakeholders should now focus on the quality of education and systematically move towards having a single educational system and platform throughout the country for all sections of society in order to foster equality, inclusion, and unity.

Right to Education Act, 2009

by Ankit Guha

General metrics

9,557

characters

1,502

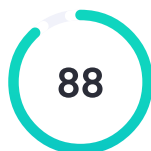
words

76

sentences

6 min 0 secreading
time**11 min 33 sec**speaking
time

Score



This text scores better than 88%
of all texts checked by Grammarly

Writing Issues

49

Issues left

4

Critical

45Advanced

Plagiarism

**8**

sources

6% of your text matches 8 sources on the web
or in archives of academic publications

Writing Issues



Unique Words

Measures vocabulary diversity by calculating the percentage of words used only once in your document

37%

unique words

Rare Words

39%

Measures depth of vocabulary by identifying words that are not among the 5,000 most common English words.

rare words

Word Length

5.2

Measures average word length

characters per word

Sentence Length

19.8

Measures average sentence length

words per sentence

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offers a step toward an inclusive education system in India, practical implementation remains a challenge.¹⁰

6. Ensuring the all-round development of children

The RTE Act 2009 provides for developing a curriculum that would ensure the all-round development of each child and build a child's knowledge, human potential, and talent.¹¹

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The RTE Act mandates that no child can be expelled from school or held back till Class 8. The RTE act introduced the Continuous Comprehensive Evaluation system in 2009 to improve children's performances in schools to ensure grade-appropriate learning outcomes. Another reason this system was brought into practice was to assess every aspect of the child when they are at school so as to figure out gaps and work on them well in time.¹²¹³¹⁴

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⁵¹ | million girls all over the world¹⁷ do not have access to elementary education.

Equality in the sexes, corresponding to their accessibility to health and education, has an intrinsic value in its light. In India, the total enrolment in elementary schools in India in 2014-15 was 1,97,666, where only 95,556 of them were girls.¹⁸ In India, young girls are often compelled¹⁹ to drop out of school since they have to look after their younger siblings or contribute to the household chores. Centers opened by Oxfam India in different areas in priority plus states help schools and non-school-going kids to be at par with their school curriculum. The non-school-going kids are prepared²⁰ to appear for the admission tests in schools and enroll themselves in an appropriate class corresponding to their age.

A child unable to read or write should also ²¹ be taught in a manner that not only ²² suits his personal interests but also ²³ leads to maximum learning. If a child fails or cannot clear her tests or exams, she becomes demotivated to ²⁴ carry on with her studies. Community organizations come out to help these children complete their schooling through registrations with NIOS. These community-based organizations also offer vocational courses like English speaking, stitching, and BPO service, for the girls to be dependent economically. If educated, girls can play a part in economic development, thus bringing down gender imbalances in education, ²⁵ enhancing the formation of human capital. An exhaustive study on the human capital theory recommends that education plays ²⁶ an important role in uplifting the ²⁷ productivity of the economy by incrementing the factor output per worker. Development in Education and Human Resources is at the center of long-term plans for economic development. ²⁸ A lack of safety and security also leads to girls dropping school. Morning school for girls ²⁹ is followed by afternoon school for boys. Students often complain that the boys follow and tease them home at the time when school is over. Since they are ³⁰ earlier complaints, police patrolling had strengthened when the girls used to come out of school. However, no sooner did the number of ³¹ policemen decline, ³² the boys went on harassing them. Several girls had to drop out of school since their parents ³³ had the notion that it was not safe to send their daughters to school. Despite several complaints to both the SMC members ³⁴ as well as the police, the issue ³⁵ still persists. The NCPCR has ³⁶ brought in new guidelines for the hygiene, safety, and security of students ³⁷ both in government and private schools. The new guidelines declare that girls must be provided with knowledge about menstrual hygiene and should be supported so that they do not have to miss school. They also state that schools must

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met with several criticisms. These include:

- ⁵⁴ | • Children below ⁴⁵6 years ⁴⁶are not covered under this act.
- ⁵⁵ | • The act was drafted hastily without much consultation ⁴⁷being given to the
⁴⁸quality of education imparted.

Making the RTE, a fundamental right took more than 60 years after
independence. The government and all stakeholders should now focus on the
⁵⁶ | quality of education and systematically move towards having a single
⁵⁷ | educational system and platform throughout the country ⁴⁹for all sections of
society in order to foster equality, inclusion, and unity.

1.	the time of	Wordy sentences	Clarity
2.	is required to → must	Wordy sentences	Clarity
3.	any	Wordy sentences	Clarity
4.	teachers' working hours	Wordy sentences	Clarity
5.	etc	Inappropriate colloquialisms	Delivery
6.	must	Wordy sentences	Clarity
7.	is sustained	Passive voice misuse	Clarity
8.	properly → adequately, correctly	Word choice	Engagement
9.	all kinds of	Wordy sentences	Clarity
10.	a challenge → challenging	Wordy sentences	Clarity
11.	all-round → all-around	Confused words	Correctness
12.	was brought	Passive voice misuse	Clarity
13.	so as to → to	Wordy sentences	Clarity
14.	Another reason this system was brought into practice was to assess every aspect of the child when they are at school so as to figure out gaps and work on them well in time.	Unclear sentences	Clarity
15.	etc	Inappropriate colloquialisms	Delivery
16.	was demanded	Passive voice misuse	Clarity
17.	all over the world → worldwide	Wordy sentences	Clarity
18.	where only 95,556 of them were girls	Misplaced words or phrases	Correctness
19.	are often compelled	Passive voice misuse	Clarity

20.	<i>are prepared</i>	Passive voice misuse	Clarity
21.	<i>be taught</i>	Passive voice misuse	Clarity
22.	personal	Wordy sentences	Clarity
23.	<i>A child unable to read or write should also be taught in a manner that not only suits his personal interests but also leads to maximum learning.</i>	Unclear sentences	Clarity
24.	carry on with → continue	Wordy sentences	Clarity
25.	and enhancing	Conjunction use	Correctness
26.	an important → a vital, an essential	Word choice	Engagement
27.	economy's productivity	Wordy sentences	Clarity
28.	A lack of → ¶ A lack of	Intricate text	Clarity
29.	<i>is followed</i>	Passive voice misuse	Clarity
30.	<i>earlier</i>	Incomplete sentences	Delivery
31.	policemen → police officers	Potentially sensitive language	Delivery
32.	and the	Conjunction use	Correctness
33.	had the notion that → thought	Wordy sentences	Clarity
34.	as well as → and	Wordy sentences	Clarity
35.	still	Wordy sentences	Clarity
36.	<i>The NCPCR has brought in new guidelines for the hygiene, safety, and security of students both in government and private schools.</i>	Unclear sentences	Clarity
37.	<i>The new guidelines declare that girls</i>	Unclear sentences	Clarity

	<i>must be provided with knowledge about menstrual hygiene and should be supported so that they do not have to miss school.</i>		
38.	make sure of → ensure	Wordy sentences	Clarity
39.	be taken	Passive voice misuse	Clarity
40.	is able to → can	Wordy sentences	Clarity
41.	directly	Wordy sentences	Clarity
42.	the Right	Determiner use (a/an/the/this, etc.)	Correctness
43.	the ambition of	Wordy sentences	Clarity
44.	completely → wholly	Word choice	Engagement
45.	6 → six	Improper formatting	Correctness
46.	are not covered	Passive voice misuse	Clarity
47.	being given	Passive voice misuse	Clarity
48.	being given to → on	Wordy sentences	Clarity
49.	<i>The government and all stakeholders should now focus on the quality of education and systematically move towards having a single educational system and platform throughout the country for all sections of society in order to foster equality, inclusion, and unity.</i>	Unclear sentences	Clarity
50.	<i>mental harassment and physical punishment, screening procedures for the admission of children,</i>	Right to Education Act (RTE) - Indian Polity Notes - BYJUS https://byjus.com/free-ias-prep/right-education-act-rte/	Originality
51.	<i>all over the world do not have access to</i>	10 Ways to Observe World Habitat Day - wikiHow Life	Originality

		https://www.wikihow.life/Observe-World-Habitat-Day	
52.	<i>Act is a step in the right direction towards the</i>	Right to Education Act (RTE) - Indian Polity Notes - BYJUS https://byjus.com/free-ias-prep/right-education-act-rte/	Originality
53.	<i>free and compulsory in India, it has met with several criticisms.</i>	Right to Education Act (RTE) - Indian Polity Notes - BYJUS https://byjus.com/free-ias-prep/right-education-act-rte/	Originality
54.	<i>Children below 6 years are not covered under</i>	Right to Education Act (RTE) - Indian Polity Notes - BYJUS https://byjus.com/free-ias-prep/right-education-act-rte/	Originality
55.	<i>consultation being given to the quality of education imparted.</i>	Right to Education Act (RTE) - Indian Polity Notes - BYJUS https://byjus.com/free-ias-prep/right-education-act-rte/	Originality
56.	<i>move towards having a single educational system and platform</i>	Right to Education Act (RTE) - Indian Polity Notes - BYJUS https://byjus.com/free-ias-prep/right-education-act-rte/	Originality
57.	<i>the country for all sections of society in order to foster equality, inclusion, and unity.</i>	Right to Education Act (RTE) - Indian Polity Notes - BYJUS https://byjus.com/free-ias-prep/right-education-act-rte/	Originality