



*HAPPY
RATHAYATRA to
ALL of you*

Join us on
WEBINAR ON EDUCATION

Live interaction on

**No - detention Policy in
Covid- 19 Era**

4:45 PM – 6:00 PM

23rd June 2020

Speaker

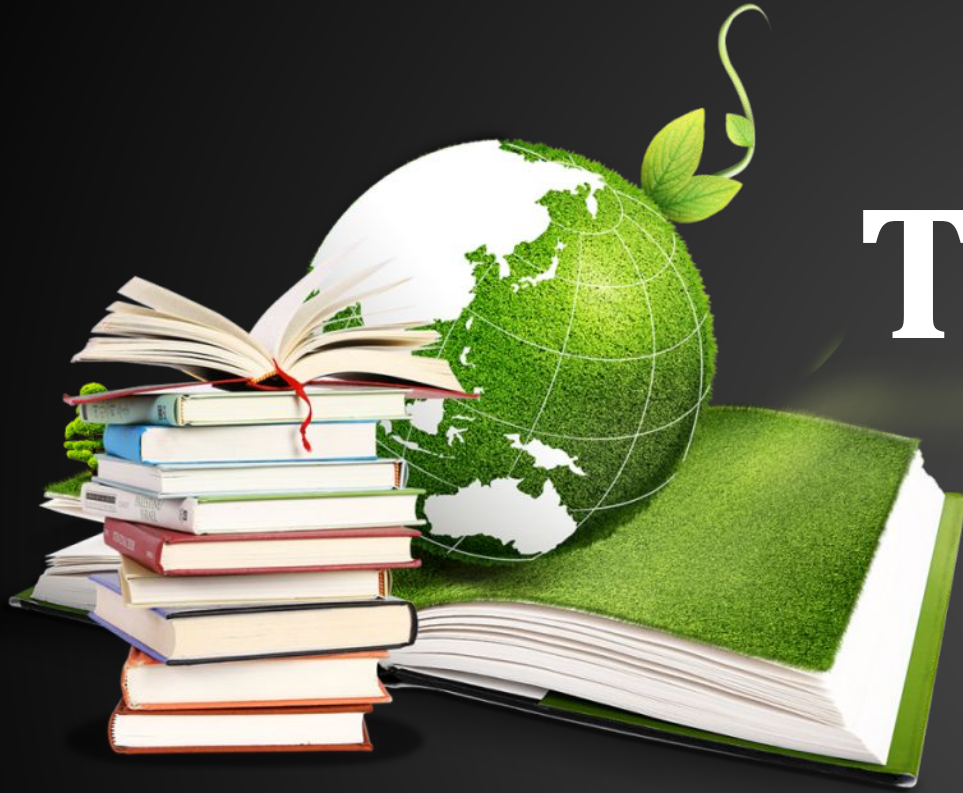
Ms. Tannistha Das

Student of B.Ed M.Ed I year,
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Webinar joining link of Cisco WebEx platform will be shared time to time on the Telegram application's group named "Education Dialogue".

Organizer: Prayas: Ek Pahal (Volunteer organization for Social Service), Bhopal



TANNISTHA DAS

Student of Integrated B.Ed- M.Ed, Regional
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TANNISTHA DAS

No Detention Policy in Covid-19 Era

TANNISTHA DAS





NO



DETENTION



Can you tell me what kind of flow are we talking about?

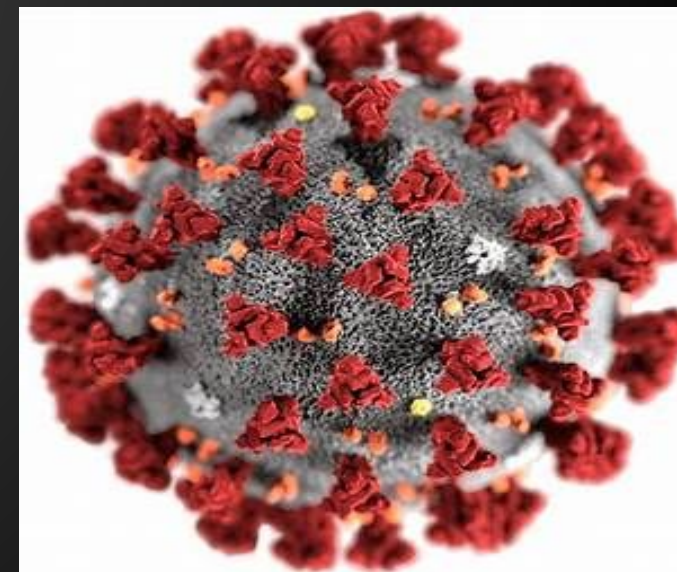
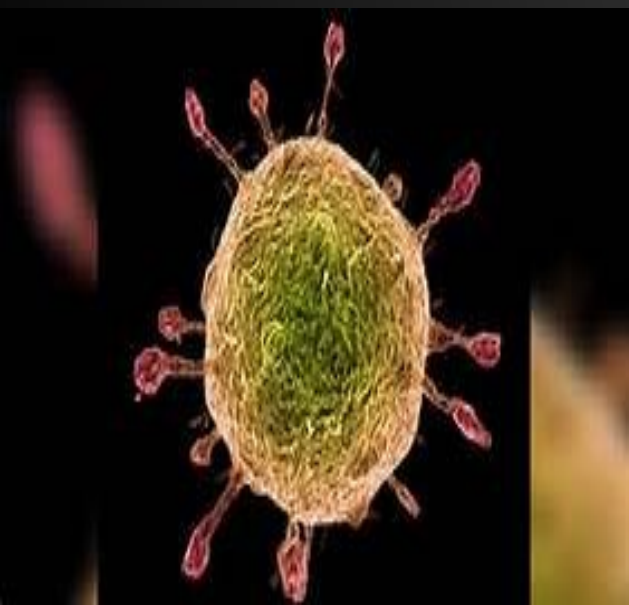


POLICY



NO DETENTION POLICY

(NDP)



Can you tell me why was this 19
taken for the word
'COVID-19'?



ERA

1. Pre covid-19 phase
2. During covid-19 phase
3. Post covid-19 phase

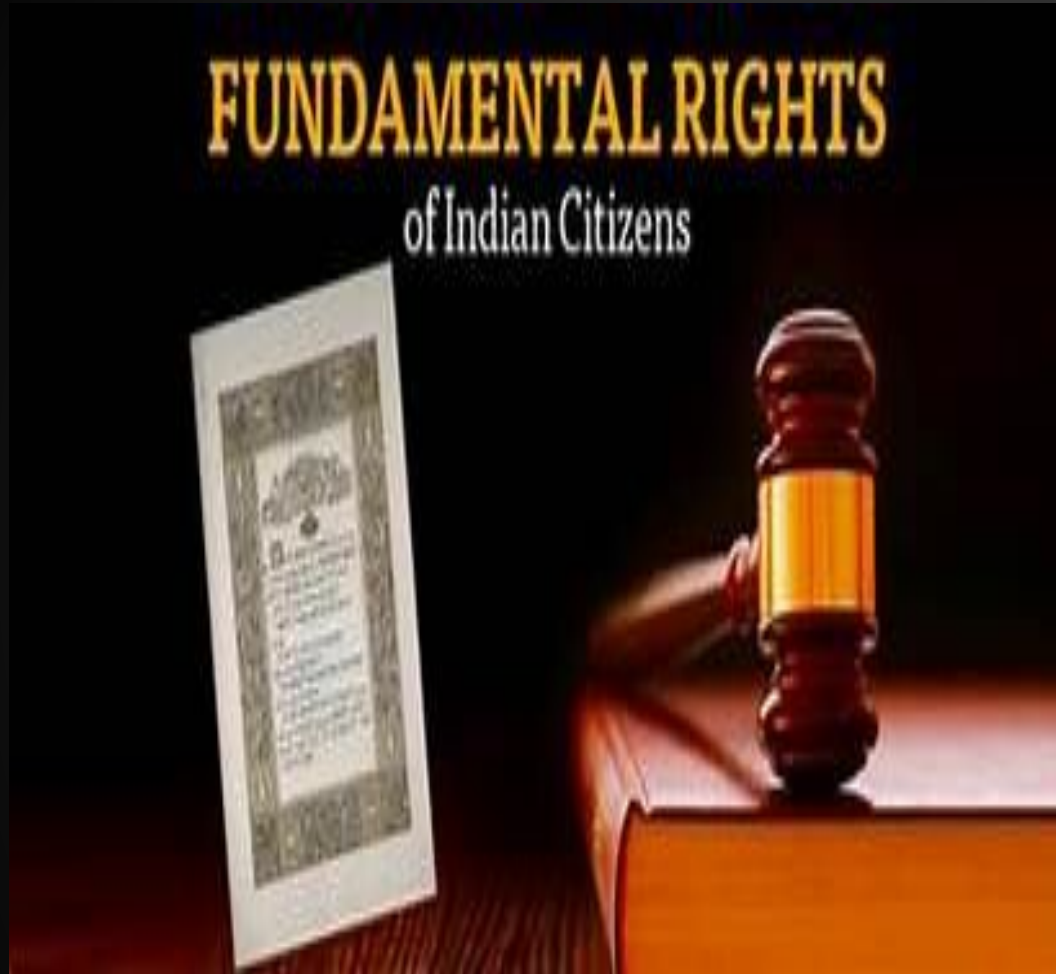
No Detention Policy in Covid-19 Era

TANNISTHA DAS





**Constitution of India:
List of All Articles (1-395) and Parts (1-22)**



01

RIGHT OF EQUALITY
(ARTICLES 14-18)

02

RIGHT OF FREEDOM
(ARTICLES 19-22)

03

RIGHT AGAINST EXPLOITATION
(ARTICLES 23-24)

04

RIGHT TO FREEDOM OF RELIGION
(ARTICLES 25-28)

05

CULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL RIGHTS (ARTICLES 29-30)

06

RIGHT TO CONSTITUTIONAL REMEDIES (ARTICLES 32-35)

RIGHT TO EQUALITY



RIGHT TO FREEDOM

ARTICLE 19 TO 22
FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

RIGHT AGAINST EXPLOITATION



सत्यमेव जयते

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

RIGHT TO FREEDOM OF RELIGION



RIGHT TO PROFESS



RIGHT TO PRACTICE



RIGHT TO PROPAGATE



Right to constitutional remedies for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights.



What is the meaning of amendments ?

What is the meaning of amendments ?

Amendments means:

Changes to the fundamental rights require a **constitutional amendment**, which has to be passed by a special majority of both houses of Parliament. This means that an amendment requires the approval of two-thirds of the members present and voting. However, the number of members voting in support of the amendment shall not be less than the **absolute majority** of the total members of a house – whether the **Lok Sabha** or **Rajya Sabha**.



RIGHT TO FREEDOM

Article 19: Freedom of speech and expression

Freedom to assemble peacefully without arms

Freedom to form associations or unions or cooperative

Freedom to move freely throughout India

Freedom to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India

Freedom to practice any profession or to carry on any occupation, trade or business

Article 19 (1): Right to information (RTI)

Article 20: Protection in respect of conviction for offences

Article 21: The right to life, personal liberty and the right to die with dignity (passive euthanasia)

Article 21A: Free education to all children of the age of six to fourteen years such manner as the state may, by law, determine

Article 22: Protection against arrest and detention in certain cases

Articles 21A and 45 OF INDIAN CONSTITUTION are both related to education of children. Not only that but also BOTH were inserted in our constitution by the 86th Amendment, 2002.

Can you tell me the basic differences between article 21a and article 45?

TANNISTHA DAS





सत्यमेव जयते

RIGHT TO EDUCATION (RTE)

**RIGHT TO EDUCATION
IS EVERY CHILD'S
FUNDAMENTAL RIGHT**



RIGHT TO EDUCATION

In **2002**, through the 86th Amendment Act, Article 21A was incorporated. It made the right to primary education part of the Right to Freedom, stating that the state would provide free and compulsory education to children from six to fourteen years of age.

Six years after an amendment was made in the Indian Constitution, the union cabinet cleared the ***Right to Education Bill*** in **2008**.

The ***Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009***, which represents the consequential legislation envisaged under Article 21-A, means that every child has a right to full time elementary education of satisfactory and equitable quality in a formal school which satisfies certain essential norms and standards.

Article 21-A and the RTE Act came into effect on 1 April **2010**.

What is the meaning of 'free education' in the Right to children to free and compulsory education (RTE) act, 2009 ?



What is the meaning of 'compulsory education' in the Right to children to free and compulsory education (RTE) act, 2009 ?

Right to education]

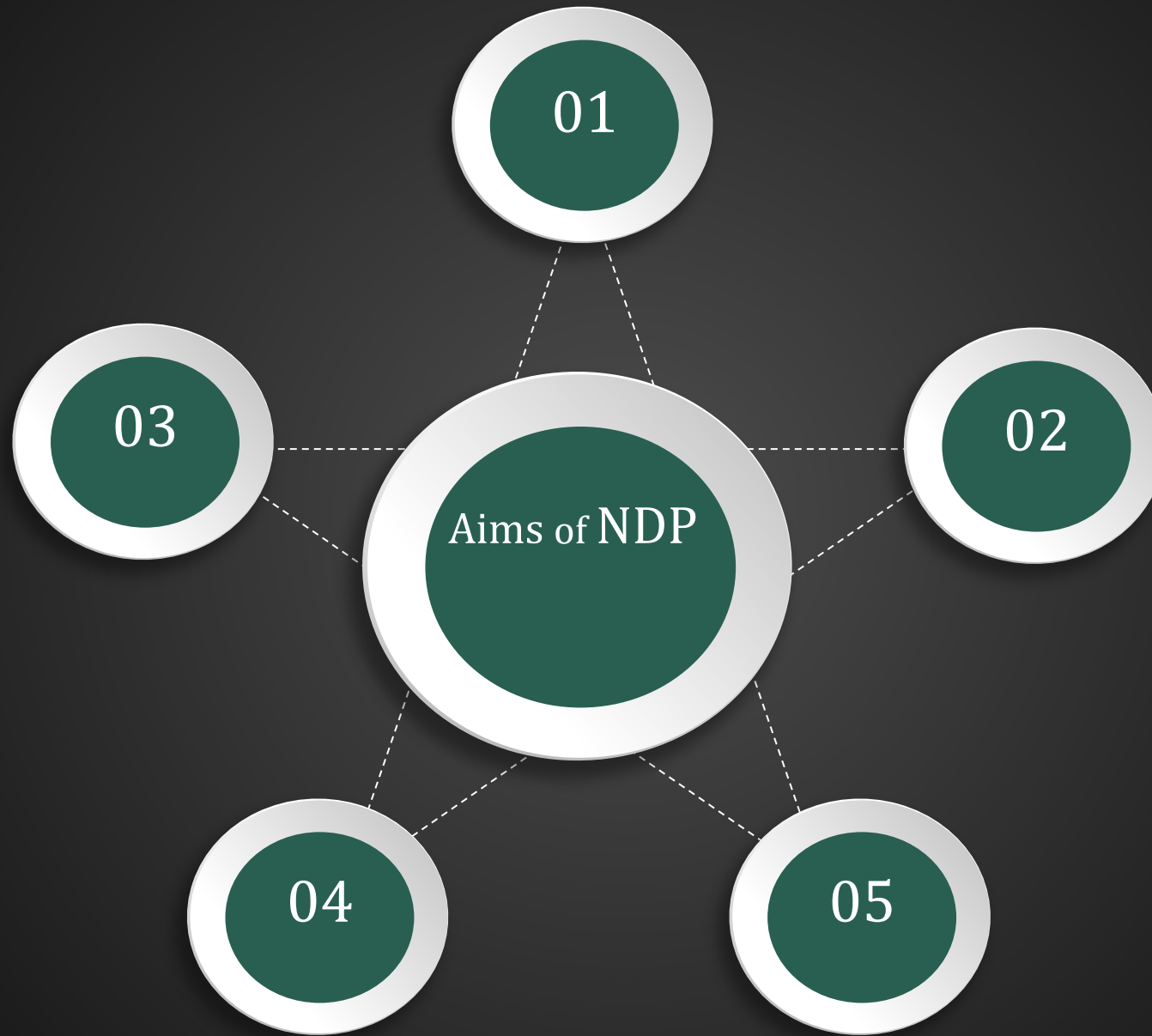
Former Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh announced the implementation of the act. Children, who had either dropped out of schools or never been to any educational institution, will get elementary education as it will be binding on the part of the local and state governments to ensure that all children in the 6–14 age group get schooling. As per the Act, private educational institutions should reserve 25 percent seats for children from the weaker sections of society. The centre and the states have agreed to share the financial burden in the ratio of 55:45, while the Finance Commission has given Rs.250 billion to the States for implementing the Act. The Centre has approved an outlay of Rs.150 billion for 2010–2011.

The school management committee or the local authority will identify the drop-outs or out-of-school children aged above six and admit them in classes appropriate to their age after giving special training.

Educational Assessment

Quality of learning

CCE



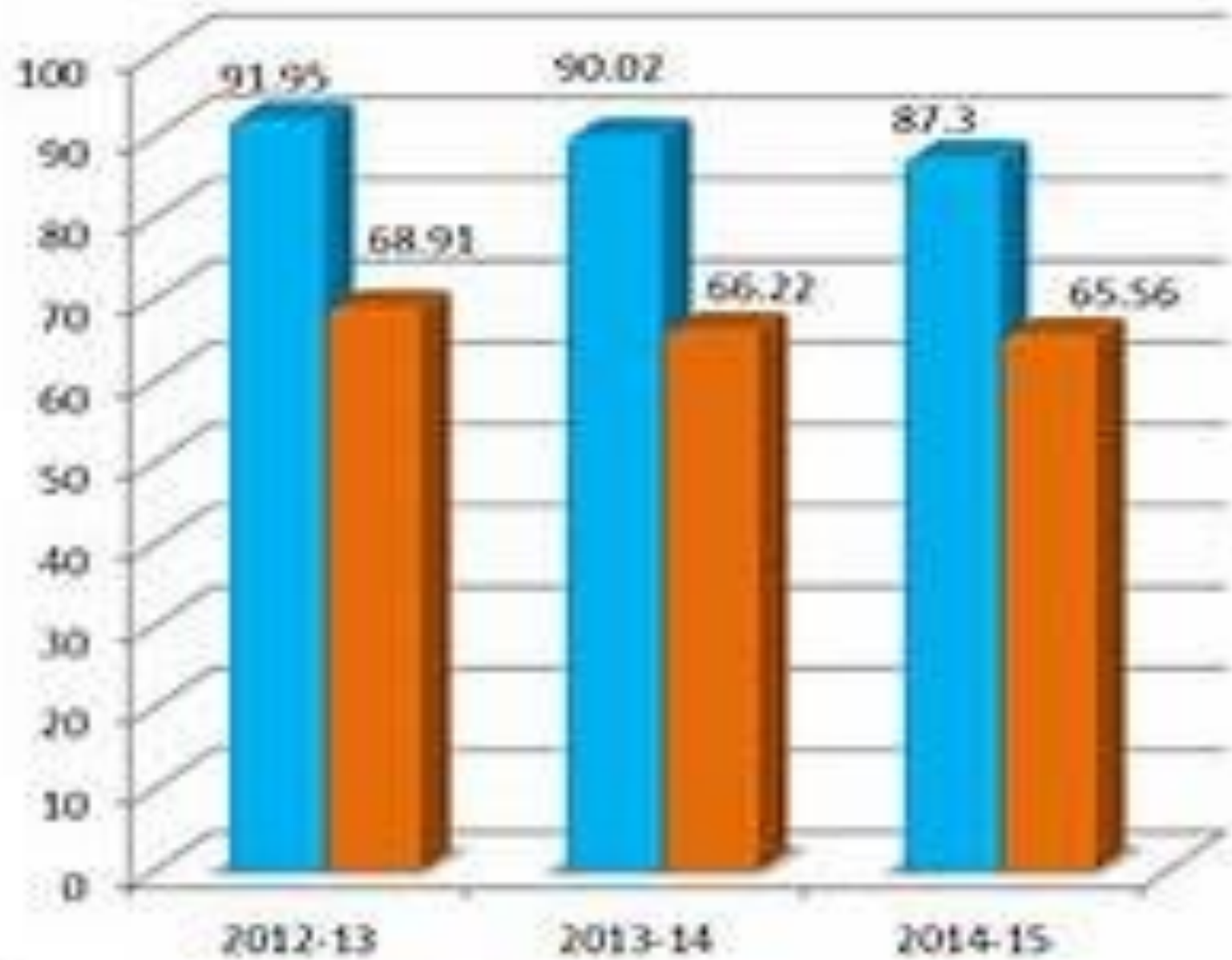
POSITIVE IMPACTS of NO DETENTION POLICY (NDP)



NEGATIVE IMPACTS of NO DETENTION POLICY



PRE COVID-19 PHASE



■ Elementary to Secondary
■ Secondary to Higher Secondary



4
03
8

WITHDRAW
'NO
DETENTION

Reintroduce
PASS-FAIL
SYSTEM
IN SCHOOLS

ALL
INDIA
DEMANDS
DAY



**No detention policy ruined the
education system: **CM Kejriwal****

Daily Education News
#BrainBuxa



DURING COVID19
ERA



POST COVID-19 ERA



Thank You everyone
for keeping your patience
and
your active cooperation



Thank You