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## PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS AWARENESS OF RIGHT TO EDUCATION ACT 2009: A STUDY OF DISTRICT MUZAFFARNAGAR OF UTTAR PRADESH STATE

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### ABSTRACT

The job of instruction is a significant factor for the advancement of a country. It is just training through which the change for the terrific scope in the general public can be accomplished. While nourishment dress and haven are the premise needs, training is likewise the fundamental need of human life. Regardless of a significant improvement in proficiency rates during the 1990s, the quantity of kids who are not in school stays high. Sex variations in instruction persevere: unquestionably a greater number of young ladies than young men neglect to finish elementary school. The education rate bounced from 52 percent in 1991 to 65 percent in 2001. Without a doubt the quantity of non-literates dropped just because and gross enrolment in Government-run elementary schools expanded from more than 19 million during the 1950s to 114 million by 2001. Ninety million females in India are non-proficient But 20 percent of kids matured 6 to14 are still not in school and a large number of ladies remain non-educated notwithstanding the spurt in female proficiency during the 1990s. A few issues endure: issues of 'social' separation – emerging out of standing, class and sex contrasts – deny youngsters equivalent chances. Kid work in certain pieces of the nation and protection from sending young ladies to class stay genuine concerns. School participation is improving: more kids than any other time in recent memory between the ages of 6 and 14 are going to class the nation over. Our nation is confronting huge number of issues for the most part in light of the fact that numerous residents are not instructed. They can't peruse and compose even. In such a circumstance, they don't gain admittance to much data that is accessible. Along these lines, Right to Education Act was instituted in the parliament for giving free and obligatory rudimentary instruction to all youngsters between the ages of four to sixteen who will be the capable resident of the nation in future. Government has sanctioned and executed the Act in a correct soul. This isn't the duty of the administration as it were. Everyone in the nation should accept this as a test and help the legislature in the effective execution of the Act the nation over. At whatever point somebody run over with kids who are not enlisted and their folks, he ought to support and engender the reason behind the Act and the advantage a kid and his family receive in return. Each people group part should leave the shell and intentionally help in actualizing the RTE Act straightforwardly or in a roundabout way.

**Key Words:** Primary School, Awareness, Right To Education Act.

## INTRODUCTION-

The activity of preparing is a noteworthy factor for the progression of a nation. It is only guidance through which the change on the incredible scale in the overall population can be practiced. While sustenance attire and shelter are the reason needs, guidance is similarly the fundamental need of human life. The headway of society and the improvement of individual go inseparable. It is all around recognized that any country needs a more significant need towards its enlightening progression, with the objective that it ensures the quality to convey the right kind of individuals to the country. Science and development improves the suitable utilization of the regular resources while guidance is stressed over the headway of HR. At this moment current society, the overall population of preparing isn't simply to present data yet to make appealing inclinations, interests, care and aptitudes which help the individual to incite full and worthwhile life.

The Right to Education (RTE) is a noteworthy wandering stone to improve the social and fiscal status of the people. The RTE gets its genuine reason from Article 26(1) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), which communicates that everyone has the benefit to guidance. Fundamental guidance will be free and required. The International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), got by the United Nations in 1966, similarly sees everyone's privilege to guidance.

The benefit of children to free and required preparing (Act 2009) which is commonly known as RIGHT TO EDUCATION (RTE) Act 2009, it has been implanted by the 86th Amendment in December 2002 passed by the parliament in July 2009, and the plan of Act came into power from first April 2010. This is an eminent day for the people of India as from this day the benefit to guidance will be agreed the identical genuine status like the benefit to life as gave by Article 28A of the Indian constitution.

## NEED AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY:

Right to Education Act 2009 has been actualized in India. Getting basic instruction has gotten the central right of the kids having a place with age bunch 6 to 14. The achievement of Right to Education in India relies upon the grade teachers. The grade teachers play out a fundamental job in its prosperity. The instructors' mindfulness greatly affects its better practice and achievement. The mindfulness towards a movement, task or anything is bound to rouse an individual to do well in that specific action or venture. This investigation will assist us with understanding the noteworthy distinction of familiarity with RTE Act among the male and female elementary teachers. So also it will make us to comprehend the noteworthy contrast of consciousness of Right to Education among the rustic and urban elementary teachers, and how the Non-government essential instructor vary from Government essential educators in their mindfulness towards Right to Education Act 2009. Monitoring RTE Act educators can manage the understudies in a legitimate manner. It will assist with expanding the standard of instruction in District Muzaffarnagar of Uttar Pradesh. Right to Education Act is increasingly basic for the improvement of instruction of a country.

## OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

1. To study the awareness about the medium of instruction among the respondents in context of Right to Education Act 2009.
2. To study the awareness about the child centred curriculum among the respondents in context of Right to Education Act 2009.
3. To study the awareness about the facilities in library among the respondents in context of Right to Education Act 2009.
4. To find out the awareness about minimum number of working hours for teachers in a weak among the respondents in context of Right to Education Act 2009.

5. To find out the awareness about availability of learning equipments for each class as required among the respondents in context of Right to Education Act 2009.

## HYPOTHESIS

1. There is no significance difference in awareness about the medium of instruction among the respondents.
2. There is no significance difference in awareness about the child centred curriculum among the respondents.
3. There is no significance difference in awareness about the facilities in library among the respondents.
4. There is no significance difference in awareness about minimum number of working hours for teachers in a week among the respondents.
5. There is no significance difference in awareness about availability of learning equipments for each class as required among the respondents.

## REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

The audit of related writing and related examinations is a depleted overview to what has just been finished concerning the issue, which is being explored and thus is a key advance in its investigation and assessment. The survey of related investigations is a significant essential to genuine arranging and execution of any exploration work. For any advantageous research in any field, the exploration specialist needs a sufficient nature with the writing accessible in that field of study. It not just gives access to the gathered shrewdness of the ages yet in addition empowers the specialist to do his work effectively.

**Mohanty (2009)** contemplated the instructive issue in Balasore area of Orissa. Essential information was gathered from 600 families. They found that youngsters having a place with sequentially poor, independent of station, are bound to be out of school. About 32% kids in the school going age and having a place with constant poor families are as of now not going to class contrasted with 18% among poor and 7% among non-poor.

**Mishra (2007)** contemplated the issues in the executives of schools in three locale of Orissa for example Balasore, Kandhamal and Koraput. Information was gathered through polls and meetings of understudies, facilitators, educators/teachers of model bunch schools. The fundamental discoveries of the investigation were the quantity of working days of the inspected MCSs in the last scholarly year changed from 214 to 224 days. TLE was provided to all tested schools of Nilgiri of Balasore region and the two squares of Koraput yet in Kandhamal locale it was not really. Library books on various subjects were secured and disseminated among young ladies of MNCs. Area shrewd separation showed that dissemination of library books was inconsistent in the examined squares. Example of reserve use was palatable in Balasore area and not sufficient in Kundra square of Koraput regions.

**OPEPA(2005)** The Orissa Primary Education Program Authority had led house hold overview in the period of October, 2005, in which all family units were secured and data identified with 0-multi year old kids was assembled. The study uncovered that 93, 008 young men and 94,854 young ladies dropped out from school in the age-gathering of 6-14 years. About 17% among young men and an equivalent level of young ladies revealed destitution as the explanation behind drop out from schools.

**Mallik (2001)** concentrated to discover imperatives of Primary Education in Koraput District of Orissa. He discovered physical conditions like unsuitable school framework, absence of appropriate transportation office, ugly school condition, and absence of security; social components like inadmissible working as PTA, MTA, absence of guardians cognizance, , intrigue and disposition, home disorder of kids; monetary variables like destitution , enhancing pay of the family;

managerial factor like sporadic enlistment of educators, enrollment of undeveloped instructors and unpredictable inventory of course readings are a portion of the significant limitations of Primary Education in the region.

**Tricia Darid (1996)** examined the Children's Rights and Early instruction Article 31 of the UN Conventions on the Rights of the Child 1989. The investigation indicated that there are a few youngsters on the planet who loath rest and relaxation just as play and recreational exercises suitable to the age of the kid.

## **METHODOLOGY-**

Procedure involves a significant job in an examination. So as to arrive at the most dependable resolution it is fundamental to choose fitting or reasonable strategy, as in proper technique can lead us to real outcome. As per Arvils Barr" The hardware possesses a significant situation in any sort of research. The vehicle of research can't play out its capacities without it. Since it is the philosophy which spreads out how formal research is to be done and traces the nitty gritty depiction of the examination factors and methods". The achievement of any examination relies to a great extent on the reasonableness of the strategies and the devices and methods the analyst follows to accumulate sufficient information. For the assortment of information numerous techniques and methodology have been created and utilized.

## **FACTORS OF THE STUDY:**

The principle variable for the current investigation is grade teachers' mindfulness towards Right to Education Act 2009. Certain pertinent segment factors likewise were chosen for the examination. The segment factors helped the examiner to recognize the sub tests for the investigation.

The segment factors chose for the examination include:

- 1 .Gender of grade teachers.
- 2 .Location of schools.
3. Kind of the board of schools and
4. Instructive Qualifications of the grade teachers.

## **SAMPLE ON WHICH THE STUDY WAS DIRECTED:**

An example is a piece of the populace which is concentrated so as to make Inferences about the entire populace. As indicated by Best and Khan (1986) "The main role of research is to find rules that have all inclusive application, however to examine an entire populace to show up at speculation would be impracticable, if certainly feasible". The most significant factor in deciding the generalizability of research result is in the choice of an example utilized in gathering the exploration information. The populace for the current investigation is elementary teachers in District Muzaffarnagar. Regarding this as the reference populace, the agent chose the example thinking about the accompanying angles

1. Factors to be considered while choosing test.
2. Techniques of inspecting.
3. Size of the example.

## **FACTORS TO BE CONSIDERED FOR SELECTED SAMPLE:**

The absolute example was separated into various strata like sexual orientation, area, and sort of the executives, and instructive capability of the grade teachers. The example is proposed to be gathered in District Muzaffarnagar.

**TECHNIQUES OF SAMPLING:**

As the examination requires portrayal of test from various strata, the agent followed basic arbitrary inspecting. The agent test must contain people drawn from every stratum. Exceptional accentuation is given to kind of the board while choosing test. Different components like sexual orientation, area, and instructive capability of educators additionally were given due thought.

**SAMPLE OF THE STUDY:**

The example is 120 in size. Basic irregular testing method was utilized for the choice of the example. The example configuration is appeared in the table beneath.

SL.No.	VARIABLES	SUB SAMPLES	TOTAL
1	GENDER	MALE - 37	120
		FEMALE -83	
2	LOCALITY	URBAN - 24	120
		RURAL - 96	
3	TYPE OF MANAGEMENT	GOVERNMENT -108	120
		NON-GOVERNMENT -12	
4	EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION	GRADUATE -99	120
		NON-GRADUATE -21	

**TOOL:**

The researcher himself designed a tool for collecting the data for studying the Primary School Teachers ' Awareness towards Right to Education Act 2009".

**RESPONSE MODE:**

Every Item has two options for example Yes or NO. The subject needs to put a tick mark as indicated by his/her insight. Subject has no alternative to leave anything unanswered.

**SCORING:**

Every thing's option is doled out a weight running from 2(YES) to 1 (NO) for positive. If there should arise an occurrence of negative things weight is backward the thing scores of the whole request.

**DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURE:**

The agent went to the elementary schools and gathered information from instructors. As every single vital guidance were given in the scale, no trouble was felt by subjects for reacting to the mindfulness scale. The rundown of the schools from where the information was gathered is given in table.

S.No.	Name Of School	Type Of School	Locality	Male	Female	Total No. The Teachers
1	Primary School, Rukanpur	Government	Rural	3	9	12
2	Primary School, Salempur	Government	Rural	4	8	12
3	Primary School, Naya Gaav	Government	Rural	5	7	12
4	Primary School, Biralsi	Government	Rural	4	8	12
5	Primary School, Pinna	Government	Rural	5	7	12
6	Primary School, Jagaheri	Government	Rural	6	6	12
7	Primary School, Tawli	Government	Rural	3	9	12
8	Primary School, Sanjhak	Government	Rural	4	8	12
9	Primary School, Muzaffarnagar	Government	Urban	3	9	12
10	Adarsh Primary School, Muzaffarnagar	Non-Government	Urban	0	12	12
<b>Total</b>				37	83	120

**STATISTICAL TECHNIQUE USED FOR ANALYSIS:**

Percentage Method has been utilized according to the plan of the investigation to contemplate the consciousness of the grade teachers about RTE Act 2009. Every thing in the timetable is examined independently.

## ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

1. There is no significance difference in awareness about the medium of instruction among the respondents.

**Table-1**

Category	Yes	%	No	%	Total	%
Male	37	100	0	0	37	100
Female	83	100	0	0	83	100
Rural	96	100	0	0	96	100
Urban	24	100	0	0	24	100
Government	108	100	0	0	108	100
Non-government	12	100	0	0	12	100
Graduate	99	100	0	0	99	100
Non-Graduate	21	100	0	0	21	100

The data from the above table shows that all the respondents have great mindfulness about the mode of guidance which ought to be in primary language. All male and female both have mindfulness about the vehicle of guidance. With regards to rustic and urban, 100% respondents have mindfulness about the mode of guidance. 100% respondents of government and non-public schools have mindfulness about the vehicle of guidance and all the alumni and non-graduates have mindfulness about the mode of guidance, since they know about RTE Act 2009 and they are adhering to the guidelines and guidelines with respect to Right to Education Act 2009 in their schools.

2. There is no significance difference in awareness about the child centred curriculum among the respondents.

**Table-2**

Category	Yes	%	No	%	Total	%
Male	37	100	0	0	37	100
Female	82	98.79	1	1.21	83	100
Rural	96	100	0	0	96	100
Urban	23	95.83	1	4.16	24	100
Government	108	100	0	0	108	100
Non-government	11	91.66	1	8.44	12	100
Graduate	99	100	0	0	99	100
Non-Graduate	20	95.23	1	4.77	21	100

The data appears from the above table that the majority of the respondents know about the Child focused educational plan. Just a couple don't know about it. 100% of the male respondents have mindfulness and 98.79% of the female respondents have mindfulness, so there is no enormous contrast in mindfulness among male and females respondents. There is no a lot of contrast among Rural and Urban, they have great mindfulness. There is little contrast among Government and Non-government teachers. 100% of government teachers have mindfulness, though it is 91.66 5 on account of non-public school educators. In Graduates and Non-graduates additionally there is just little distinction, 100% alumni have mindfulness and 95.23% non-graduates have mindfulness. The above information shows that the Child focused educational plan is following in their schools.

### 3. There is no significance difference in awareness about the facilities in library among the respondents.

**Table-3**

Category	Yes	%	No	%	Total	%
Male	37	100	0	0	37	100
Female	83	100	0	0	83	100
Rural	96	100	0	0	96	100
Urban	24	100	0	0	24	100
Government	108	100	0	0	108	100
Non-government	12	100	0	0	12	100
Graduate	99	100	0	0	99	100
Non-Graduate	21	100	0	0	21	100

The information appears from the above table that right now is no distinction in attention to male and female, urban and rustic, government and Non-government, and graduates and non-graduates. The every 100% respondent have mindfulness, this is a direct result of their schools they have all availabilities for paper, magazines, all books related school subjects.

### 4. There is no significance difference in awareness about minimum number of working hours for teachers in a weak among the respondents.

**Table-4**

Category	Yes	%	No	%	Total	%
Male	37	100	0	0	37	100
Female	81	97.56	2	2.40	83	100
Rural	96	100	0	0	96	100
Urban	22	96.66	2	3.34	24	100
Government	108	100	0	0	108	100
Non-government	10	83.33	2	6.67	12	100
Graduate	99	100	0	0	99	100
Non-Graduate	19	90.47	2	9.53	21	100



The data appears from the above table that all respondents have great mindfulness about that base number of working hours for educator in seven days. 100% of the male respondents have mindfulness while the 97.56% of the female respondents have minimal less mindfulness than the male respondents. With regards to territory the 100% provincial respondents have mindfulness, while 96.66% of the urban respondents have mindfulness, there is no vastly different in mindfulness. There is a lot of distinction between sorts of administrations, 100% of the Government respondents have mindfulness though 83.33% of the Non-government respondents have mindfulness. There isn't a lot of distinction among graduates and non-graduates, 100% of the alumni have mindfulness while 90.47% of the non-graduates have mindfulness. There is a little distinction about least number of working hours for instructor in seven days. This might be an explanation that couple of respondents don't know completely the guidelines and guidelines of RTE Act 2009.

**5. There is no significance difference in awareness about availability of learning equipments for each class as required among the respondents.**

**Table-5**

Category	Yes	%	No	%	Total	%
Male	37	100	0	0	37	100
Female	81	97.56	2	2.40	83	100
Rural	96	100	0	0	96	100
Urban	22	96.66	2	3.34	24	100
Government	108	100	0	0	108	100
Non-government	10	83.33	2	6.67	12	100
Graduate	99	100	0	0	99	100
Non-Graduate	19	90.47	2	9.53	21	100

The information appears from the above table that all respondents have great mindfulness about that the school must have accessibility of learning gear to each class as required. 100% of the male respondents have mindfulness and 97.59% of the female respondents have mindfulness, so there isn't a lot of contrast of mindfulness among the male and female respondents. With regards to territory, 100% of the provincial respondents have mindfulness, while 91.66% of the urban respondents have mindfulness, thus there is a major distinction of mindfulness among the rustic and urban respondents. There is a lot of contrast between the kinds of administrations, 100% of the Governments respondents have mindfulness while Non-government 83.33 respondents have mindfulness. There is likewise a lot of distinction among the alumni and non-graduates, 100% of the alumni have mindfulness though 90.47% of the non-graduates have mindfulness. There is a lot of essentialness distinction of mindfulness about accessibility of learning gear for each class as required. This might be an explanation that the schools are full fillings the standards and models of RTE Act 2009.

**CONCLUSION:**

Motivation behind the investigation is to discover the correlation among male and female, urban and country, government and Non-government, graduates and non-graduates forthcoming elementary teachers of region Muzaffarnagar. As per the investigation done and understandings made of the information the accompanying end is made by keeping in see the reason expressed over that the urban and provincial forthcoming instructors is high, there is need to build up the mindfulness towards RTE, which thus causes them to build up the equivalent among their

understudies. They ought to be sublimated through valuable exercises. New systems and approach helps in fill in just as make a favorable situation which ought to be the base of the male and female, urban and rustic, government and Non-government, graduates and non-graduates planned educators. As per study, it tends to be presuming that there isn't a lot of contrast among male and female, urban and rustic, government and Non-government, graduates and non-graduates.

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