

Role of Schools in the Development of Children- Lawful mandates

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Abstract: -

The present study of this research merely focusing on the various characters of child personality and the school's influence to enrich them educationally, emotionally, morally and with various other aspects, which help the children to explore their world with full of confidence and enthusiasm. Our Indian constitution also protect the rights of the children regarding the education and imposes duty on the state to provide education to each and every child of our nation. The literature review has examined the past researches on various school factors which affect children development. With help of this paper researcher would like to explain the role of school in the development of Children and various constitutional provisions for the protection of educational rights of children. To reach up to goal of study, Researcher is adopting secondary method of research.

Key Words:- Development, Role of school, constitutional provisions.

Introduction: -

Development is, a growth and changes in the life by positive way. Dr. Zakir Husain has rightly said that "It is the quality of education that is going to guarantee the quality of nation". Child development includes not only physical growth but includes intellectual, language, emotional and social development also. When they are entering in to the school system, they are full of with creativity, potential and quarcicity, if these all qualities are catches and utilised by the teachers in the proper way and polish it in the right direction, it provides the nation a bright pillar for the future. School plays vital role in the development of the children by exploring their world with the help of educational, extracurricular and practical based study approach. Children are spending the considerable time of their life in the school, so it influences on their personality development and gaining a positive approach towards their life. The schools are having most vital responsibilities to develop the students morally and ethically, as they develop the future of the nation. They build the character out of child which they expect to work in the interest of the nation. In the current pandemic situation of Covid-19 also, schools are trying to reach up to the students by way of various technologies and helps the students come up with the new technology.

Our Indian constitution also protect the rights of the children regarding the education and imposes duty on the state to provide education to each and every child.

Child development is starting from very early age, once they start joining Schools from pre-primary section and these are the crucial years of child's development. So school is at major responsibility to develop the students with all angles of their personality. Grooming with flying colours of in academic years is not only sufficient but it required the overall moral, spiritual, mental, physical as well as cultural growth also. With help of this paper researcher would like to explain the role of school in the development of Children and various constitutional provisions and statutory provisions for the protection of educational rights of children. To reach up to goal of study, Researcher is adopting secondary method of research.

First stage of the child towards the education: - At very first stage when children are entering in to the school, they are free from corruptness, very creative and enthusiastic and in utmost in acceptance mode, if it is properly used and fingered by teachers in the school, can make be great contribution towards the successful life that child.

Shape, size and appearance of school is not sufficient to groom the child but the effective teaching, loving and caring atmosphere and enthusiastic, prudent teacher will imbibe the good qualities and will develop the child intellectually and emotionally also.

Schools should give priority to such type of teacher those who will be able to understand the psychology of the child and will try to focus them on the curricular and extra-curricular activities. Children have unlimited potential and sky is the limit for them, in this phase teachers are the important stakeholders to uplift them.

Role Of school in the development of Child: -

Academic Enrichment: - School system always work hard to increase the intellectual potential of the child and to groom them, with the various practical situation solving method, providing them information about the new concepts, situation based activities, which help them build their decision making power . The all above concept of teaching will help the child to handle any situation of their life with full of confidence. While teaching the curriculum of the course to the students, teacher is teaching them more creatively, that can allow the children to understand it with the practical approach. When children are thinking about the academic concepts with different point of view, so they can , analyse the concept and use it in their practical life .

Social behaviour building: - Teachers develop the child, how to socialise and interact with the others in the society, like which basic manners needs to follow, respect to the others while interacting with them. Activities such as plays, skits, speech, debates will improve the skills and confidence of the child and making them aware about the social issues and speak and express their thoughts on it. To the point, stating that the conducive and inspiring environment of the school influence the students to the great extent. In the today's 21st century, everything has change and development in the tremendous way, so the school are also trying to improve their children in today's fast-paced and competitive world. They should provide conducive environment, classroom

with new technology, wise teacher and all new conceptual teaching methods also. so that they can grow as well-balanced individual.

Character Development: -

Along with academics, schools need to focus on the uplifting the good character of the child right from the school days itself. The right way of behaviour in the class, interacting with his classmates and teachers, staff members and basic etiquettes need to taught in the school, which is easy for kids to learn all this from very early stage. All these learnings combine together and build the character of child. School should respect the individuality on child and try to groom them in such way, which will come in the flow of their learning. These character individualities are something that stays with the children throughout their life. It is the protagonist of a school to realize the inborn talent of children and then promote them in translating the passion into their career choice.

Constitutional provisions: -

The framers of the Indian Constitution very keen about the development of the nation by achieving the development of children and it is necessary to protect the children and secure them with fundamental rights.

Following are some provision of the constitution relating to the children and constitution guarantee their rights also.

Article 21A of the constitution provides that the state shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age six to fourteen years in the manner as the state may be determine.¹

Article 39(f) provides that the shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing that children are given opportunities and facilities to develop in a healthy manner and in conditions of freedom and dignity and that childhood and youth are protected against exploitation and against moral and material abandonment.²

Article 45 provides that the State shall endeavour to provide early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of six years.

¹Constitutional law of India- J.N.Pandya

²Constitutional law of India- J.N.Pandya

Right to Education (RTE) Act, 2009:-³

Right to education act work effectively for the education of the child and provide them rights under this act for free and compulsory education to all the children, age group 6 to 14, even no child will be held back, expelled or required to pass a board examination until the completion of elementary education. If a child above 6 years of age has not been admitted in any school or if he has not completed his basic education then that child shall be admitted in a class appropriate to his or her age. However, if a case may be where a child is directly admitted in the class appropriate to his or her age, then, needs to get special training for the earlier. Provided further that a child so admitted to elementary education shall be entitled to free education till the completion of elementary education even after 14 years.

National Policy on Education 1986⁴

This policy mainly focuses on Universal Primary Education. In this national education policy they have provided early childhood care and education. It is more emphasis on the need of more investment on the development of Right to children in India by the Government and voluntary organizations. After they have undertaken the other program like Operation Black Board, Sarva Siksha Abhiyan etc.

Judicial Response on child education and development: -

Mohini Jain vs. State of Karnataka⁵

In this case, the Supreme Court was called upon to deal with the question of right to education under Article 41 and once again the Court emphasized the importance of Directive Principles by holding that the right to education is concomitant to the Fundamental Rights and made the following observation: The directive principles which are fundamental in the governance of the country cannot be isolated from the Fundamental Rights guaranteed under Part III. These principles have to be sent into the Fundamental Rights. Both are supplementary to each other. The State is under a constitutional mandate to each other. The State is under a constitutional mandate to create conditions in which the Fundamental Rights guaranteed to the individuals under Part III could be enjoyed by all. Without making Right to education under Article 41 of the Constitution a reality, the

Unni Krishnan v/s State of Andhra Pradesh⁶

The case involved a challenge by certain private professional educational facilities to the constitutionality of the state laws regulating capitation fees charged by such institution. The supreme court held that there is no fundamental right to education for a professional degree that flows from Article 21.

³Right to education act 2009.

⁴<https://idronline.org/education-social-mobility>

⁵AIR 1992 SC 1858

⁶AIR 1993 SC 217

Law always protects the rights of child regarding the education and other aspects, which help them to be a part of society with full of enthusiasm and confidence.

Conclusion and Suggestion:

The future of the nation is depending on the present development of the Children, in this process schools are playing dynamic role. As the children are spending more time in the school and gaining the positive attitude and a view towards their life. Today's children are tomorrow's nation, so the future is depending on how the children grows and develop from all the angles of their life. The great poet Milton said "Child Shows the man as morning shows the day". Along with the school it the very well duty of parents also to assuring full development of the personality of the child.

Considering the present situation for the child development in the society, I would like to suggest that

- 1) Every state of the Government shall frame new rules for the educational, cultural development of the children and imposes the strict rules for the implementation of Right to education act 2009.
- 2) School system and teachers are the important stake holders, so school should be more conscious towards the selection of teachers, who are in proximity with the students.
- 3) Parent needs to be very selective while choosing the school, instead of focusing only on infrastructure and facilities, they should focus on environment of school, wise teacher, curriculum etc. which help in the child development.

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