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that must be interested into a program, it has of distance education and its need for improvement the area of the modelivering on-campus education to the people bright A huge population with limited resources repeate before advanced educational programs to and from remote sites. resident a hear solution to overcome this problem. Despite there is presiding quality distance education. had and astance education will be a dominating medium in

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Bringing Derailed Education on the Right Track

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Introduction

aim during a specified time by providing prestructured aims of knowledge to children through set methods of teaching. called education. In this process the elders of the society strive to attain predetermined develop the inborn qualities of a child to full. In its narrower sense school instruction is mean to bring up, to lead out or to develop etc. In this way the education means to Education is a process which draws from within. Latin words 'educare' and 'educere' to lead or to bring up. By combining two, the education means to draw from within. The Latin word 'Educatum' means to train, 'e' means from inside and 'duco' means

Following opinions of some educationists represent the narrow meaning of

- According to the Mackenzi, "in narrow sense education may be taken to mean any consciously directed effort to develop and cultivate our powers.
- a view to providing a permanent in his habits of thought and attitude." According to Thompson, "the influence of environment of the individual with

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ucation [UEE]. Guaranteeing education of adequate quality is a strategic grown. icating program of the government of India for Universalisation of elements ucation of the government of India for Universalisation of elements this of 1-3 km from where the child lives. In this series, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyast teading program and thful quality on the children of India. The act assures free and compulsory educated the same of the children of India. division zones are resulting from the mandate of article 21-A and the right of children all the children of the age-group 6-14. The schools should be located within fix of 1.21. HQ The RTE act confers a fundamental right to free and compulsory educations fire and compulsory education (RTE) act. This act has come in effect on 1st April 10 The Principle of the Pr generated is well recognized. The Right to Free Education Act: The recommendations for the elementary

sem of education i was felt that education required strategic interferences from vernment of linear parts. Uttar Pradech vision for education for all: For improving the deterioral em of education it was fair at arrow literacy in the sta

> officially-defined minority groups and financially disadvantaged groups. It will also railway stations, as domestic helper in houses, as servants in hotels and shops. The school going child should not work as hawker or rag picker on any public places like (U.P. Act No. 34 of 1972). All the children of age between 6-14 years must be admitted lower of the cost borne by the private school or the equivalent cost in a public school be the responsibility of these schools to ensure free education to those pupils until to allocate at least 25% of places in first grade to government-funded students from each week and 200 days per year and are prohibited from engaging in private tutoring. government specified norms. All teachers are required to work a minimum of 45 hours rules, within a five-year phase-in period and are to be remunerated according to state school offering upper primary education, at least one specialist teacher in each of the at 30 to 1 for grades one to five and 35 to 1 for grades six to eight. In addition, for each safe drinking water and a library and playground. The student-teacher ratio is capped standards notified in the act be met within three years. Schools if failing to do so will obtain a certificate of recognition from a government authority which requires that all concerning teachers and school infrastructure. All private schools are required to child protection commissions. The act stipulates a number of minimum standards their studies. Enforcement of the act is to be monitored by central and state government tuition and the provision of uniforms and textbooks, as well as ensuring access to a children aged between six and 14 years to free and compulsory elementary educations into effect on I April 2010, enshrines in law for the first time the rights of all Indian with jody mind and should study, play and enjoy his childhood up to its maximum the siblings. In spite these facts, a school going age child should remain in the vehior girl child should not solely act as babysitters and not remain in houses to teek atter in the schools and should not wander on streets. Child labour should be prohibited and the government of Uttar Pradesh passed the Uttar Pradesh basic education act, 1972 the completion of grade eight and will be refunded directly according to whichever is teachers are required to hold a minimum qualification, determined by state government fields of social studies, languages and science and mathematics must be employed. All for the preparation of Mid Day Meals, separate toilets for girls and boys, have access to be subjected to punitive actions, School buildings must be all-weather, have a kitchen place at a neighbourhood school, or alternatively free transport to the nearest school Under the act the state is liable for all direct and indirect costs of education, including inclusive education system and classroom diversity, the act directed all private schools Teachers are also required to hold regular parent-teacher meetings. For promoting The government is also responsible for students' ongoing attendance and completion of The right of children to free and compulsory education (RTE) Act (2009), which cause

of the RTE by the human resource development ministry shows that U.P. needs three in every neighbourhood. A three-year deadline was given to ensure that all schools states that the local authority and the government would ensure that there is a school lakh teachers - maximum in the country - for teaching in schools. Other states facing three years of implementation of the right to education (RTE) Act. A review of effects meet the norms under the Act. But, figures for UP are quite depressing. Keeping in acute shortage of teachers are Bihar (2.60 lakh) and West Bengal (1 lakh). The RTE Current scenario: The state of Uttar Pradesh still presents a dull picture after the



According to Mackenzi, "In the wider sense, it is a process that sace to Emerging Trends in Education

best in child and man-body, mind and soul." According to Gandhi, "By education I mean the all-round drawing out of the throughout life, and is promoted by almost experience in life."

influences which act upon an individual during his passage form crude by According to Dumvile, "Education in its widest sense includes all the

college, or university. Secondary education is the knowledge and skills that you gain is defined as the process by which your mind develops through learning at a acheal, According to the Longman dictionary of contemporary English (1995), education

government is well recognized. education in India range from an incremental investment of Rs 40,000 Crores to Rs complete even 5 years of schooling. The cost estimates for universalizing elementary 30,000 Crores over a ten-year period. The imperative for strenuous action by the country. Despite this, 35-m children are outside schools and an equal number do not thousand schools that provide primary education within 1 km to children in 95% of the is already one of the largest in the world - 150 m children enrolled in nearly 800 communities at large in making this a reality. India's elementary education system prudently, it does not spell out any time limits or particular obligations of the state and for all children of the country up to the age of 14 years a fundamental right. Perhaps reached. The 83rd constitution amendment bill, 1997, seeks to make free education goal of universal primary education (UPE) for children up to the age of 10 is yet to be past, the magnitude of the problem continues to daunt the country. Even the lesser stated the similar goal to be achieved by the year 2000. With this deadline now gone a period of 10 years. National policy on education (1986) that was amended in 1992, envisaged free and compulsory education for all children up to the age of 14, within or nation. Keeping in view this fact, when the constitution of India was drafted, it and educationist, it is clear that education is the key to get success for any state From the study of above definitions of education, given by various philosophers

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Bringing Derailed Education on the Right Teack

lower of the cost borne by the private school or the equivalent cost in a public achool. be the responsibility of these schools to ensure free education to those pupils until the completion of grade eight and will be refunded directly according to whichever is officially-defined minority groups and financially disadvantaged groups. It will also to allocate at least 25% of places in first grade to government-funded students from inclusive education system and classroom diversity, the act directed all private schools each week and 200 days per year and are prohibited from engaging in private tutoring Teachers are also required to hold regular parent-teacher meetings. For promoting government specified norms. All teachers are required to work a minimum of 45 hours rules, within a five-year phase-in period and are to be remunerated according to state teachers are required to hold a minimum qualification, determined by state government fields of social studies, languages and science and mathematics must be employed. All school offering upper primary education, at least one specialist teacher in each of the at 30 to 1 for grades one to five and 35 to 1 for grades six to eight. In addition, for each safe drinking water and a library and playground. The student-teacher ratio is capped for the preparation of Mid Day Meals, separate to ilets for girls and buye, have secess to be subjected to punitive actions. School buildings must be all-weather, have a kitcheri standards notified in the act be met within three years. Schools if failing to do so will obtain a certificate of recognition from a government authority which requires that all concerning teachers and school infrastructure. All private schools are required to child protection commissions. The act stipulates a number of minimum standards their studies. Enforcement of the act is to be monitored by central and state government place at a neighbourhood school, or alternatively free transport to the nearest uchast tuition and the provision of uniforms and textbooks, as well as ensuring scores to a Under the act the state is liable for all direct and indirect costs of education, including children aged between six and 14 years to free and computary elementary who sture The government is also responsible for students' originiz attendance and examples on of into effect on 1 April 2010, enshrines in law for the first time the rights of all totals. The right of children to free and compulsory education (REE) Act (DRI), which were with jolly mind and should study, play and enjoy has childhood up to its discontinue the siblings. In spite these facts, a school going age child through remain in the orbits the girl child should not solely act as babysatters and tota terrains in houses to tota steel pallway stations, as domestic helper in bucees, as services in bucets and desperties gehool going child should not work as banker or ong picker on say pakton passes ilon in the schools and should not wander on streets. Caste is been should on good delect and THE BOTTON 34 OF 1972). All the children of age but were forthe present through the after made. (U.P. Act No. 34 of 1972) and should need manufacture on arounds of the same forth of present manufacture and arounds. the government of Guar Pradesh sesseed the Guar Fradesh fosse, wherether we

meet the norms under the Act. But, figures for UP are quite depressing. Keeping in in every neighbourhood. A three-year deadline was given to ensure that all schools acute shortage of teachers are Bihar (2.60 lakh) and West Bengal (1 lakh). The RTE. states that the local authority and the government would ensure that there is a school lakh teachers - maximum in the country - for teaching in schools. Other states facing of the RTE by the human resource development ministry shows that U.P. needs three three years of implementation of the right to education (RTE) Act. A review of effects Current sconario: The state of Uttar Pradesh still presents a dull picture after the

Bringing Derailed Education on the Right Track

for establishment of 1.61 lakh primary schools has been given. However, only 12,350 how many schools are required in each district. Government figures say that approval mapping scheme but it failed to take off. As a result, the government does not know in the country has not been done. The central government prepared a satellite based 3km. Forget about achieving this target, even the geographical mapping of all districts act also provides for one primary school every. Ikm and an upper primary school every provide drinking water, and 81% schools have separate toilet for boys and girls. RTF. it comes to drinking water facility in schools. Over 97% schools in Uttar Pradesh follow the ric norms of PTR. The government figures are, however, satisfying when with one teacher for 38 children. Only 38.57% primary and upper primary schools approval for training of untrained teachers through distance learning. Nearly 1.24 (NCTE). Sensing the urgent need to fill up the vacant posts, NCTE has recently given who are not appointed as per the norms of the national council for teachers' education put the country. In up alone, there are 1.43 lakh teachers (8.6 lakh) untrained teachers in the country. necratorica to stop, the resolution system of education (DISE), there are about 20% put up on the district information system of education (DISE). Uttar Pradesh is also one of the top states with skewed pupil-teacher ratio (PTR), The data also revealed that up does not have local grievance redress mechanism for. 1sth untrained teachers in Uttar Pradesh are hopeful to get training through this way. vacuus presenti, ili annum ever of untrained Para teachers. According to the figures mentioned to stop the recruitment of untrained para teachers, there are also mentioned to stop the recruitment of untrained para teachers. mind the concept of school in the close proximity of village, more teachers and Para from 35 years to 40 years to 1111 at the order of June, 2011, it has been specifically from 35 years to 40 years to 1111 at the 6has issued an order to take the me. The state of primary school teachers lying that issued an order to take the me. The state of the st reschers will be required to the age limit of candidates applying for primary teachers has issued an order to raise the age limit of candidates applying for primary teachers. mind, the concept of school in the human resource gap. Hence, the state government mind, the concept of school fill the human resource gap. Hence, the state government mind, the concept of school fill the human resource gap. Hence, the state government mind, the concept of school fill the human resource gap. Hence, the state government mind, the concept of school fill the human resource gap. Hence, the state government mind, the concept of school fill the human resource gap.

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infrastructural, enrolment, capacity constructing and value teaching aspects. requirement of flawless efforts to explore its resources up to the maximum to meet out per 2011 census) state in India. As far as education sector is concerned, there is a great only 0.075. Uttar Pradesh is one of the most vulnerable and populous (19.95 Crore as among the sixteen major states of India. Its human development index is very poor i.e. Keeping in view the all social indicators of the state it stands on 13th or 14th position of man power, still it is always counted among the poor states of India. It is lagging behind with other states in terms of social, economic and human development indices. schools have opened till now. The ground realities in Uttar Pradesh: Although, Uttar Pradesh has a huge army

Challenges in Implementing the RTE Act

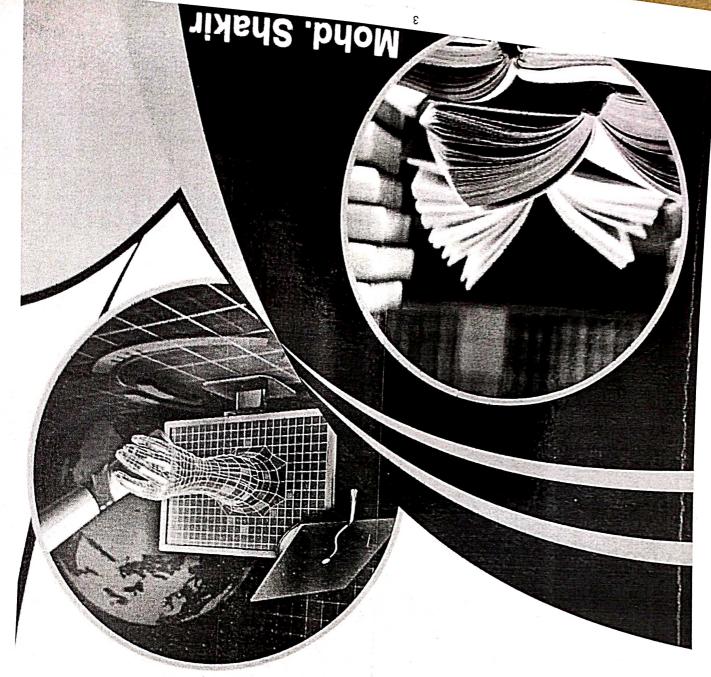
% children were out of school and boys 3.88% children were out of schools children had never attended school and 1.2% was dropouts, Among girls 4.0 crore children were out of school. Amongst the out of school children, 3% age group 6-13 means below 14 years. Out of these 19.1 crores, in 2005 1.32 of the survey indicated that the country had about 19.1 crores children in the 6 to 14. The survey was conducted by social & rural research institute -IMRB Out of school children: A major sample survey was conducted in 2008-09 for international (SRI-IMRB) in all the states and union territories. The findings assessing the number of out of school children in the country in the age group

> Absence of teachers in primary and upper primary schools: A study was these, the effect of teacher absence on student attendance and achievement, visits to schools at a gap of 3 to 4 weeks during the academic session. Besides session 2005-06, teacher attendance was observed during two unannounced study also recorded teacher attendance from school records for the academic teachers' absence from school and to find out the reasons for absence. This conducted in the state of Uttar Pradesh to estimate teaching days lost due to retention and stagnation were also studied. The result of average of two visits intimation. duty hours, 5.4 % were on leave 5.4 and 2.6% teachers were absent without indicated that 11.0% teachers were absent, 3.0% were outside the school in

School infrastructure: The status of school infrastructure is of great concern. even though as noted earlier they find significant improvements in almost all et al. (2013), using village-level panel data from a nationally-representative on learning outcomes. Still there is a survey conducted by Muralidharan survey was done yet to evaluate the impact of infrastructure improvement when we are talking about RTE. Although in India there was no rigorous school. They also find no correlation between changes in average village sample of over 1,250 villages across 19 Indian states, they find no correlation measures of school infrastructure. level school infrastructure and either teacher absence or student test scores, they do find a small positive effect on the number of students attending 2003 and 2010) and changes in enrolment in government schools, though between changes in average village-level school infrastructure (between

students, but have no impact on the teaching and learning process - which may be the main determinant of learning. Another possibility is that infrastructure may be built One possibility is that these investments make schools more appealing to teachers and in school infrastructure on learning outcomes. The reasons for this are not obvious. but not used. Thus, almost all the existing evidence points to a limited impact of improvements

and private sectors as well as communities to collaborate and contribute. Successful education and literacy to every child, youth and adult also requires the voluntary education at large. Sustainable and enduring partnerships with the voluntary sectors. organizations (NGO's). The education system not only needs to 'let a thousand flowers experiments and new approaches to education have emerged from non-government strategic alliances with the voluntary sector. The effectiveness of NGO action is beeducation (UEE). The current climate for nation-wide reform and development will strengthen the government's efforts to actualize the goal of universal elementar, barriers to education. NGO's have demonstrated that targeted actions are required for in evidence in the successful schooling of underprivileged children, communities i in elementary education makes it an opportune time for the government to lorg bloom but also to imbibe lessons from NGO activities to improve the quality or remote locations, scheduled caste, scheduled tribe and other children that face socia Role of NGO's in improving quality education: The duty of ensuring basic



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