

# Child Rights And Elementary Education In Tamil Nadu

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**Abstract-** Unless these basic facilities are improved in all primary schools we cannot expect teachers to succeed in accomplishing even the more modest aims of primary education. In a highly competitive world all schools must have good infrastructure facilities. Otherwise they cannot attract more students and the objective of universal of elementary education cannot be achieved.

**Index Terms-** Elementary Education, Right To Education Act In India, Source Of The School Literacy, Gross Enrolment Rate, Indicators, Facilities, Radhyamik Shiksha Abhiyar, Pupil Teacher Ratio.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Children are property of a nation. Human rights are important to the development of children. Children rights are to standard living adequate for their intellectual and physical moral and spiritual development. All the children are to be giving the right to live with human dignity, children should be provided with opportunities and qualities to grow in a healthy manner. For it, a State (or) Government must serving as duty to protect the children rights. Education is one of the fundamental rights among various children rights. The educational right has a solid basis in the human rights which speaks of international law. A general education right we directly formulated firstly in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) in Article 26, later it was rearticulated at the universal level by the International Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) in Article 13 and Article 28 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) which both gave an assurance to everyone the right to compulsory and free primary education. United Nation's convention on the rights of then child drew its framework on two principal schools of thought that have contributed to the concept of child rights<sup>1</sup> The two concepts are the child Liberationist, view and the child protectionist view. The child 'Liberationist' view considers children as independent and free individuals who deserve to be treated with dignity while the 'Child Protectionist view feels that children are immature dependent and their care needs have to be looked after by adults and the society. Today, a Government felt that education is a necessary for safeguard of the children rights. Every government provides education for all in the nation. This paper explore the primary education development with Analysed increasing of the student's literacy, Teachers Ratio and impact of the facilities Development.

## II. RIGHT TO EDUCATION ACT IN INDIA

The Right to Education Act (RTE) enacted in parliament of India on 4 August 2009. According to this act, free and compulsory primary education for children between 6 and 14 in India as per Article 21A of the Constitution of India<sup>2</sup>. The State and Central Government implementation this right for free and compulsory education. Free and compulsory education refers that." All children between the ages of 6 and 14 shall have the right to free and compulsory elementary education at a nearby school. Directly there is no school fees or indirectly no cost on the uniforms text books, mid- day meals , transportation etc. Nothing to be borne by the child or the parents of the child to get elementary education The government has to provide free schooling until a child's elementary education is completed.

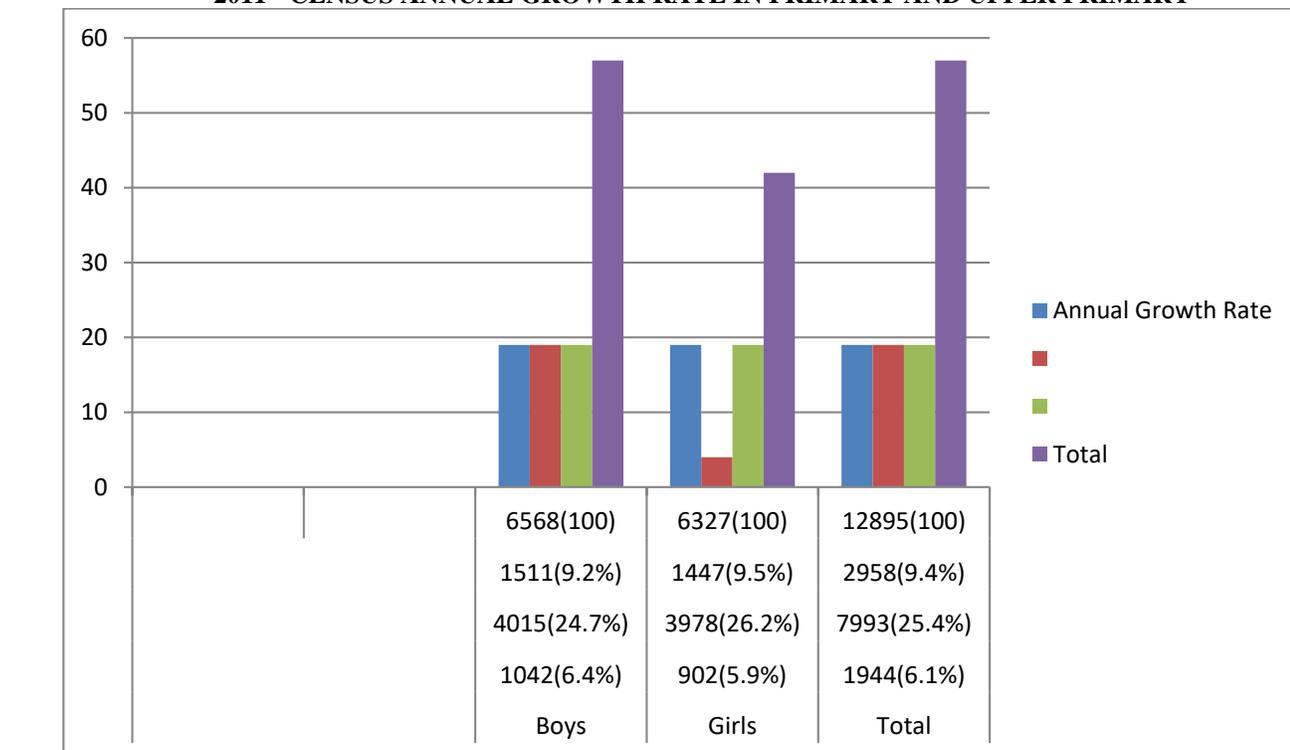
Different states adopted different approaches to implement the right to education . Though the approaches towards implementation were different in nature and scope. From 2012, the Central Government became more conscious to implement the right to education. The State government encouraged and implemented right to education in government school and private school like aided school and self finance school. Among the nations, the right to education was the biggest challenge for implemented in the nation.. This act stands as an evidence to ensure that such and every child should claim their right to education. By the right to education, all the children will get a high quality elementary education. To achieve this both the central and state Governments will make adequate measures to attain this achievement. Hence it is the sole responsibility of the government to ensure that every child gets right type of education at the right time at the right place. At the same time, the quality of elementary education in India had also been a major concern. Free and compulsory education to all children upto then age fourteen is constitutional commitment in India. The parliament of India had recently passed right to education act through which education has become fundamental right of all children of age group 6-14 years <sup>3</sup> It is the education that it would accelerate economic growth , that it would improve levels of living of the people and that it would encourage modern attitudes, Education is also recognised as a basic input for empowerment to individual and overall development of the society. Almost all third world countries believe that it is the rapid expansion of educational opportunities that holds the basic key for state development. Despite its importance,

education continues to be a neglected area at the policy level after many years of planning and promise total literacy India remains to be a distant dream. In 2001, 65.38 percent literacy rate out of total population has a whole nation among several years and above . The corresponding datas for males and females are 75.85 and 54.16 percent respectively. kerala with a literacy rate of 90.92 per cent holds the first rank while Bihar with a literacy rate 47.53 per cent ranks last in the country. As per Census 2001, Tamil Nadu is one of the better off states in India interms of high overall literacy rate of 73% and also a high female literacy rate of about 65%. Tamil Nadu has India's highest student enrolment rate in primary education<sup>1</sup>. Objectives Ensuring 100% enrolment and retention of, all children in 6-14 age group Implementation of RTE Act, 2009, Providing quality education in all schools<sup>4</sup>. Opening of new primary schools.19 Upgrading of primary schools to upper. primary schools Opening residential schools in sparsely, populated areas Providing transport and escort services to, children in habitations, where opening of new school is not feasible, particularly, in areas of dense forests and remote areas of hilly regions Providing an inclusive environment in, schools conducive to Children With Special Needs (CWSN) and children belonging to weaker section and disadvantaged group Improving listening, speaking, reading, writing and arithmetic skills of the children Enriching the knowledge of the children in scholastic and co-scholastic area.

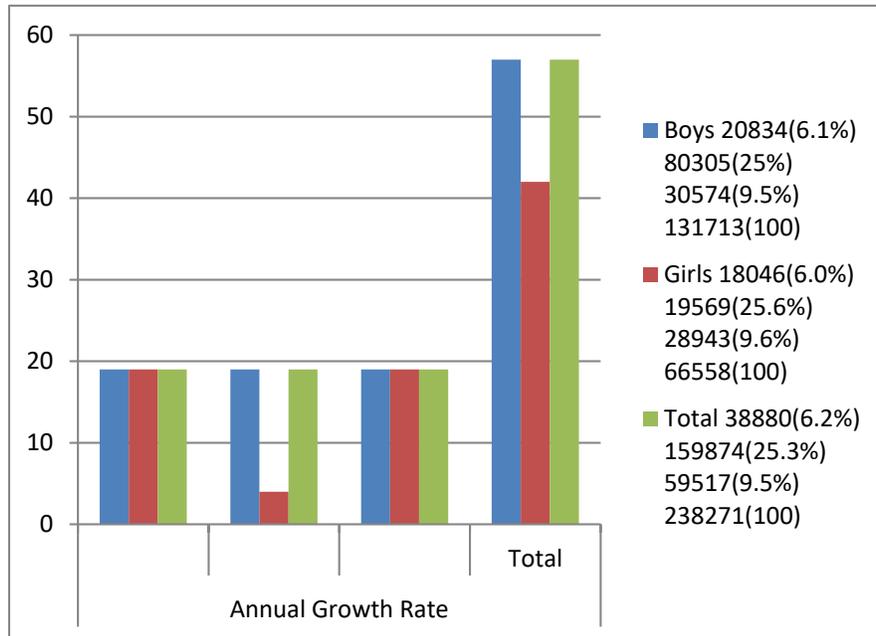
### III. ELEMENTARY EDUCATION IN TAMIL NADU SOURCE OF THE SCHOOL LITERACY RATE

The Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) for primary education in 2010-2011 has reached 98.15 percent with all the districts in the state reached above 95 percent. Only a small gap in terms of out-of-school children remains to be filled to achieve the target of universal elementary education. According to 2011 Census, Literacy rate in Tamil Nadu has been higher change and is Male-80.09 percent Female-64.06% and Total-73.0% Gap-16.3% Literacy Level and Rural -67.08% Urban-84.01% Both -73.0 and Gap-16.03% per 2011 population census. Increasing in School education Literacy Tamil nadu,2011-12 Boy-88.99precentage Girils-88.60 percentage total Average-88.75 percentage and 2017-18 in Boys-95.62%and Girils-97.16% The School education structure in Tamil Nadu has four levels namely Primary, Upper Primary, Middle School<sup>5</sup>. In Tamil Nadu, elementary school is generally divided into two parts with five years of primary schooling (Grade I - V), followed by three years of upper primary. Tamil Nadu is one of the greatest literate states in India. The state performed prudently in terms of literacy increased during the decade 2001-2011. As per the statistics, enrolment is not a issue in Tamil Nadu and Government trying to attract parents in different approaches including providing awareness to the public about the importance of education and how it helps to their ward for their future. and Total Average-96.39% increasing literacy in Radhyamik Shiksha Abhiyar (RMSA)<sup>6</sup>

**2011 - CENSUS ANNUAL GROWTH RATE IN PRIMARY AND UPPER PRIMARY<sup>7</sup>**



**SOURCE OF THE YEAR 2013-14 SCHOOL LITERACY**



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District wise literacy rate in Tamil Nadu 2011 census Tamil Nadu state and Districts literates 2011 total Rural and Urban 32 Districts total 51,837,312 rural 24,502,195 urban 27,335,312 total literacy rate 2011 rural -73.5 percent urban 87.0 of total literacy among the districts in Tamil Nadu Kanlyakumari District has reported the highest literacy rate of 92.14 percent while Dharmapuri district accounts for the lowest rate of 64.71 percent

among the males, 86.81 percent are literate whereas among the females the rate is 73.86 percent.<sup>9</sup>

**Gross Enrolment Rate:** Total enrolment in primary education (Grades 1-5), regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the eligible official primary school-age population (6+ to 10+ years) in a given school-year. The table below:

**Primary and Middle-School Level GER Child Age 1 -10**

Primary				Middle-School		
Level	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2013-14	100.2	102.6	101.4	86.3	92.8	89.3
2014-15	101.4	101.4	100.1	87.7	95.3	91.2
2015-16	100.7	100.7	99.2	88.7	97.6	92.8

**Educational Indicators:** The impact of all interventions can be easily evaluated through indicators. An educational indicator is a measure of the status of education system with regard to its goals. The definitions for some of the educational indicators are given below:

UN explained Gross enrolment Ratio,(GER ) as the total enrolment with in a country.In India,the number of students enrolled in School in the primary school after implementation of RTE-The given below data is clefined the percentage of student enrolment in primary school during 2017-2018.

**The Table Shows The Educational Indicators That Prevailed During 2017-18,Differed Pupil Teacher Ratio(PTR)<sup>10</sup>**

INDICATORS	PRIMARY	UPPER PRIMARY
Gross Enrolment Ratio	106.40	106.35
Net Enrolment Ratio	99.86	99.22

Retention Rate	99.15	98.60
Dropout Rate	0.85	1.40
Pupil Teacher Ratio	24.02	24.77

PTR - Difference

**PTR , Educational Indicators That Prevailed During 2018-19 Are Given Below In The Table<sup>11</sup>**

INDICATORS	PRIMARY	UPPER PRIMARY
Gross Enrolment Ratio	106.55	106.45
Net Enrolment Ratio	99.88	99.25
Retention Rate	99.25	98.7
Dropout Rate	0.8	1.35
Pupil Teacher Ratio	22.1	23.6

Source : Project Director, SSA, Chennai

**IV. FACILITIES IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL**

The Government is of the view that providing access to schools in the immediate Surrounding would ensure high attendance. The RTE Act, 2009 envisaged laying down the providing norms, education i.e., the distance within which every habitation should have a primary - middle primary school. The Tamil Nadu Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Rules, 2011, provide that a primary school can be established within a distance of one km, and middle school within three km. A scientific tool based on Geographic Information System (GIS) plan has been developed on the basis of norms envisaged in the Tamil Nadu RTE Rules to the help the administration in taking decision to improve access to elementary education. Revision of curriculum, syllabus and textbooks and invigorating schooling process with usage of ICT in every classroom are major eagerness of the Government to ensure quality education to all children. Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) in every class room on regular basis would also ensure quality education to every child.

For quality education, the Administration provide the availability of teachers and infrastructure facilities. These basic facilities include permanent building black – board drinking water, toilets, library playground and electricity. As high as 80 per cent of the primary schools have excellent buildings but nearly half of the schools have single rooms and about 31 percent of the schools are single teacher schools, It is also data that the number of schools without important infrastructure facilities increased each a year. However Infrastructure facilities in Elementary Schools across the nation has impressively improved. Tamil Nadu is having achievements in terms of Elementary education infrastructure facilities. It definitely helps the smooth shift to quality education once the

Government completes their task in providing reasonable infrastructure across the state. Facilities Available in Elementary Schools Boundary Wall having-71.85 percent and Drinking Water 100 percent, The students both Girls and Boys Toilet (Functional) 91.29 percent, Boys Toilet (Functional) 93.68 percent common Toilet Facility (Functional) 90.13 percent, Electricity Connection got 94.58 percent, Ever School having Computer 30.15 percent, and Ramps 58.81 percent, Books 90.79 percent, sports Ground 76.66 percent, Kitchen Shed 98.01 percent, Furniture for Students 84.81 percent, Furniture for Teachers 98.48 percent, Continuously given Medical Checkups to the student accurately 88.79 percent, School Having Pre-Primary Section 18.16 percent, Percentage of Residential School maintaining 1.35 percent, Received Development Funds 78.46 percent, Teaching and Learning Material (TLM) 64.01 percent<sup>12</sup>.

**V. CONCLUSION**

The Tamil Nadu Government taking effort for the Development of Human. Especially, the Government implemented Compulsory Primary Education to all Children upto the age of 14. Tamil Nadu Government introduced various schemes for the development of primary education i.e., Infrastructure development, Class Room modification by the scheme of Sharva Shiksha Abhiyan and SCPCR. By this various schemes and acts of Government, the Tamil Nadu Literacy ratio increased year by year. The performance of Tamil Nadu in the field of human development, especially in elementary education, has been notable throughout the last decade. It has already achieved their goal.

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