



A study of right to education a study with respect to social justice

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Abstract

The Education is most important factor in any civilized country to develop its citizens, the social justice is possible only when all are getting free and fair education. The skills of the students should be improved and they should be examined properly. Education to all is the motto of our country and the policies are favorable to make this possible, but still there are many problems which are to be dealt in proper manner to keep the quality in education. India follows 10+2+3 pattern and all the education depends on the seriousness of implementation of the education to the students. While most feel that education is inevitability, they tend to use it as instrument for reaching a specific target or personal mark, after which there is no further need to seek greater education. Nonetheless, the significance of education in humanity is indispensable and cohering, which is why society and knowledge cannot be ever separated into two diverse entities. Education has an immense impact on the human society.

Keywords: education, society, social justice, education justice, society, right to education, humanity

1. Introduction

Education is the most powerful tool which can shape the destiny of an individual as well as the whole nation. As we know education is the most powerful tool which can shape the destiny of an individual as well as the whole nation. If we look at the reasons responsible for demarcating the boundaries between developed and under-developed nations, education emerges as the single most vital factor spinning the wheel of progress in the developed nations. It has been established that an educated citizen not only improve the economic and social status of the nation but political scenario also. Education in its general sense is a form of learning in which the knowledge, skills, and habits of a group of people are transferred from one generation to the next through teaching, training, or research. Education frequently takes place under the guidance of others, but may also be autodidactic. Friedrich Willian Froebel: "Education is enfoldment of what is already enfolded in the germ. It is the process through which the child makes internal external".



Fig 1

2. Concept of right to Education and Social Justice

Education is powerful because without it, early civilizations would have struggled to survive and thrive as a culture. It is

important that adults trained the young of their society in the knowledge and skills they would need to master and eventually pass on. It is universally accepted that education empowers the people for the full development of human personality, strengthens the respect for human rights, and helps to overcome exploitations and traditional inequalities of caste, class and gender.

The substance of the right to education is given in broad terms by international legislation but real meaning is given to it as national legislators incorporate it. The process of incorporation is more important than the process of adhering to an international treaty because it is this incorporation that entitles people to demand for their right to education.



Fig 2

3. Purpose of Education in Society education: The Education plays important role in overall development of the personality. Following are the main purposes.

Education is Self-Empowerment and very much essential for the individual.

- Financial Stability and Dignity of Life is achieved.
- Augmentation in Personal Aspiration and benefit to family
- On the Job Efficiency for various problems.
- An essential human virtue.
- A necessity for society.
- Important for integration of separate entities.
- Gives significance of life.
- Its Sign of freedom. Epictetus.
- Its Basis of good life.

4. Legal Background under Indian Constitution.

The following provisions have a great bearing on the functioning of the educational system in India:

Article 28: According to our Constitution article 28 provides freedom as to attendance at religious instruction or religious worship in educational institutions.

Article 29: This article provides equality of opportunity in educational institutions.

Article 30: It accepts the right of the minorities to establish and administrate educational institutions.

Article 45: According to this article “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 14 years. We notice that the responsibility for universal elementary education lies with the Central Government, the State Governments.

Article 46: It provides for special care to the promotion of education and economic interests of the scheduled caste, scheduled tribes and the weaker sections of society.

Article 337: This provides for special provision with respect to educational grants for the benefit of Anglo-Indian community.

Article 350 A: This article relates to facilities for instruction in mother tongue at primary stage.

Article 350 B:It provides for a special offer for linguistic minorities.

Article 351: This article relates to the development and promotion of the Hindi language. The seventh schedule of the Indian Constitution contains legislative powers under three lists viz.

5. Reservation in Education

(A) Education of minorities

Article 28 of the Constitution has made certain provisions for the education of the minorities including No religious instruction shall be provided in educational institutions wholly maintained out of state funds.

6. National Policy on Education, (1986)

The National Policy on Higher Education (1986) translated the vision of Radhakrishnan Commission and Kothari Commission in five main goals for higher education, as enumerated below; which include Greater Access, Equal Access (or Equity), Quality and Excellence, Relevance and Value Based Education.

1. Greater Access requires an enhancement in the education institutional capacity to provide opportunities to all who deserve and desire higher education.
2. Equity involves fair access to the poor and the socially disadvantaged groups.
3. Quality and Excellence involve provision of education by accepted standard so that students receive available knowledge of the highest standard and help them to enhance their human resource capabilities.

7. Right to education under article 21-A

The Constitution (Eighty-sixth Amendment) Act 2002, created a history in field of education as a landmark of right to education in India. It inserted a new Article 21-A that states, “The State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of six to fourteen years in such manner as the State may by the law, determine.” The Constitution of India is a directive Principle contained in Art. 45, has made a provision for free and compulsory education for all.

8. Sarva shiksha abhiyan

The SSA programme is an endeavour to provide an opportunity for improving human capabilities of all children, through the provision of community-owned quality education in a mission mode. The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan had been set with specific targets. These are:

- All children in school, Education Guarantee Centre, Alternate School or ‘Back-to-School’
- All children complete five years of primary schooling by 2007.
- Children complete eight years of elementary schooling by 2010.
- Focus on elementary education of satisfactory quality with emphasis on education for life.
- Bridge all gender and social category gaps at the primary stage by 2007 and at the elementary education level by 2010. And • Universal retention by 2010.

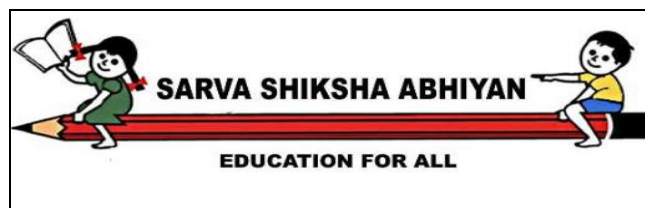


Fig 2

9. Right to Education and Respect to Social Justice”.

The Education system will eradicate the cast system and create the healthy social environment in society therefore both are related to each other

The social and educational backwardness will ultimately lead to increased Poverty.

10. Conclusion

The education for all is going to affect the countries life style and proper education is must for all. The author has studied the problems in this important issue of economic and social justice the information is systematically discussed for better understanding. The education related articles and their applications are highlighted. The Education and social Justice are interrelated and should be taken care by government authorities so that the problems are minimized. The author has done decent contribution in creating awareness in this important topic. The Readers will be benefited by this.

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