

Admissions of Poor Children on Priority in New Academic Session

Why in News?

The Rajasthan government has taken up the **admissions of children from underprivileged sections in private schools** under the <u>Right to Education (RTE) Act 2009</u> on priority for the next academic session.

Key Points

- According to the sources, over 3.08 lakh children had applied for admissions to 31,857 private schools in the State.
 - 25% of the seats in the private schools would be filled up with the students belonging to weaker sections of society.
- The **Directorate of Elementary Education** has made a provision for RTE admissions to the preprimary classes and Class 1 in the schools, while fixing the age limit for the two categories.
 - The children from three to four years of age are admitted to pre-primary classes and those between six and seven years are eligible to get admission to Class 1.
- A large number of private schools in the State have expressed concerns about the admission of students to the pre-primary classes, as the category was added in 2023-24 without any clear guidelines for payment of fees by the government for three years until a student is promoted to Class 1.

Right to Education (RTE) Act, 2009

- The Right to Education Act (RTE), 2009 provided free and compulsory education to children in 2009 and enforced it as a fundamental right under **Article 21-A.**
- The RTE Act, 2009 aims to provide primary education to all children aged 6 to 14 years.
- Section 12(1)(c) mandates that non-minority private unaided schools should reserve at least 25% of seats in entry-level grades for children from economically weaker and disadvantaged backgrounds.
- It also makes provisions for a non-admitted child to be admitted to an age appropriate class.
- It also states about sharing of financial and other responsibilities between the Central and State Governments.
 - Education in the Indian constitution is a concurrent issue and both centre and states can legislate on the issue.
- It lays down the **norms and standards** related to: Pupil Teacher Ratios (PTRs), Buildings and infrastructure, School-working days, Teacher-working hours.
- It also provides for prohibition of deployment of teachers for non-educational work, other than decennial census, elections to local authority, state legislatures and parliament, and disaster relief
- It provides for the appointment of teachers with the requisite entry and academic qualifications.
- It prohibits
 - Physical punishment and mental harassment.
 - Screening procedures for admission of children.
 - Capitation fee.

- Private tuition by teachers.
- Running of schools without recognition.
- It focuses on making the child free of fear, trauma and anxiety through a system of child friendly and child centered learning.

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