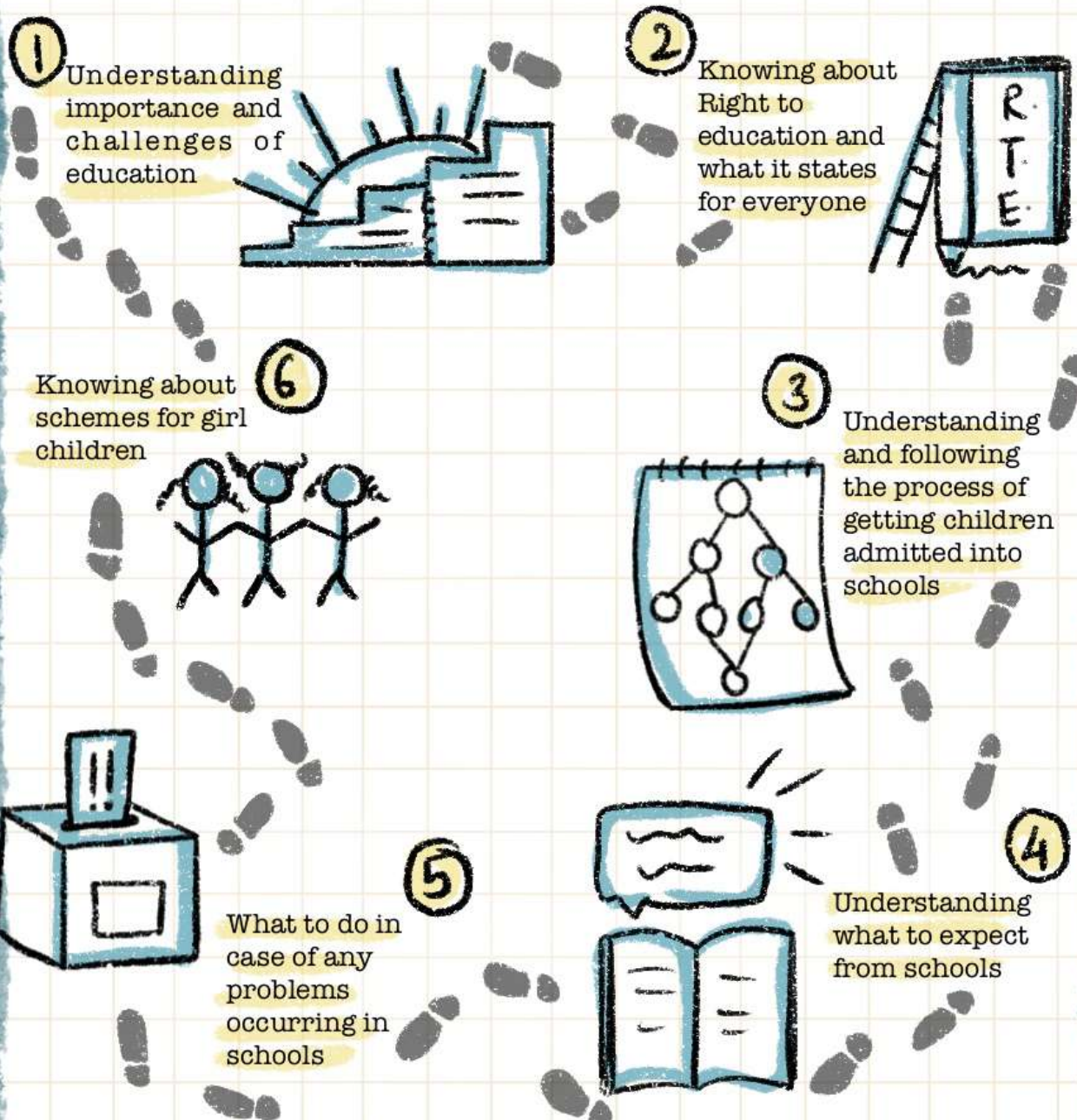


ALL YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT RIGHT TO EDUCATION



TOPICS UNDER RIGHT TO EDUCATION DIVIDED BY HIERARCHY OF USE INTO 6 INFOGRAPHICS

1) WHY EDUCATION IS IMPORTANT?

- A) Importance
- B) Challenges



2) FREE AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION

- A) No denial of admission into schools
- B) Education for dropouts/ never been to school
- C) Education for children belonging to disadvantaged groups



3) ADMISSION PROCESS

- A) Different categories of school
- B) Education for dropouts/ never been to school
- C) Step by step process to follow for admission in government school



4) RESPONSIBILITY OF SCHOOLS

- A) Quality Education
- B) Free meals for children In schools (mid day meal scheme)
- C) Qualification of teachers
- D) Curriculum and evaluation procedures in schools



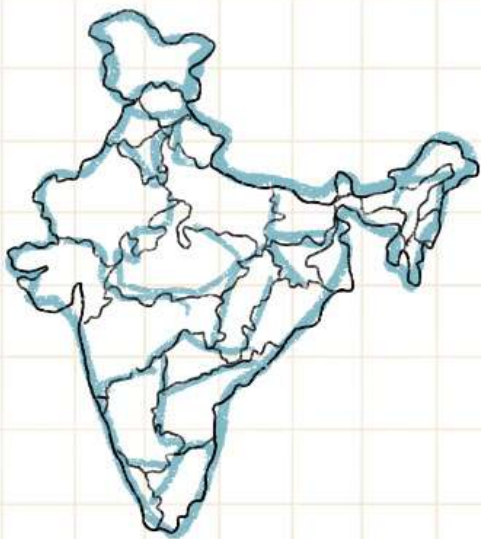
5) RAISING VOICE REGARDING ISSUES IN SCHOOL

- A) Complaining/ Grievances regarding child's education
- B) Detention Policy



6) SCHEMES BY STATE GOVERNMENT FOR GIRL CHILD

AP, Assam, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, HP, J&K, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, MP, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, TN, Telangana, UP, Uttarakhand, WB



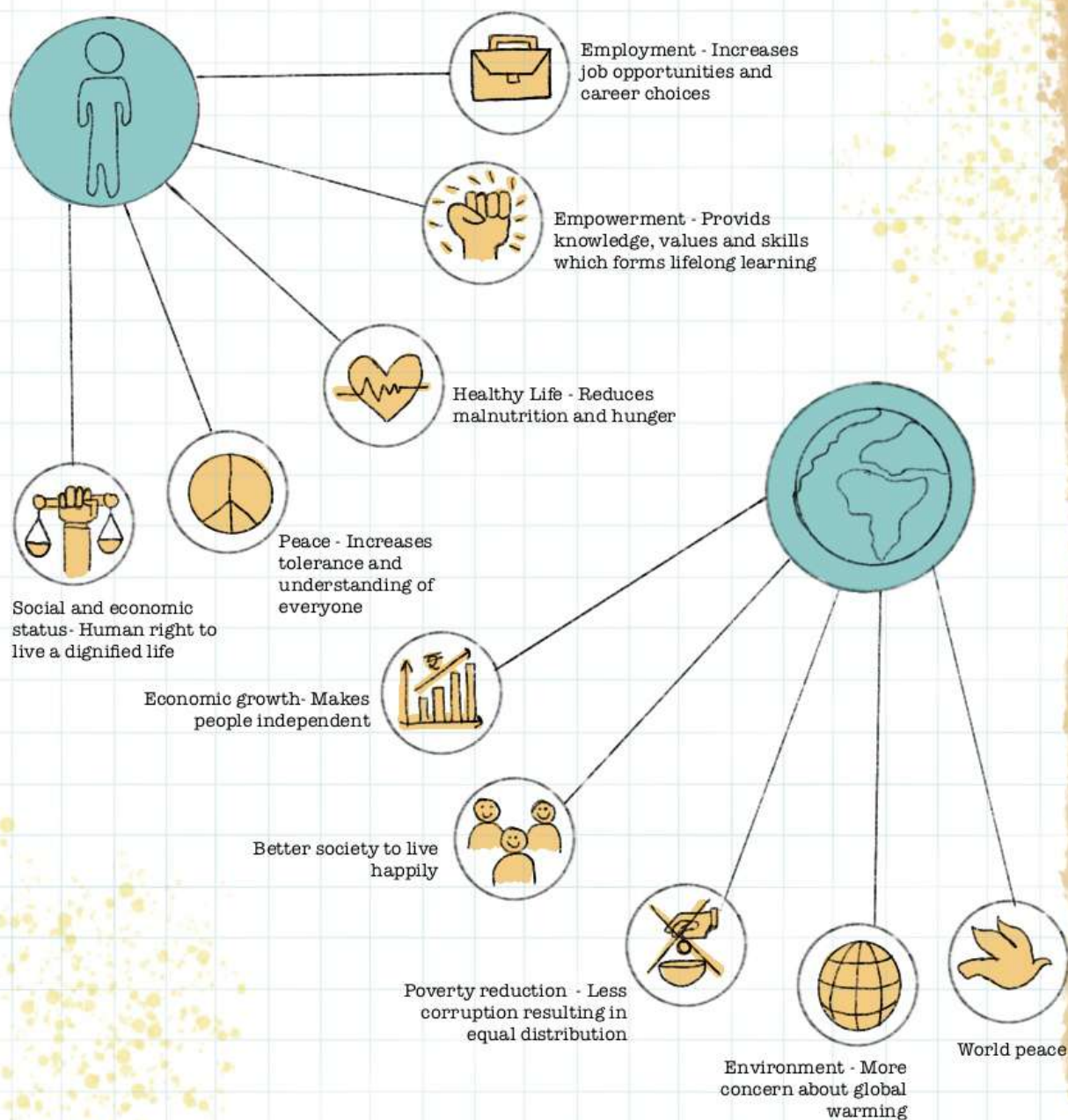
1) WHY EDUCATION IS IMPORTANT?



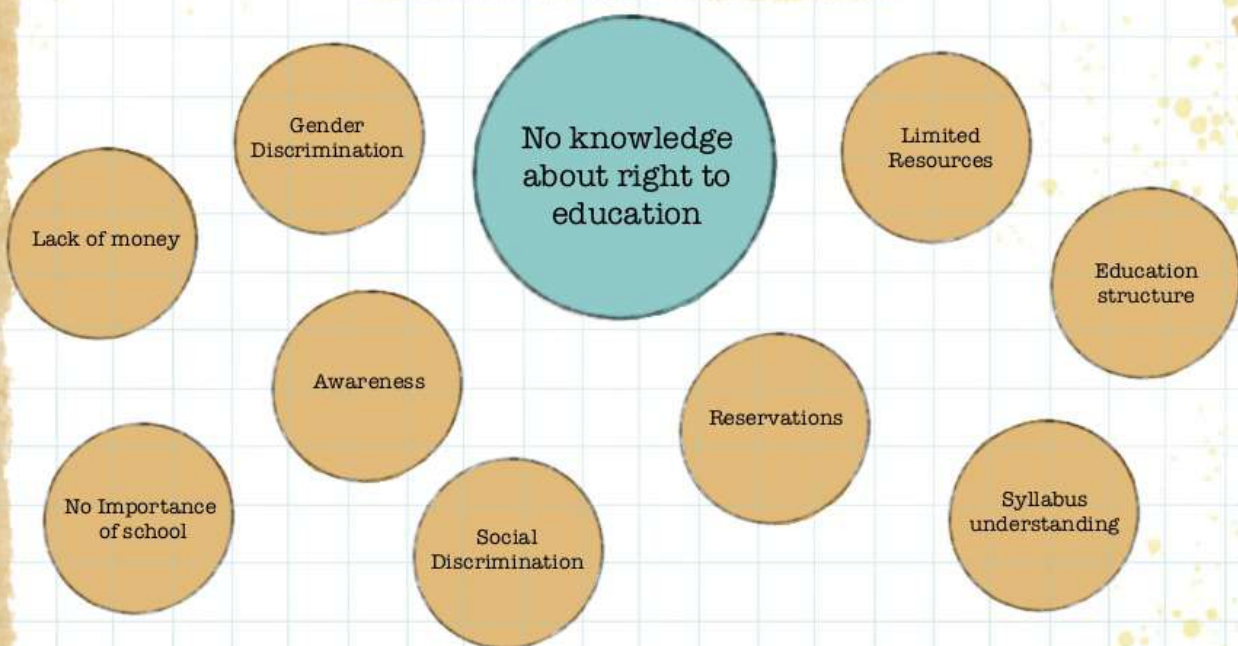
" Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world".
- Nelson Mandela

According to UNICEF 17.8 million children don't attend school and hence it is utmost important to bring awareness about Right to Education

A) IMPORTANCE



B) CHALLENGES



The following infographics talks about Right to education which will not solve all the problems but will help majorly in promoting education and helping those who weren't aware of it.



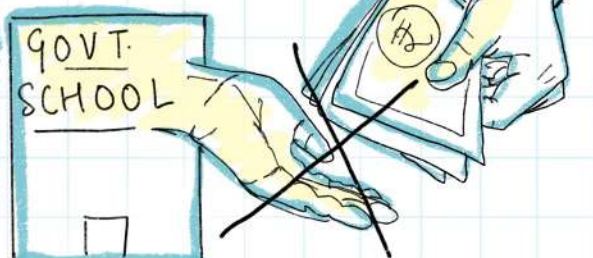
For more details - <https://nyaaya.org/topic/right-to-education/>

2) FREE AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION

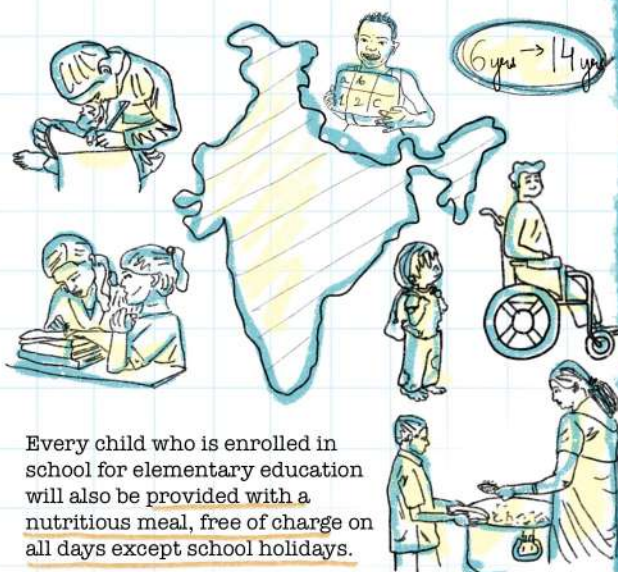
Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009



Parents of such children do not have to pay any fee, charges or expenses to help their children receive elementary education.



Every child between the age of 6 to 14 years, that belong to disadvantaged groups shall have the right to free and compulsory education in the neighbourhood school till the completion of their elementary education which is from Class 1 to Class 8.



Every child who is enrolled in school for elementary education will also be provided with a nutritious meal, free of charge on all days except school holidays.

A) NO DENIAL OF ADMISSION INTO SCHOOLS

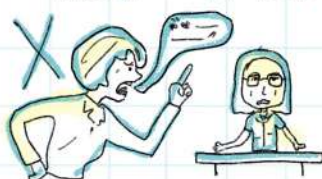
No child can be denied admission to a school, irrespective of the time in the academic year in which admission is sought.



Children admitted after six months of the beginning of the academic session may be provided Special Training as determined by the Head Teacher of the school to enable him/her to complete studies.



Prohibition of physical punishment and mental harassment



No child can be expelled from school until they have completed their elementary education.



B) EDUCATION FOR DROPOUTS/ NEVER BEEN TO SCHOOL

These children will be admitted to a class suitable to their age. For example, a 12-year-old child who has never gone to school will be admitted to class 6 or class 7, and not class 1 or 2.



Such a child will get extra help with studies so she can catch up with other children of her age. These children will receive free schooling even after the age of 14 till they complete their elementary education.



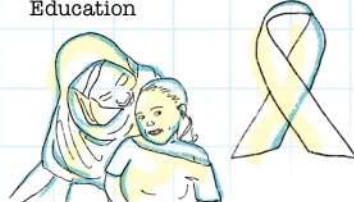
C) EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN BELONGING TO DISADVANTAGED GROUPS



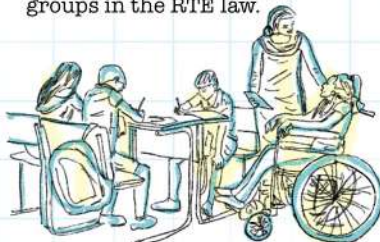
It is the duty of the government and the local authorities to ensure that children from disadvantaged groups are not discriminated. Parents of children belonging to disadvantaged groups should get representation in the School Management Committees



Children with HIV are counted under disadvantaged groups for the Right to Education

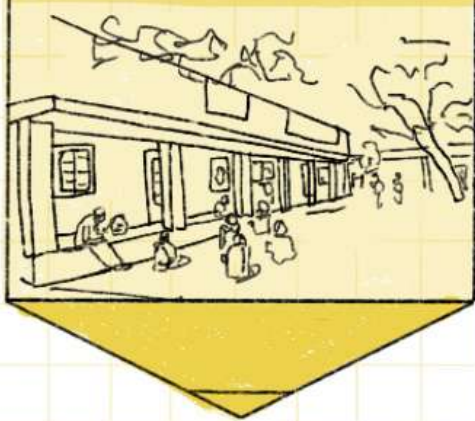


Children belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are also included under the category of disadvantaged groups in the RTE law.

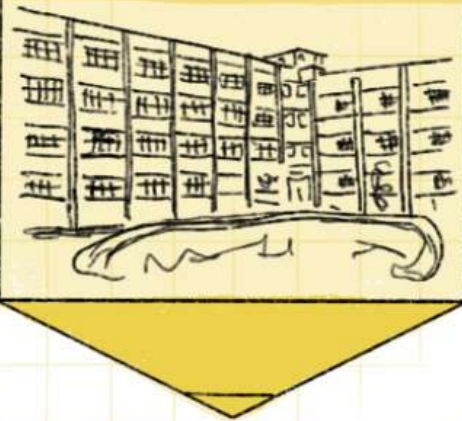


Children with disabilities have access to free education till they turn 18 and they also get special books and equipments from government. Provision of safe transport and materials for special training and educational support to be also provided. Child with 80% disability can choose to be educated at home.

1) Schools established, owned or controlled by the government or a local authority have a responsibility to provide free and compulsory education to all children admitted.

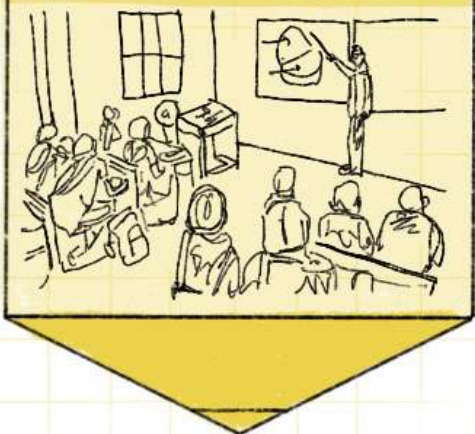


2) Specified category schools and unaided schools not receiving any kind of aid or grants from the government. Apart from special schools even unaided schools that do not receive any grants or funds from the Government are covered under the law.



Such a child will get extra help with studies so she can catch up with other children of her age. These children will receive free schooling even after the age of 14 till they complete their elementary education.

3) Aided Schools refer to privately established schools receiving full or part of its funding by the government or a local authority in the form of an aid or grant. Free and compulsory education should be provided to a minimum of 25% of the children admitted.



4) Minority schools are schools run by members of a minority group. Minorities are religious groups other than Hindus, such as Christians, Muslims and Parsis. Minority schools don't have to follow all the rules which apply to other schools and do not fall within the ambit of the Right to Education Act.

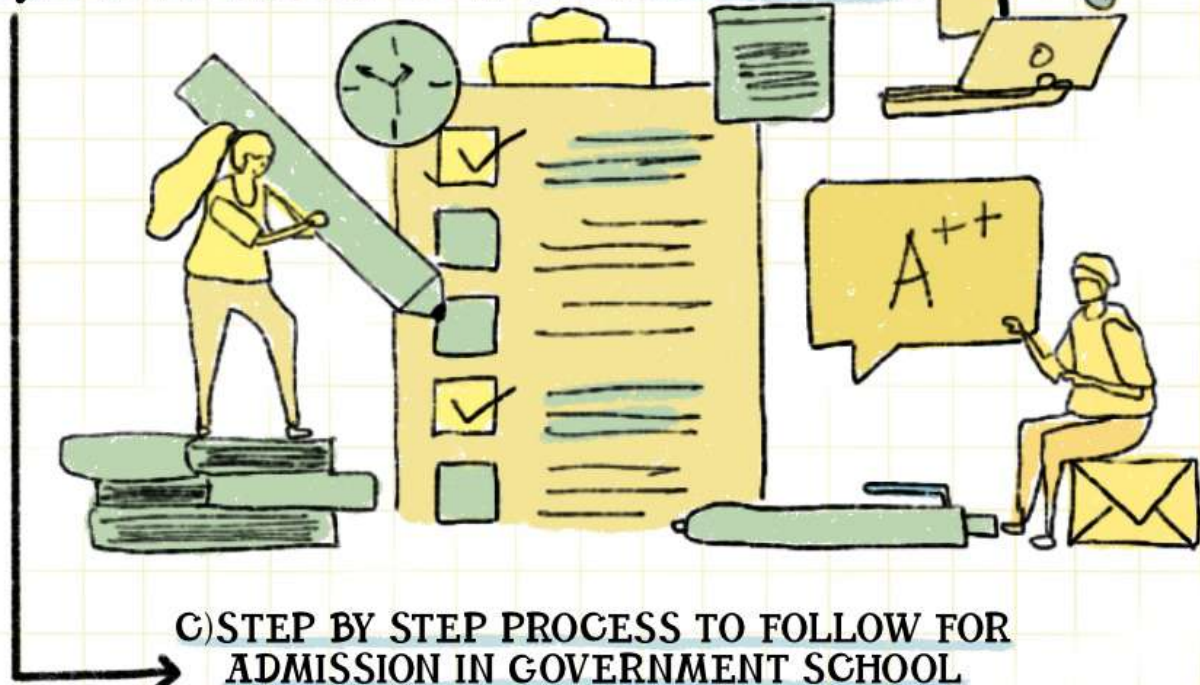


These children will be admitted to a class suitable to their age. For example, a 12-year-old child who has never gone to school will be admitted to class 6 or class 7, and not class 1 or 2.

A) DIFFERENT CATEGORIES OF SCHOOLS

B) EDUCATION OF DROPOUTS/ NEVER BEEN TO SCHOOL

3) ADMISSION PROCESS



Approach the Neighbourhood Schools

Filling Admission Forms



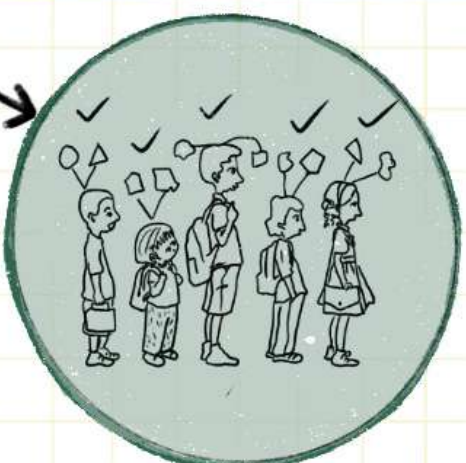
Providing Identification Documents

Submitting admission form. No School Fees or Extra Expenses



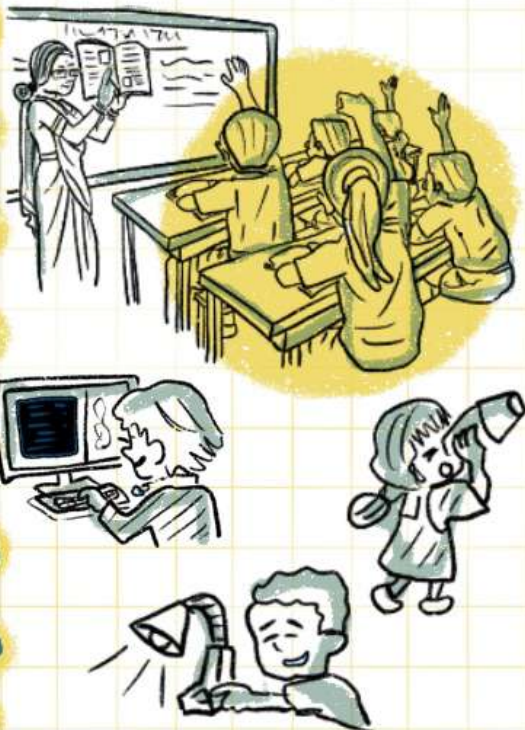
No Screening Procedure for admission

Children going to school



A) QUALITY EDUCATION

The Supreme Court has recently expanded the right to education to include quality education being imparted to the children, for which teachers must be meritorious and well qualified. I



B) FREE MEALS FOR CHILDREN IN SCHOOLS (MID-DAY MEAL SCHEME)

The law provides that all students between the ages of six to fourteen years who enrol and attend the school studying between I to VIII classes shall be entitled to nutritious meals at no cost. If for any reason, the mid-day meal is not provided to the child on any day, a food security allowance composing of food grains and money shall be paid by the State Government to every child by the 15th of next month.



C) QUALIFICATION OF TEACHERS

He/she should pass the Teacher Eligibility Test (TET) which will be conducted by the appropriate Government.

Teachers of Class 1-5

Qualifications include:

- Senior Secondary with at least 50% marks and a 2 year diploma in elementary education or
- 4 year Bachelor in Elementary Education or a 2 year diploma in Education (special education).

Teachers of Class 6-8:

- B.A/ B.Sc degree and a 2-year diploma in elementary education. Or, B.A/ B.Sc degree with at least 50% marks and a 1-year bachelor in education or a 1 year B.Ed (special education)
- Or, a senior secondary with at least 50% marks and 4 year Bachelor in Elementary Education or 4-year B.A/B.Sc.Ed



D) CURRICULUM AND EVALUATION PROCEDURES IN SCHOOLS

Each state government has specified various academic authorities that have laid down the curriculum and evaluation procedures. These could be the State Council of Educational Research and Training (SCERT) or other academic institutions of the state.

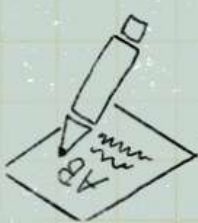
The state curriculums and evaluation procedures must include a comprehensive and continuous evaluation of the child's understanding of knowledge.

It should focus on the all-round development of the child in a child-friendly manner.

As far as possible, the medium of the instruction should be the child's mother tongue.



4) RESPONSIBILITY OF SCHOOLS



NORMS AND STANDARDS TO BE FOLLOWED BY SCHOOLS

- At least one classroom for every teacher
- Separate toilets for boys and girls
- Barrier-free access
- A playground
- Safe and adequate drinking water facility for the children
- A kitchen where mid-day meals can be cooked in the school
- A library in each school providing newspapers, magazines and books on all subjects, including story-books.
- A teacher also needs to have a minimum of 45 working hours per week including preparation hours.



CREATION OF A SCHOOL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

The SMC comprises of the elected representatives of the local authority and the parents, with 1/3 of the committee composed of parents of the children, admitted in school. The SMC is devised to monitor the working of the school, prepare development plans for the school, monitor utilisation of grants for the school etc.



PROVIDE MEALS TO THE CHILDREN

The law provides that all students between the ages of six to fourteen years who enroll and attend the school studying between I to VIII classes shall be entitled to nutritious meals at no cost. The funds for such meals shall be provided for by the state government. However, implementation of the scheme and monitoring of the quality and preparation of the meal is overseen by the School Management Committee. These meals should be provided on all days except school holidays and should be served at school.



5) RAISING VOICE REGARDING ISSUES IN SCHOOL



A) COMPLAINING/ GRIEVANCES REGARDING CHILDS EDUCATION



If you face any grievance or you have a complaint regarding the education of a child, you can approach the following authorities: Any person, including parents, can file a complaint with:



1) Local Authorities

Complaints can be made to Gram Panchayat or the Block Education Officer. The Block Education officer is in charge of the education of students within their block and also supervises the functioning of the schools.



2) National/State Commission for Protection of Child Rights

The National and State Commission for Protection of Child Rights works for the protection of all children in the 0 to 18 years age group. Their work includes addressing children in backward or vulnerable communities. If you have any grievances, you can complain not only to the National Commission but also the commissions set up in each state. Any person aggrieved by the decision of the local authority can file an appeal to the State Commission for Protection for Child Rights in case of grievances. The helpline numbers can be found on their website.



Some immediate ways you can complain to the National Commission are:

1) Online:

The government has an online complaint system where you can file your complaint.



2) Via Phone:

You can contact the following numbers:

National Commission for Protection of Child Rights- 9868235077

Childline India (Childline is a helpline for offences committed against children)- 1098



3) Via Email:

You can send an email to the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights: pocsoebox-ncpcr@gov.in

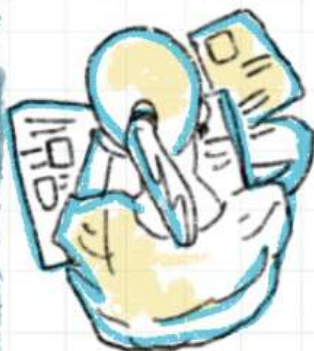
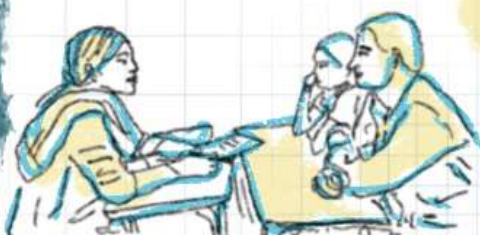
4) Via Post/Letter/Messenger:

You can write to the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights with your complaint or send a messenger to this address:

5) Courts:

Complaints can also be taken to court since the Right to Education is a fundamental right for children. You should take the help of a lawyer for this.

B) DETENTION POLICY



A regular examination is conducted in the fifth class and eighth class at the end of each academic year.

If a child fails an examination conducted, he/she is provided with additional instruction and granted an opportunity for re-appearing for the examination within two months from the declaration of the result.

The students may be held back in the fifth or eighth standard if they fail in the re-examination. The discretion for the same lies with the Government.

This no-detention policy states that:

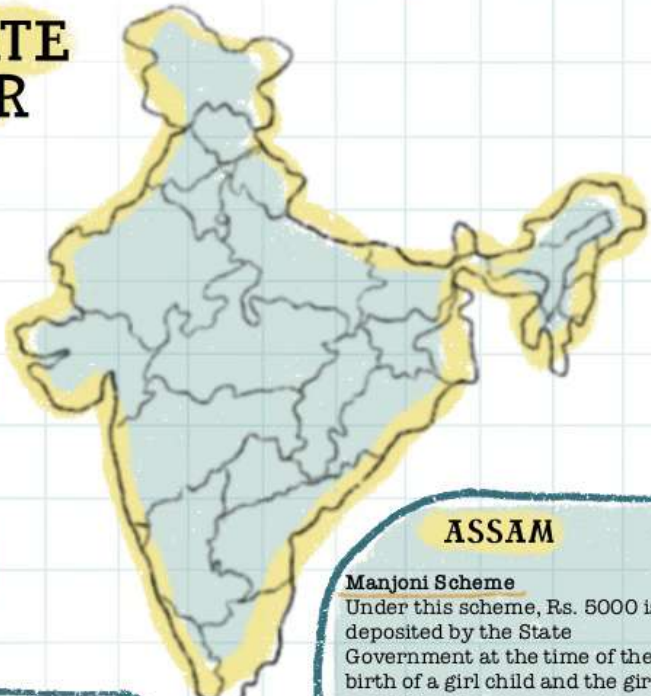
-No child can be expelled from the school till completion of elementary education.

-No child can be expelled from the school for failing to clear the examination.

-No child shall be required to pass any Board examination till completion of elementary education.



6) SCHEMES BY STATE GOVERNMENT FOR GIRL CHILD



ANDHRA PRADESH

Girl Child Protection Scheme

- In case of a single girl child she is entitled to receive Rs.1.00 lakh after completion of 20 years of age.
- In case of two girl children, both of them are entitled to receive Rs.30,000/- each, after completion of 20 years age.

Bangaru Thalli Scheme

The scheme supports the family of a girl from her birth till her graduation. All the Below Poverty Line white card holders are eligible for the scheme.

ASSAM

Manjoni Scheme

Under this scheme, Rs. 5000 is deposited by the State Government at the time of the birth of a girl child and the girl would get the matured value of this fixed deposit when she turns 18.

GOA

MAMTA scheme for girl child

An amount of Rs. 10000/- will be paid to all the mothers who deliver a girl child (maximum 02 deliveries) in a registered medical institution

BIHAR

Mukhyamantri Kanya Suraksha Yojana

Under this scheme the girl child gets financial assistance from her birth till graduation amounting to a total of Rs. 51,000 at different ages.

GUJARAT

Kunwarbai Nu Mameru Yojana

It offers financial assistance of Rs. 10,000 to only one girl of a family.

HARYANA

Ladi Scheme

The Ladi Scheme of Haryana is meant to provide benefits to biological parents who have no son (biological or adopted) but only daughters.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Ladli Beti Scheme

Under this scheme, financial assistance of Rs. 1000 per month is made by the Government from the birth of the girl child / account opening date for the next 14 years.

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Indira Gandhi Balika Suraksha Yojana

Under this scheme, the families adopting family planning methods after the birth of the first female child will be given a sum of Rs. 25,000

Beti Hai Anmol Yojana

Under this scheme, for all the families lying below the poverty line in Himachal and having one or two girls, a sum of Rs. 5100 will be deposited

JHARKHAND

Ladli Lakshmi Yojana

State government offers a girl child from families below poverty line benefits of Rs. 1,80,600. An amount of Rs. 6,000 will be deposited annually

KARNATAKA

Karnataka Bhagyashree Scheme

The scheme provides financial assistance to the girl child in families that lie below the poverty line through her mother or father who is subject to the fulfilment of certain conditions.

- The girl child gets a health insurance cover of upto Rs. 25,000 per month
- The child gets an annual scholarship of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000, depending upon her age upto 10th standard
- The parents get Rs. 1 lakh in case of accident and Rs. 42,500 in case of natural death of the girl child.
- On completing 18 years of age, the parents of the girl child would be paid Rs. 34,751.

KERALA

Education Assistance to Women Headed Families

The scheme proposes to extend a helping hand to these families by way of providing financial assistance to the education of children by the State government.

MADHYA PRADESH

Ladli Lakshmi Yojana

Under the scheme, National Savings Certificates worth Rs 6,000 are purchased by the state government in the name of a girl every year after her birth till the amount reaches Rs 30,000.

MAHARASHTRA

Mazi Kanya Bhagyashree Scheme

State government will transfer rupees 50 thousand in the bank accounts for one girl child. For the families who have two girl children will be given rupees 25 thousand each for both of the children.

ODISHA

Kishori Shakti Yojayana

Providing a supportive environment for self development.

RAJASTHAN

Mukhyamantri Rajshri Yojana

The government will give timely scholarships to the girl students, right from their primary classes up to their higher studies. Those girl children, belonging to this state, who will be born after the 1st of June, 2016 will be eligible for getting the free scholarships under the Mukhyamantri Rajshri Yojana.

PUNJAB

Balri Rakshak Yojana

The State Government gives monthly incentive of Rs.500/- for one girl child and Rs.700/- for two girl children. The monthly incentive starts from the day the family adopts a family planning operation and the girl child is less than 5 years old.

Kanya Jagriti Jyoti Scheme

This scheme is admissible to girl children born in families below poverty line whose parents have adopted the two child norm. An amount of Rs. 5000 is deposited at the time of birth of girl child with LIC

Dhan Lakshmi Scheme

The government deposits a certain amount with LIC on the birth of a girl child. This scheme is open to all girl children irrespective of the income level and size of the family.

TAMIL NADU

Sivagami Ammaiyar Memorial Girl Child Protection Scheme

It provides financial assistance to girl children from poor families with not more than two girl children and no male child (biological or adopted).

Chief Minister's Girl Child Protection Scheme

The scheme aims to:

- Promote enrollment and retention of the girl child in school and to ensure her education at least up to intermediate level.
- Encourage girls to get married only after the age of 18 years.
- Encourage parents to adopt family planning norm with two girl children.
- Protect the rights of the girl child and provide social and financial empowerment to girl child.
- Strengthen the role of the family in improving the status of the girl child.

TELANGANA

Bangaru Talli Scheme

The main objectives of this scheme are to enhance the social status of the girl child, delay age of marriage, ensure registration of birth and immunization and enrolment for better nutrition and improving the girl's educational standards.

The 'Bangaru Talli' scheme seeks to achieve these objectives by cash transfer on fulfilling the conditions

UTTAR PRADESH

Bhagyalakshmi Yojana

After registering at the nearest Anganwadi center on the birth of a daughter, one can get the benefit of Bhagyalakshmi scheme. Under this scheme, the amount given in the name of the daughter can be withdrawn only after she is 18 years old, according to which the daughter can be married only after becoming an adult.

Chief Minister Kanya Sumangala Scheme

Under this scheme financial assistance is provided to girls on different stages, for instance, upon birth, immunization, admission in Class I, VI, IX, competition of Class X and XII.

UTTARAKHAND

Nanda Guara Devi Kanya Yojana

Under this scheme, financial assistance of Rs 50,000 is to be provided by the government to girls belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and BPL (SC, ST, EWS) category.

WEST BENGAL

West Bengal Kanyashree Prakalpa

Department of Women

The scheme has two components:

- Annual Scholarship of Rs. 500/- (Rupees Five hundred only)
- One time Grant of Rs. 25,000/- (Rupees Twenty-five thousand only)
- The Annual Scholarship is for unmarried girls aged 13-18 years enrolled in classes VIII-XII in government recognized regular or equivalent open school or equivalent vocational/technical training courses. This scheme will be granted to girls who belong to families with annual family income not more than Rs. 1,20,000. The bar for family is not applicable if the girl has lost both parents, is physically challenged (40% disability) or is an inmate of J.J. Home.

