



A Study On RTE Act 2009 With Special Reference To Infrastructure Of Govt. And Private School In Ghaziabad City (U.P)

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Abstract

Abstract: The Present study is on Right to Education Act 2009 with special reference to infrastructure of Primary Schools. By 86th amendment Act 21-A was added as a new fundamental right in 2002. Right to Education Act (RTE) is an Act of the Parliament of India enacted on 4 August 2009, which describes the modalities of the importance of free and compulsory education for children between the age of 6 to 14 years in India under Article 21A of the Indian Constitution. Right to children to free compulsory education act 2009 was come in to force on 1 April 2010. The objective of the present study is found out the infrastructure of primary schools. The data was collected from 40 government schools and 40 private schools of Ghaziabad city of U.P. A Questionnaire was prepared by researcher. The data collected was systematically tabulated and analysed. The findings of the study shows that infrastructure of Primary Schools.

Key Words: RTE Act 2009, Infrastructure, Primary Education.

Introduction Education is essential for attaining full human capability, developing society, and encouraging national development. Providing global access to standard education is the basic to India's continued ascent, and leadership on the global stage in terms of economic growth, equal rights and impartiality, scientific advancement, national combination, and cultural preservation. Right to Education Act (RTE) is an Act of the Parliament of India enacted on 4 August 2009, which describes the modalities of the importance of free and compulsory education for children between the age of 6 to 14 years in India under Article 21A of the Indian Constitution.

Concerning the state of infrastructure, there is a significant improvement in the availability of separate toilets for boys and girls since the implementation of the RTE Act 2009. The percentage of schools equipped with drinking water facilities is close to cent percent.

According to a survey, there is only 50% of schools with electricity and 25% of schools with computers.

Objectives of the study

In the proposed study the objectives are:

- (1) To study the infrastructure in primary schools.
- (2) To Compare infrastructural of Govt. and private primary schools.

Hypotheses of the Study

The following hypotheses has been formulated for the proposed study is:

There is no significant difference between Govt. and private schools with regard to infrastructure.

Method of the study

For the present study descriptive Method has been adopted. To bring out more originality into the present study, researchers conducted a survey. A questionnaire was prepared to measure the unfractured in primary school. Based on the responses, an interpretation was made and the results are highlighted in the findings section.

Sample of the study

The required data has been collected randomly from different Primary schools of Ghaziabad city and the selection of the sample from the population has been done in a manner to ensure that every unit of the population will have equal chance to be selected. The breakup of the sample as follow-

| S.No. | Types of School | Number |
|-------|------------------------|--------|
| 1 | Govt. Primary School | 20 |
| 2 | Private Primary School | 20 |

This data was then analyzed and reviewed to arrive at the conclusion. Sample for the present study has been consist of 40 Primary School which is 20 Govt. primary schools and 20 private primary schools .

Tool: to be used Questionnaire prepared by researcher and filled by the head of the institution.

Statistical Treatment of Data: Mean were used to calculate the percentage of Data.

Analysis of the data

The data for the present study were collected from 20 Govt. primary schools and 20 private primary schools. This data was then analyzed and reviewed to arrive at the conclusion

The first objective of the present study the infrastructure of Primary schools in Ghaziabad District of U.P

| Components | Govt. Primary School | | | Private Primary School | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|----|------|------------------------|----|------|
| | YES | NO | % | YES | NO | % |
| Separate Classroom | 20 | 00 | 100% | 20 | 00 | 100% |
| Separate Toilets | 20 | 00 | 100% | 20 | 00 | 100% |

| | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|----|----|------|----|----|------|
| Water Facility | 20 | 00 | 100% | 20 | 00 | 100% |
| Playground | 14 | 06 | 70% | 07 | 13 | 35% |
| Sports equipment | 15 | 05 | 75% | 18 | 02 | 90% |
| Mid- Day Meal | 20 | 00 | 100% | 00 | 20 | 00% |
| Teaching Learning Material | 15 | 05 | 75% | 18 | 02 | 90% |
| Computer Lab | 00 | 20 | 00% | 10 | 10 | 50% |
| Library Facility | 01 | 19 | 5% | 02 | 18 | 05% |

Finding of the Study:

- 1 Separate class room teacher: -The result shows that 100% of Govt. schools had separate classroom for every teacher whereas 100% of private schools were having separate class room for every teacher.
2. Separate toilet for boys and girls: - The result shows that 100% Govt. Schools had separate toilet facility whereas 100% of private schools were having separate toilet facility.
3. Safe- drinking water facility: - The result shows that availability of safe drinking is 100% in Govt. schools and 100% in private schools.
4. Playground facility: - The result shows that 70% of Govt. schools had playground facility and 35% of private schools had playground facility.
5. Sports equipment: -The result shows 75% of Govt. schools had sports equipment whereas 90% of private schools.
6. Mid –day meals: - The result shows that 100% of Govt. schools have mid –day meals facility whereas 0% of private schools because mid-day meal does not introduce in private schools.
7. Teaching learning material: -The result shows that 75% of Govt. schools had teaching learning material whereas 90% of private schools were having teaching learning material.
8. Computer lab: - The result shows 0% of Govt. schools had computer lab whereas 50% of private schools.
9. Availability of library: -The result shows that 5% of Govt. schools had availability of Library whereas in private schools is 10%.

Suggestions

Research is a continuous process in any field of education, and it is not the end of research. Though the present study has been carried out with due care covering various aspects of the research work, every research has its own limitations, and these always open the way for future endeavors. After obtaining the results of the study, the researcher would like to make the following suggestions for the interested researchers in the field for future investigation..

1. Further research may also be done on different states of India also.
2. Sample size may be increased in future researches.
3. Comparative studies between the different place or regions of India may also be adopted.
4. Location-wise (urban-rural) comparative study may also be taken up .
5. In-depth study of basic infrastructure of senior secondary school may also be conducted.

Conclusion: Education is an important aspect in deciding the economy, social status, technology adoption, and healthy human behaviour in every country .basic infrastructure and quality teachers respectively. Collected efforts were made by the stakeholders

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