



Study about The Right To Education Act, 2009 and Role of the Government Authorities in implementing the Act

Sharnila Devi, Dr. Pardeep Kumar Tiwari

Research Scholar, Principal Santra Devi College of Education

Abstract : The right to education is a human right which every human being is entitled to and can thus claim merely by virtue of being human. It is enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), and subsequently in many binding international agreements as well as in domestic laws. The Constitution of India has given this right the status of a human right.

ISSN : 2348-5612 © URR



9 770234 856124

The Right To Education Act, 2009

The Right To Education Act, 2009, guarantees Free and Compulsory Education to all children between the ages of 6-14 years covering the elementary cycle of education in a neighborhood school. Further it guarantees education of a specified standard, subscribing to norms of school infrastructure, hours of instructional time and days of school functioning, pupil teacher ratios and teacher quality. The Act does not specifically cover children below the age of 6. However, it says that the “local authorities” may provide free and compulsory education at the pre-primary stage.

According to the Act “free” education refers to any fees or charges that may prevent a child from pursuing and completing the elementary cycle of education. It implies that any kind of tuition or other fees (sports, development, examination, etc..) cannot be charged from any child. Further, any expenses that may prevent a child from participating in the education process from transport facilities to physical aides such as spectacles, crutches or hearing aids, are included in the entitlement of free education for a child.

By “compulsory” it is meant that it is entirely obligatory on the State to provide free elementary education to every child in the 6-14 years age group and ensure not just admission, but attendance and completion of the elementary cycle of schooling as well.