Chairperson, Justice N.K. Jain
(Former Chief Justice High Court of Madras & Karnataka)

With best Compliments

RSHRC

RAJASTHAN STATE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION

Hon'ble Chief Minister Shri Ashok Gehlot

RAJASTHAN STATE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION

SECRETARIAT

Under the guidance of Hon'ble Mr. Justice N.K. Jain.
(Former Chief Justice of Madras and Karnataka High Court)
Chairperson, RSHRC

Prepared by:- Internship students of various law university and colleges.

Hon'ble Chairperson and Members Of Rajasthan State Human Rights Commission are:
From 06-07-2005

Justice N K Jain, Chairperson

Members
Justice Jagat Singh
Shri D.S.Meena
Shri Pukhraj Seervi

Hon'ble Chief Minister Shri Ashok Gehlot
After passing 60 years of Independence, many families are allowing their children for taking education but this is not enough development of education for our children and still we have need to grow more education and give better future to our country. So that this new act “RIGHT TO EDUCATION ACT 2009” to be adopt.

I Sarita Kumari, give my Endeavour in this topic and it will be proceeded in further slides.
What is it?

Education is a fundamental human right and essential for the exercise of all other human rights. It promotes individual freedom and empowerment and yields important development benefits. Yet millions of children and adults remain deprived of educational opportunities, many as a result of poverty.

The right to Education act, 2009

- Free and compulsory education to all children of the age of 6-14 years.
- This act has come into force from April 1, 2010.
- No Fee will be charged and no Entrance test will be there.
- The right to education will be accorded the same legal status as the right to life as provided by Article 21 of the Indian Constitution.
- Every child in the age group of 6-14 years will be provided 3 years of elementary education in neighborhood school.

Right to Education Act 2009,

Benefits

- RTE has been a part of the directive principles of the State Policy under Article 45 of the Constitution, which is part of Chapter 4 of the Constitution. And rights in Chapter 4 are not enforceable.
- For the first time in the history of India we have made this right enforceable by putting it in Chapter 3 of the Constitution as Article 21.
- This entitles children to have the right to education enforced as a fundamental right.
How to Implement a New Law?

- NGOs “Save The Child” and the “Smile and Foundation” estimate that more than 35 million of India's children don’t attend school, while the government puts the figure at 7.5 million.

Education is not preparation for life; education is life itself.

The aim of education is the knowledge not of fact, but of values.

Role of RHRC in CHILD RIGHT PROTECTION
Obstacles to the Right to Education

- Lack of State resources
- Economic conditionality – negative implications (public spending cut-backs, user-pays fees, privatization, etc)
- Poverty

POVERTY

- World Bank study: Cost of books, uniforms, & tuition is keeping indigent pupils out of school
- More than half of the children enrolled in a primary school, were forced out of school due to their parents’ inability to pay fees & buy uniforms

Other obstacle (Education of Girls)

- Heavy workloads
- Cultural beliefs favouring education of boys
- Pregnancy & early marriage
- Long distances to schools (concerns about safety)
- Effects of armed conflict

Heavy Workload

- Heavy workloads disproportionately borne by girls in rural communities
Cultural Beliefs

- Deep-rooted cultural beliefs favouring education of boys over girls......

Pregnancy and Early Marriages

- Many girls fall pregnant or are forced into early marriages & drop out of school

Long distances to school

- Long distances to schools cause many parents to be concerned about their children's safety

Armed Conflicts

- Armed conflict destroys infrastructure & children are often used in conflicts
Special focus groups

- **Education for Girls**
- **Schedule Caste and Schedule tribes**
- **Tribal Area children**

Facilities provide to Girls

- Special interventions need to be designed to address learning needs of girls and relating education to their life.
- Remedial classes being organised by VEC/MTA members for girls who are not faring too well at school.
- At least 50% of the teachers to be appointed have to be women.

Continued.....

- School/EGS like alternative facility to be set up within one kilometer of all habitations.
- Mahila Samakhya like interventions from the innovation fund.
- Conducting special camps and bridge courses for girls to mainstream them.

Facilities Provide To SC/ST Children

- This project is taken by Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan.
- The interventions for children belonging to SC/ST communities have to be based on the intensive micro planning addressing the needs of every child.
Special coaching classes/remedial classes for SC girls.

Improved classroom environment to provide equitable learning opportunities to girls. For eg. Karnataka and Gujarat.

Free textbooks to all girls/SC/ST children up to Class-VIII.

Facility Provide To Tribal Area Children

Textbooks in mother tongue for children at the beginning of Primary education where they do not understand regional language.

Agnawdis and Balwadis or crèches in each school in tribal areas so that the girls are not required to do baby-sitting.

Bridge Language Inventory for use of teachers. This is the intervention in Tribal areas under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan.

Special training for non-tribal teachers to work in tribal areas, including knowledge of tribal dialect.

“'I ask you to think about orphan children not as a burden but as a great opportunity. Their education and wellbeing is an investment in our future.'”

— Angelina Jolie, Honorary Chairperson of GAC

Books Published

- These books are kept in the Libraries of different schools and colleges for awareness of students as well as the teaching and ministerial staff. Some books are even kept in the UN-Congress Library at New Delhi.

- Teachers of various school are interacting with the students on these issues in zero hours.

- About legal aid committees, NGO's / Educational Institutions above 55, and some Newspapers have re-printed/Published these booklets as intimated and about 80,000 booklets titled on women, child rights, dalits, arrest, human rights and HIV have been published and distributed free of cost among the general public to create awareness.
For the awareness of the human rights in public at large, Justice Jain has wrote about 31 booklets of various legal issues. Out of these booklets, 18 booklets have been published by the R.S.H.R.C. Many other organizations, District Legal Aid Authorities, Departments, Schools, Colleges etc. has also published some booklets like Women, Children, Dalits, Arrest, HIV/AIDS, Human Rights etc. by the permission of the Commission. They have distributed these booklets in 80000 in numbers.

Some of these booklets are available on the Commission’s website [www.rshrc.nic.in](http://www.rshrc.nic.in) and [justicenagendrakjain.com](http://justicenagendrakjain.com). English translation of some booklets are also available on a German website herenow4u.de.

These books are:
Students reciting the oath of section 51(A) of Constitution of India under the guidelines of RSHRC.

Reciting the Pledge — fundamental duties mentioned in Article 51-A, Constitution of India

"We are proud to be Indian"

It shall be the duty of every citizen of India:

(a) to abide by the Constitution, and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem;

(b) to cherish and follow the noble ideals, which inspired our national struggle for freedom;

(c) to uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India;

(d) to defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so;

(e) to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic, and regional or sectional diversities; to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women;

(f) to value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture;

(g) to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wild life and to have compassion for living creatures;

(h) to develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform;

(i) to safeguard public property and to abjure violence;

(j) to strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity so that the nation constantly moves to higher levels of endeavor and achievement.

"BE AWARE OF YOUR RIGHTS AND DISCHARGE DUTY WITH DEVOTION."

Chairperson: Justice N.K. Jain
Foreword by: Shri Shri Ravi Shankar, Pramukh Sevak, Art of Living Foundation

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In addition to that in legal literacy and awareness program, chairman motivated students and even general public to recite the pledge as mentioned in article 51(A) of Constitution of India. It is good sign that so many schools have started taking prayer as per instructions of different concerned authorities as per the request of the commission. Some of them are as follows:
Students of some institutions reciting the Oath as per Article 51(A) of Constitution of India under the guidelines of RSHRC.

Students reciting the pledge.

Rajasthan State Human Rights Commission

"BEWARE OF YOUR RIGHTS AND DISCHARGE DUTY WITH DEVOTION"
Chairperson: Justice N.K. Jain
I Sarita Kumari, is very thankful to Rajasthan State Human Rights Commission for giving me a chance to do the internship from here. And I am thankful to all the people who are concerned in particular Chairperson, Hon’ble Justice N. K. Jain for completing my project.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

To my mind so many problems may come in implementation. We must all join together, help and cooperate each other to implement in letter and spirit so as to achieve the aims and object of the Act.

THANKS