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## AWARENESS AMONG PARENTS BELONGING TO ECONOMICALLY WEAKER SECTIONS OF SOCIETY REGARDING RIGHT TO EDUCATION ACT(2009)

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**Abstract:-** The present study was conducted to examine the awareness among parents belonging to economically weaker sections of society regarding Right to Education Act (2009) . The sample of study consisted of 360 parents drawn from three different regions-Doaba, Majha, Malwa of Punjab state. Self-prepared questionnaire was used to collect the data. The study revealed that there was no significant difference in mean scores of awareness regarding right to education among parents of different region. Moreover, parents residing in urban area and literate had significantly higher awareness than living in rural area and illiterate parents.

**Keywords:**Economically , Society , Education , Weaker Sections .

### INTRODUCTION

Education is a life long process. It is a never ending process of inner growth and development. Man learns something every day and every movement. His entire life is education. Education is a productive and beneficial factor in a person's life. Therefore, education system in India is on rise from last 3 decades and in some neighboring countries in the Global world. But recent survey showed education in India is leading and is at par with different countries which have already been developed. It is important that education system should be based on application and intelligence instead of trying to test memory or knowledge. However, after 60 years of independence , the scenario of Indian education is extremely pitiable. Hence government has made so many efforts to eradicate the problem of illiteracy from country. Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act (RTE), 2009 is one of the government's efforts.

The Constitution (86th Amendment ) Act 2002, December, created a history in field of education as a right to education. The constitution of India is a Directive Principle contained in Article 45, has made a provision for free and compulsory education for all children from 6 to 14 years within ten years of promulgation of constitution. It is inserted a new Article 21-A that states, " The State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of six to fourteen years in such manner as the State may by the law, determine". However, the notification of the Act and 86th amendment issued on Feb. 19, 2010 in the Gazette of India, Stating that implementation will begin from April 1, 2010 eight months after the Presidential assent ( UPA 11 government) except the state of Jammu Kashmir.

### MAIN FEATURES OF RTE ACT

Free and compulsory education to all children of India in the 6 to 14 age.

No child shall be held back, expelled, or required to pass a board examination until completion of elementary education.

No child shall be denied admission in a school for lack of age proof.

Provides for 25 percent reservation for economically disadvantaged communities in admission to Class One in all private school.

On the other hand government has done a lot of campaigns and formed committees to see that it is implemented properly and working in government as well as private schools. Similarly parents are aware or not about this act. Insite of that Vyas (2011) revealed that There is no significant difference on awareness between the teacher in urban and rural areas and in between male and female teachers in Delhi and NCR region. Rajput and Aziz (2013) found that a year after its implementation

students and parents from the economically weaker sections of society are still finding it tough to use the Right to Education (RTE). NGO (2014) found that only 3% of the parents were aware of the provisions of the RTE Act, 2009. So their children are not able to get education in private schools under RTE act, provision for 25% reservations for EWS.

Therefore, government has to make more efforts to aware parents, teachers about this act and implement it widely through out India. On the contrary, parents have also duty to understand their duty towards their children education and better future.

### OBJECTIVES

To study the significant difference between the awareness about RTE (2009) between Rural & Urban parents.  
To study the significant difference between the awareness about RTE (2009) between Educated & illiterate parents.

### RESEARCH METHOD

The present study fell in the domain of descriptive research method.

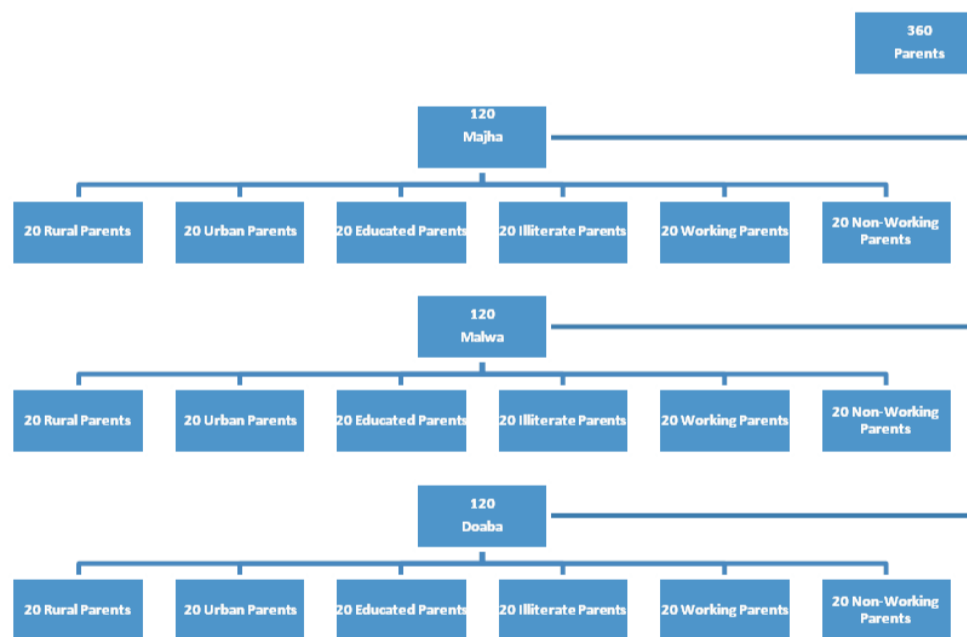
### Sample

The present study consisted of 360 parents belonging to the economically weaker sections of society of three different of Punjab State i.e Doaba, Majha, Malwa.

### Tool used

To collect data investigator prepared a self made Awareness test in which twenty questions were enlisted. Test was non-standardized tool to collect data. But these items were prepared after the intensive study of the RTE Act 2009 and try out stages. These questions related to RTE Act (2009) in order to study the awareness among economically weaker sections of the society.

### Sample Design



### Procedure

- => At first problem was selected after reviewing the literature.
- => Survey of economically weaker sections of society which are having yellow cards.
- => Data was collected by administrating RTE Awareness Test on three hundred and sixty parents from three different regions of Punjab state
- => After collecting the data it was tabulated, after tabulation of data ,analysis and interpretation was done.
- => In the end conclusions were drawn.

**Result**

**Table 1. Significance of location of residence difference in mean scores of awareness regarding right to education.**

Residence	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Difference	t	Sig.
Urban	227	11.67	2.588	.275	5.68	.001
Rural	133	10.11	2.392			

The t-value for significance of location of residence difference in mean scores of awareness regarding right to education among parents of rural and urban areas is 5.68, which is significant. It means that there is significant difference in mean scores of awareness regarding right to education among parents on the basis of location of residence. Further, mean score of parents residing in urban area is significantly higher than parents residing in rural area. It means that parents residing in urban are have significantly higher awareness than parents residing in rural area.

**Table 2. Significance of literacy difference in mean scores of awareness regarding right to education**

Literacy	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Difference	t	Sig.
Educated	283	11.81	2.196	.288	11.54	.001
Illiterate	77	8.48	2.415			

The t-value for significance of literacy difference in mean scores of awareness regarding right to education among educated and illiterate parents is 11.54, which is significant. It means that there is significant literacy difference in mean scores of awareness regarding right to education among parents. Further, mean score of educated parents is significantly higher than illiterate parents. It means that educated parents have significantly higher awareness than illiterate parents.

**FINDINGS**

1. Parents residing in urban area have significantly higher awareness than parents residing in rural area.
2. Educated parents have significantly higher awareness than illiterate parents.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

One can study between two or more states because it gives wider prospective to study whether the awareness level among the parents of economically weaker sections of society is same or different in different states.

Local authorities like municipal corporation and ngo's can take initiative to educate downtrodden children with the help of RTE ACT 2009. They can organise street plays to make aware people about the RTE ACT.

Schools, teachers and of course its management committees can play a vital role to enroll maximum children from disadvantaged group and economically weaker sections of society without the basis of discrimination between elite class and poor class.

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