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Introduction

1.1 Introduction :

'Education' is an age old term and has always been on the anvil of debate and discussion in Indian society as since antiquity education had always been a privilege of few ones. However education in India was never percolated to grass root level and hence majority of population was deprived of education in traditional Manuavdi Social Structure. With renaissance in Indian society, awareness towards education gradually ascended in people. And education gained popularity and momentum which resulted into more people acquiring education. But there still prevailed problems like poverty, unemployment, ignorance, discrimination and lack of interest which obstructed the spread of education.

Notwithstanding, the scenario of education in modern India is quite positive as people have become aware of importance and value of education as the catalyst of growth and development. The uniform system of education and Scores of institutions have been erected which provide people platform for all round development. People now seem to have understood the dictum of education as the chief defence of nation. Post independence India is characterized by a number constitutional amendment after the case of Unnikrishnana, the Apex court has established the right to education as one of the fundamental rights. Right to education is equated with right to descent living. Only recently the Govt. of India has constituted the right to education which has not been implemented fully in many states of India.

Although the constitution has deemed the Right to education as the fundamental right yet it remains a question whether the same is carried out in practical terms. It seems to the researcher that there are certain core issues on way of executing right to education as the fundamental right which ought to be

addressed and studied analytically. The issues such as why in presence of all technology and supportive government policies it is still difficult to reach education to the distant corners of the nation, people's ignorance, lack of infrastructure, age old education policy and why illiteracy prevails in presence of government schemes require comprehensive research.

1.2 Research Problem :

It is not an easy task to discuss about the historical background of Indian education system as our country is a very big and ancient nation having thousands of years of history. Because of this reason, it is not surprising that there have been prevailing various systems of education in our nation with varied objectives, institutions and problems at different periods of its history.

Today, educational system of our society has become very wide and advanced. With this development, it's nature has also become very complex in comparison to earlier time. There are various factors which play important role in determining goals and structure of educational system in present time, some of which are social, cultural and political in nature. Educational system not only gets affected by these factors, but changes in it's structure also affect various cultural and social aspects of the nation.

As known that our country remained under the clutches of imperialism for a long period of time. Not only thus, rulers of different religions ruled it from time to time. As all the rulers belonged to different caste or creed, they all had some unique or specific perspective that a vast difference was found among the policies of who ruled our country in ancient time, but in this chapter mention of some rulers and condition of education in their rule has been mentioned, which affected our country in different areas, especially in education, to considerably extent.

The changes in Legal Education and Legal Profession have been long overdue. There have been voices sometimes sharp and sometimes subdued for such

change. Unfortunately, no serious attempt could be made. In fact, so far, we have miserably failed to look into the problems of Legal Education and Legal Profession, which have been squarely facing us at our face. It is no use now putting the dust under the carpet as the atmosphere above the carpet is fairly polluted; it is high time we seriously look into these problems.’ To quote U.S. Chief Justice Warren E. Burger’s, "My mother taught us that the time to fix the cracks in the plaster is when you first move into a house. Later on you do not pay attention to them.”? Chief Justice A.M. Ahmadi sounded almost the same note of Caution when he said in a lecture: “I think we have waited long enough to repair the cracks in the Legal Education system of this country and it is high time that we rise from our arm chairs and start the repair work in right earnest.”

The present law has to meet the requirements of the society, which is entering into 21st century. Law has to deal with problems of diverse magnitudes and a student of law and an Advocate has to be trained in Professional skills to meet the challenges of globalization and universalisation of law. With the advent of multi-nationals in India as anywhere else, the task of lawyers would be highly technical and an imperative need would arise to have competent lawyers who would be trained in the right culture of Legal Education. This makes a sound case for improving Legal Education and Legal profession at the earliest.’

The most popular system of Government in modern times is democracy. The backbone of every democracy is its judicial system. Any judicial system is, in fact, connected with legal education, which determines its efficiency and standard. The bedrock of any judicial system is the imparting right kind of legal education. It is from the law schools that lawyers and judges emerge. In view of the supportive character of legal education for the judicial system, it is necessary to take a closer look at the present scenario of legal education in India and measure its future challenges.”

Frankly speaking legal education plays a vital role in the maintenance of Rule of Law. Advocates are the pillars of the justice system: Advocacy is a

profession but not a business. It is a branch of administration of justice and not a mere money-making occupation. The essence of a profession is that though men enter it for the sake of livelihood, the measure of their success is the service, which they perform to promote the health, safety and good of the society and not the gains, which they amass. In business any kind of conduct is allowable, but in profession certain kinds of conduct cannot be practiced. The greatness and honour of the legal profession lies in the Code of its ethics governing the relations of lawyers between themselves and with others in their professional capacity.”

The determination of research topic by researcher is the premier objective of any research. Hence the research fellow has decided to conduct research on the impact of educational policies of government and law.

As right to decent living, right to education should be given to every human being. Our constitution heralds for compulsory and universal education. A lot of education aid is provided by World Bank, UNESCO and many other national and international organizations. Even the government itself operated many schemes. Above all right to Education is upheld as the fundamental right by the constitution and in 2009 the government enacted RTE. Yet, why the vision of compulsory and universal education still remains unrealized. The researcher inquisitively intends to explore and analyze the causes for it and derive at most efficacious conclusions and concrete suggestions.

1.3 Objectives of Research :

Aims and objectives are core to any research and hence they are stated below :

1. To know the reasons responsible for lack of education.
2. To know the scope and sphere of education.
3. To know whether education reaches all classes of society.
4. To know whether all children receive education as the RTE.

5. To know whether government schemes are sufficiently implemented.
6. To bring about awareness of education.
7. To study the problems on way of getting education.
8. To instill interest in education in people.
9. To achieve the vision of multilateral society.
10. To explore the reasons for getting education.

1.4 Hypothesis :

- ✓ The educational Policies of government are insufficient.
- ✓ Government and laws are co-ordinate for education policy.
- ✓ Planning and resources are improve the education in state by government.
- ✓ Education policies are not sufficient for legal education.
- ✓ Right to education is a fundamental right all children are benefited by the same.
- ✓ laws are implemented at regional level for education.
- ✓ Government policies are promoting legal education.
- ✓ The ratio of education in Gujarat is much lower than other state of India.
- ✓ Quality and ratio of government policies and schemes are not adequate.

1.5 Data Collection :

1.5.1 Primary Data :

The researcher conducts survey by way of interviewing different persons and furnishing questionnaires which largely comprise of –Yes, - No questions.

1.5.2 Secondary Data :

In secondary data, statistical and descriptive analysis of data is done and also provisions given in different law books, ideologies and case laws in favor of research taken from distinct law books are included in this study.

1.6 Significance of Study :

1.6.1 International Level :

The present research may help the experts working in government and non government organizations of different countries in finding out solutions whenever such problems occur.

1.6.2 National Level :

The current research would serve as the valuable resource for finding out the solutions of such problems occurring at national level.

1.6.3 Regional Level :

The research would also help at regional level in offering solutions to the take developmental measures with the help of private and government organizations and legal provisions.

1.7 Scheme of Research :

1. The overview of educational government policies and laws.
2. Assessment of government efforts to realize the vision of universal and compulsory education.
3. The study of implementation of government policies and laws to attain the objective of universal and compulsory education.
4. The study of the problems on the way of achieving the vision of universal and compulsory problems.

5. Recommendations, Suggestions and Observations on the flaws in implementation of government policies and laws.
6. Bibliography of references.