



Elementary Education

Policies and Programmes for realizing Constitutional obligation





Policies and Programmes for realizing Constitutional obligation:

The Constitution of India has made special provision for the all round development of the society. For the socio-economic development of nation, the need of giving importance on education was much realized by the framer of the constitution. For that, the constitution has made numbers of provision for education. To realize these constitutional obligation, there are some programme and policies that have been put into actual practice. Those programmes and policies are discussed as follows -





Equality of Educational Opportunity

Measures to promote equality:

- Reservations in educational institutions
- Scholarships and financial assistance for disadvantaged groups
- Special schools for minorities and disadvantaged communities

Challenges in implementation:

- Regional disparities
- Socio-economic barriers
- Gender inequality in access to education





National Adult Education Program (NAEP)

Launched in **2nd Oct, 1978** to eradicate adult illiteracy

Key objectives:

- Promote functional literacy among adults
- Raise awareness about social issues
- Impart vocational skills
- Evolution into National Literacy Mission (1988)
- Current status and impact on adult literacy rates





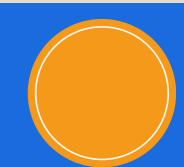
Free and Compulsory Education

Constitutional provision: [Article 45](#) (original) and [Article 21A](#) (after 86th Amendment)

- Historical context and evolution
- Implementation through Right to Education Act, 2009

Key features:

- Free education for children aged 6-14
- 25% reservation in private schools for disadvantaged groups
- Infrastructure norms for schools
- Challenges and progress in achieving universal elementary education





District Primary Education Programme (DPEP)

Launched in 1994 with external funding support

Objectives:

- Universalize primary education
- Reduce dropout rates
- Improve learning outcomes

Strategies:

- Decentralized planning and management
- Community participation
- Gender focus
- Impact and transition to Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan





Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)

Launched in 2001 as a flagship program for universal elementary education

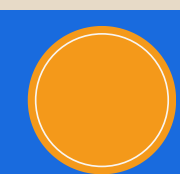
Key features:

- Time-bound targets for universal enrollment
- Bridging gender and social gaps
- Focus on quality education

Implementation strategies:

- School infrastructure development
- Teacher training and recruitment
- Provision of teaching-learning materials
- Achievements and challenges

Merger into Samagra Shiksha in 2018





Right to Education (RTE)

- The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009

Key provisions:

- Free and compulsory education for children aged 6-14
- Norms for pupil-teacher ratios
- Prohibition of corporal punishment
- No detention policy up to Class 8

Implementation challenges:

- Infrastructure gaps
- Teacher shortages
- Quality concerns
- Amendments and current status





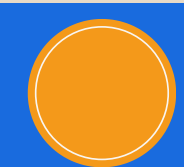
Constitutional Provisions for Education of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

Relevant Articles: 15(4), 46, 350A

- Kaka Kalelkar Commission (First Backward Classes Commission, 1955)
- -Mandal Commission (Second Backward Classes Commission, 1979)

Key initiatives:

- Reservation in educational institutions
- Scholarships and fellowships
- Special coaching and remedial classes
- Challenges in implementation and outcomes





Constitutional Provisions for Women's Education

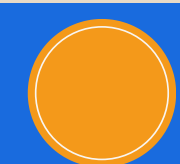
Relevant Articles: 15(3), 16, 39(a), 39(d)

- National Council for Women's Education (1958)

Key initiatives:

- Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) scheme
- National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL)
- Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao campaign
- Progress in women's literacy and education

Persistent challenges and gender gaps





National Policy on Education (NEP)

NEP 1968

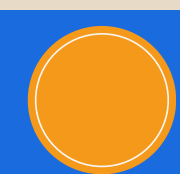
First comprehensive policy on education post-independence

Key features:

- Common school system
- Three-language formula
- Focus on science and technology

NEP 1986 (modified in 1992)

- Emphasis on removing disparities in educational access
- Introduction of Operation Blackboard for improving school infrastructure
- Establishment of Navodaya Vidyalayas





National Policy on Education (NEP)

NEP 2020

Comprehensive reforms across all levels of education

Key features:

- New 5+3+3+4 structure replacing 10+2
- Emphasis on foundational literacy and numeracy
- Integration of vocational education
- Reforms in higher education governance

Implementation challenges and potential impact



Thank
you