

INDIAN CONSTITUTION AND RIGHT TO EDUCATION: AN OVERVIEW

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ABSTRACT

As we all know that India is a Democratic state and it depends on this democratic values the state ensures development all round (culturally, socially, educationally and economically) for individuals'. In this case education is basic elements to get succeeded in democratic systems of any government. Above all education plays very significant role to development and empowerment to every nation. May be this is the reason the people who built constitution have taken lots of initiatives and so have several governments. In this paper I am going to discuss how Indian constitution protects and ensures educational rights of its citizens.

Keywords: DEMOCRATIC, GOVERNMENT, EMPOWERMENT, NATION, CONSTITUTION.

Introduction- India is a multilingual, multi-religious and multicultural nation. India can be defined in terms of its diversity of language, religion, caste and culture. It has 29 states, 7 union territories, 22 constitutionally recognized languages also has several religions, cultures. On one hand Diverse nature of Indian society is a strength in itself, and on the other hand it creates lots of problematic issues. After the independence this is the reason the makers of the Indian constitution to make a well balanced constitution and above all, to secure justice, equality and liberty, they have taken lots of initiatives. In this paper I'll discuss the role of the Indian constitution to secure educational rights of its citizens.

Constitutional Provisions of India-

As we all know that India is the largest democratic country in the world. It provides cultural, religious diversity and at the same time various linguistic communities who are living together in this country. And along with the principles Indian Constitution, which allows universal acceptance of diversity among citizens through its secular character.

The Constitution of India has provided a number of Fundamental Rights in the Part III of the Constitution to safeguard individual liberty and also ensured social, economic and political justice for every citizen. Article 21A says that "The State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children for the age of six to fourteen years". This provision was included in the 86th amendment of Indian constitution in 2002. Actually, this amendment was a very crucial milestone for the Indian education system. Because to achieve education for all, it was a very important step. Article 45 (directive principle) of the Constitution. This article shall provide Provision for early childhood care and education for all children until they get over the age of six years. Another Article 46 provides a special care for the promotion of education and economic interests of the scheduled caste, scheduled tribes and the weaker section of the society.

The Constitution also deals that every State to provide adequate facilities for instruction in the mother tongue at the primary stage of education to children belonging to linguistic minority groups (Article 350A) and president may issue such directions to any state as he considers necessary or proper for securing the provision of such facilities. Article 29 and Article 30 of the Indian Constitution provides cultural and educational right to religious minorities as well as linguistic minorities. Article 29 (1) deals that "any section of the citizens residing any part of India having a distinct language, script or culture of its own shall have right to conserve the same". And "no citizen shall be denied admission into any educational institution maintained by the state or receiving aid out of state funds on account of religion, race, caste, language. Article 29 (2). Article 30 provide protection to the linguistic and religious minorities of the society. It says that all the minorities, whether based on religion or language, shall have the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice. It further says that the State for granting aid to educational institutions shall not discriminate against any educational institutions on the ground that is under the management of a minority whether based on religions or languages.

SEVERAL EDUCATIONAL RIGHTS

	ARTICLE	CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS	
1	21(A) FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS	THE STATE SHALL PROVIDE FREE AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION OF ALL CHILDREN OF	86 TH AMENDME

		THE AGE OF SIX TO FOURTEEN YEARS.	NT. 2002
2	45(DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLE)	THE STATE SHALL PROVIDE ERLY CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION FOR ALL CHILDREN UNTIL THEY COMPLETE THE AGE OF SIX YEARS.	
3	46 DRICTIVE PRINCIPLE	THE STATE SHALL PROVIDE SPECIAL CARE FOR WEAKER SECTION OF THE PEOPLE (ON EDUCATION)	
4	51A(K) FUNDAMENTAL DEUTIES)	PARENTS AND GUARDIN TO PROVIDE OPPERTUNITES FOR EDUCATION TO HIS CHILD, BETWEEN THE AGE OF SIX TO FOURTEEN YEARS.	86 TH AMENDME NT, 2002
5	29-30	CULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL RIGHTS (SPECIEL RIGHTS FOR MINORITIES)	
6	350A	THE STATE AND EVERY LOCAL AUTHORITY WITH IN THE STATE PROVIDE ADEQUATE FACILITIES FOR INSTRUCTION IN THE MOTHER TONGUE STAGE OF EDUCATION TO CHILDREN BELONGING TO LINGUISTIC MINORITY GROUPS.	

Conclusion-

So we can say that, the Indian Constitution and educational rights provide a well-balanced model of education system, which rejects separatist tendencies of our ancient educational system. Above all multicultural education is the starting point to eliminate inequalities in the society by addressing the ills and limitations of an education system. The diversity of cultural, linguistic, ethnic, religious, socio-economic groups in India needs a multicultural education programs that reflect understanding and respect for children's difference. In a diverse country like India, things need a multicultural perspective from the policy level to the public sphere, especially in the education sector (Bhattachrya,Dipita&Pandey,Dr.Asha, Indian constitutional provision,educational policies..... And multiculturalism). What we can see out of the vision statement to the evolution through curriculum development,specially inside and outside the four walls of the school,we need to build a relationship between school and community and things of that sort.

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