



CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS ON EDUCATION AND INCULCATING VALUES IN INDIA

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Abstract

The Constitution is a fundamental record for any free country to decide her social way of thinking as far as visionary objective that gives direction and bearing to the working of the State to ensure the privileges and interests of her kin, and to work for their government assistance in all circles of life. Essentially, it is likewise demonstrated the way that the residents should behave and be capable to the public authority. Thus, the current review was directed to understand the fundamental standards and qualities inserted in our Constitution and to concentrate on the instructive meaning of those qualities in the Constitution. There are a few changes with respect to the 42nd Amendment to the Constitution. During 1976 our constitution was revised in a considerable lot of its central arrangements. Under the Constitution of India, the Central Government has been explicitly vested with a few instructive obligations.

Keywords: Constitution, values, Education.

Introduction

What is training truly? Training is a methodical endeavor towards human learning. All learning is self-related and emotional, yet instructive movement begins with the person. Rousseau has said "back to nature" yet presently opportunity has arrived to say "back to essential Values" Value training overall and instruction specifically possesses an exceptionally renowned spot in the advanced setting of the contemporary society. The issue of significant worth training has accepted a conspicuousness place during late occasions for instructive conversations. Qualities and worth instruction has turned into a worry for guardians, instructors and society at large. For the improvement of any general public or country, values assume a vital part, since values are core values that shapes our reality standpoint, direct and mentalities. Values are excellencies, standards and characteristics on which activities and convictions are based. Values anyway are either natural or obtained. Intrinsic qualities are characteristic heavenly temperance, for example, kindness, love, kind, harmony, bliss, sympathy just as the positive moral characteristics like resistance, obligation, regard, lowliness, effortlessness, genuine and empathy.

Below are given constitutional provisions on Education:

1. Free and Compulsory Education:

The Constitution makes the accompanying arrangements under Article 45 of the Directive Principles of State Policy that, "The state will try to give inside a time of a long time from the initiation of this Constitution, free of charge and obligatory Education for all youngsters until they complete the age of fourteen years."

The articulation 'State' which happens in this Article is characterized in Article 12 to incorporate "The Government and Parliament of India and the Government and the Legislature of every one of the States and all neighborhood or different specialists inside the region of India or heavily influenced by the Government of India." It is obviously

coordinated in Article 45 of the Constitution that the arrangement of Universal, Free and Compulsory Education turns into the obligation of the Center and the States working together.

In the Constitution it was set out that inside 10 years, i.e., by 1960 widespread necessary training should be accommodated all youngsters up to the age of 14, But tragically, this mandate couldn't be satisfied. Incredible endeavors are expected to accomplish the objective of 100% essential instruction. The Central Government needs to make sufficient monetary arrangements for the reason. At the current pace of progress it might, nonetheless, be normal that this order might be satisfied before this present century's over.

2. Education of Minorities:

Article 30 of the Indian Constitution relates to certain cultural and educational rights to establish and administer educational institutions.

It lays down:

- (i) All minorities whether based on religion or language, shall have the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice.
- (ii) The state shall not, in granting aid to educational institutions, discriminate against any educational institution on the ground that it is under the management of a minority, whether based on religion or language.

3. Language Safeguards:

Article 29(1) states "Any section of the citizen, residing in the territory of India or any part there of having a distinct language, script or culture of its own, shall have the right to conserve the same." Article 350 B provides for the appointment of special officer for linguistic minorities to investigate into all matters relating to safeguards provided for linguistic minorities under the Constitution.

4. Education for Weaker Sections:

Article 15, 17, 46 protect the instructive interests of the more fragile areas of the Indian Community, that is, socially and instructively in reverse classes of residents and booked ranks and planned clans. Article 15 states, "Nothing in this article or in proviso (2) of Article 29 will keep the state from making any unique arrangement for the headway of any socially and instructively in reverse classes of residents or for the planned standings and the booked clans."

Under Article 46 of the Constitution, the national government is liable for the financial and instructive advancement of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

It states. "The state will advance with unique consideration the instructive and monetary interests of the more fragile areas of individuals and specifically, of the Scheduled positions and Scheduled Tribes and will shield them from social foul play and all types of abuse." It is one of the Directive Principles of State Policy.

5. Secular Education:

India is a common country. It is a country where otherworldliness dependent on religion, had forever been given a high regard. Under the Constitution, minorities, regardless of whether dependent on religion or language, are given full privileges to set up instructive organizations of their decision. Alluding to the protected arrangements that strict guidelines given in

foundations under any blessing or Trust, ought not be impeded regardless of whether such establishments are helped the State.

Article 25 (1) of the Constitution ensures every one of the residents the option to have opportunity of heart and the option to declare, practice and proliferate religion.

Article 28 (1) expresses, "No strict guidance will be given in any instructive establishment if entirely kept up with out of state reserve."

Article 28 (2) states, "Nothing in condition (1) will apply to an instructive organization which is controlled by the State yet has been set up under any gift or Trust which necessitates that strict guidance will be bestowed to such foundation."

Article 28 (3) expresses, "No individual going to any instructive organization by the state or getting help out of state reserves, will be needed to participate in any strict guidance that might be imported in such foundations or to go to any strict love that might be led in such establishment or in any premises joined thereto except if such individual or on the other hand, assuming such individual a minor, his gatekeeper has given his assent thereto."

Article 30 expresses, "The state will not, in allowing help to instructive organization kept up with by the State or getting help out of State assets, on grounds just of religion, race, standing, language or any of them."

6. Equality of Opportunity in Educational Institutions:

Article 29(1) states "No resident will be denied entrance into any instructive establishment kept up with by the State or getting help out of State assets, on grounds just of religion, race, rank, language or any of them." The Fundamental Rights of the Indian Constitution has additionally taken on the fourfold ideal of equity, Liberty, Equality and Fraternity. Our Constitution set out that according to law, everybody ought to have an equivalent status, to nobody the equity be denied, everybody ought to have freedom of thought, articulation.

The crucial right of equity obviously connotes that according to law no differentiation can be made based on any position, standing, class or ideology. One next to the other the right of uniformity of chances to everything is likewise given. The fairness of chance is aimless, except if there are equivalent open doors for one's schooling.

The notable Kothari Commission, 1964-66 suggested that Central Government ought to attempt the obligation in schooling for the adjustment of instructive open doors with extraordinary reference to the decrease of between state contrasts and the progression of the more vulnerable segment of the local area.

7. Instruction in Mother -Tongue:

There is variety of dialects in our country. After the beginning of Independence, Mother-Tongues have gotten exceptional accentuation as mechanism of guidance and subjects of study. In the Constitution of India, it has been set out that the investigation of one's own language is a principal right of the residents.

Article 26 (1) expresses, "Any segment of the residents, living in the domain of India or any part thereof, having an unmistakable language, content or culture of its own, will reserve the option to chat something similar."

Article 350 A guides, "It will be attempt of each state and each nearby position to give sufficient offices to guidance in the native language at the essential phase of training to

youngsters having a place with semantic minority gatherings." Optional Education Commission, 1952-53 suggested that the primary language or the territorial language ought to for the most part be the vehicle of guidance all through auxiliary school stage subject to the arrangement that for phonetic minorities, exceptional offices ought to be made accessible. Kothori Commission, 1964-66 has additionally said that at school and college stage, first language ought to be the medium. The vehicle of guidance at school level is now first language. This is anything but another proposition.

8. Promotion of Hindi:

The Indian Constitution makes provision for the development and promotion of Hindi as national language. Article 351 enjoins the Union, the duty to promote the spread of the Hindi language.

Hindi accepted as the Official Language of India as laid down by the Constitution in following words:

"It shall be the duty of the Union to promote the spread of the Hindi language, to develop it so that it may serve as a medium of expression of all the elements of the composite culture of India." In practice, Hindi is already largely in use as a link language for the country. The educational system should contribute to the acceleration of this process in order to facilitate the movement of student and teacher and to strengthen national Unity.

9. Higher Education and Research:

Parliament has the exclusive rights to enact legislation in respect of institutions and Union Agencies mentioned in entries 63, 64, 65, and 66 of List. The entries which give authority to the Government of India in education are mentioned below:

Entry 63 of the Union List:

The institutions known at the commencement of this Constitution as the Banaras Hindu University, the Aligarh Muslim and the Delhi University, and any other institution declared by Parliament by law to be an Institution of National importance.

Entry 66 of the Union List:

Co-ordination and determination of standards in institution for higher education or research and scientific and technical institutions.

10. Women's Education:

One of the unique features of Modern Indian Education is the tremendous advancement of Women's Education. Education of the girls is considered to be more important than that of the boys.

The Constitution makes the following provisions under different articles:

Article 15(1) gives that the State will not separate any resident on bunches just of sex.

Article 15 (3) peruses: "Nothing in this article will keep the State from making any unique arrangement for ladies and kids."

The notable National Policy on Education was worried about the status and instruction of ladies in the country. It imagines that instruction would be utilized as a technique for accomplishing an essential change in the situation with ladies. It believed that the public arrangement of instruction should assume a positive part toward this path.

The Policy states, "Education will be used as an agent of basic change in the status of women. In order to neutralize the accumulated distortions of the past, there will be a well conceived edge in favour of women."

11. Education in the Union Territories:

Article 239 of the Constitution states, "Save as otherwise provided by Parliament by Law, every Union Territory shall be administrator by the president acting to such extent as he thinks fit through an administrator to be appointed by him with such designation as he may specify."

12. Educational and cultural relations with foreign countries:

Entry 13 of the Union List reads. Participation in international conferences, associations and other bodies and implementing decisions made there at.

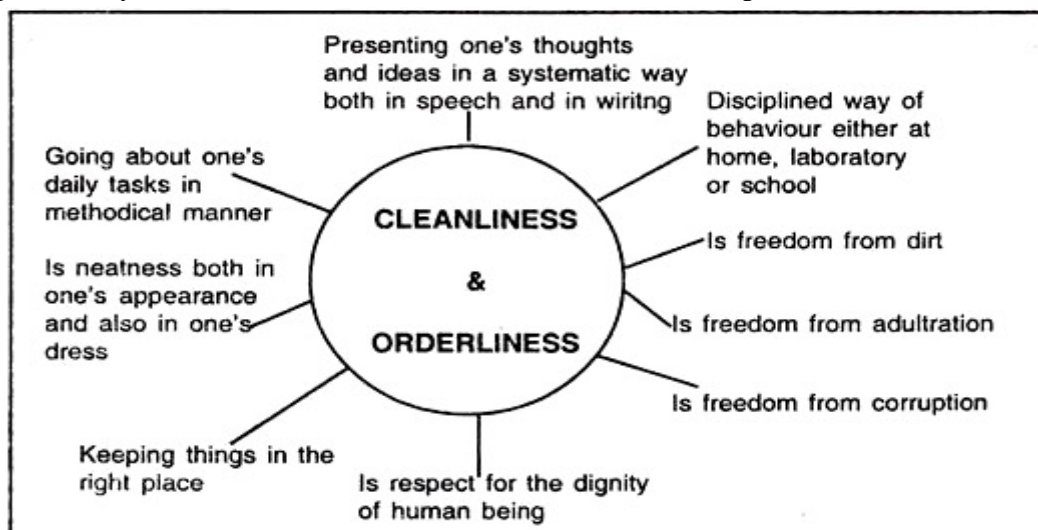
Implication of Equality in Education

The Constitution of India provides equality of opportunity. This provision of the Constitution becomes meaningless, if we do not allow equality of opportunity in the field of education. It is imperative to provide adequate facilities to children to develop their abilities to the optimum. Despite individual differences, importance of environment is very important for educational growth. In the words of Education Commission, One of the important social objectives of education is to equalize opportunity, enabling the backward or underprivileged classes and individuals to use education as a lever, for the improvement of their education.

Various Process of Inculcating the Values in Education

Cleanliness and Orderliness:

During school assemblies the focus may be put on the value of cleanliness once in a week as the rest of days in a week have to be kept for the inculcation of other values. Here, the teacher may use various types of aids like pictures, posters, slides, film strips. If this has to be done during assembly time, the teacher must make sure whether the space is sufficient.



Further, if during school assemblies, it is not feasible to inculcate the value of cleanliness and orderliness as said above, the teacher may write certain important quotations and sayings as well as posters about cleanliness and display the same on the bulletin board.

At some other time, in actual periods, the teacher may read out poems based on cleanliness in the class and its theme may be discussed. Or, the teacher may even illustrate as many situations

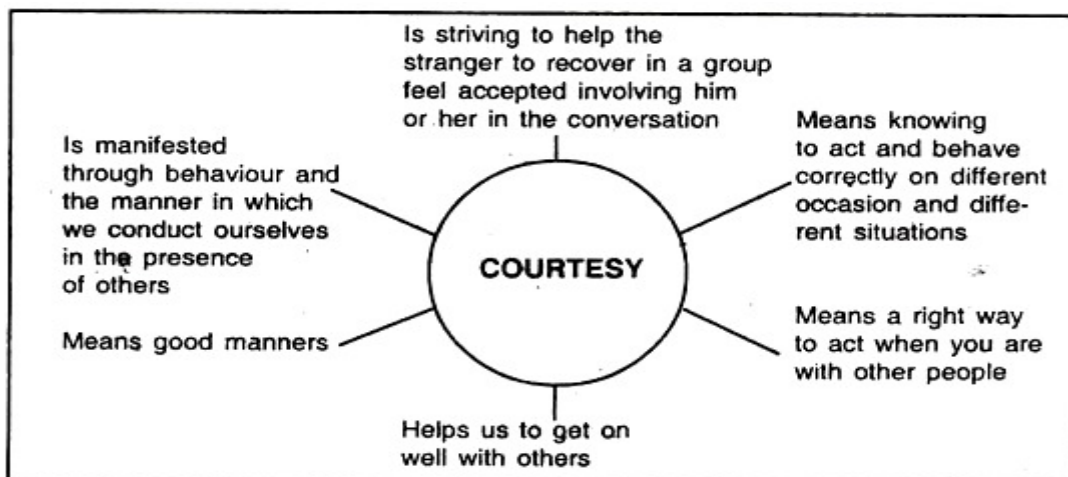
where the value of cleanliness is practiced and where it is not practiced. Much of the discussion may run during science periods.

So too, let there be cleanliness week once in a fortnight where pupils will be busy in cleaning their classes, floors, benches, etc.

Courtesy:

This value can be inculcated by making it an integral part of each of the student in the class and almost in any period, viz., Language, History, Geography, Science. For instance, students may be told about good manners and etiquettes while talking to a friend, parent, teacher, neighbour etc.

Let the students know that their voice should never be harsh. *So too, particular words at a particular time, during the particular context have to be used viz. "Sorry", "Excuse me", "Thanking you", "Please", "I beg your pardon", etc. So also, occasionally, the teacher may bring it to the notice of the students about the manners while speaking on a telephone or while waiting in a queue.*



There should not be any act of disrespect on the part of the student. Many instances from stories in the text books during language period or even during history periods may be shown as an 'example to the students. They have also to be told of avoiding harsh talk or quarrelling, or loudly laughing or making the TV set on with full volume. Passport to popularity is a good smile on the face!

Equality of Sexes:

Equivalent freedoms for people have been disregarded even today!

Where ladies are regarded, even divine beings resided there. In our antiquated culture and during the Vedic time frame, ladies had more' regard and status in the public eye than man. No strict function could performed by man alone, without the presence of his better half.

Hence, the Hindu male divine beings have the names of their consorts added before their own names. We say Sita Ram, Radha Krishna, Gauri Shankar, Laxmi Narayan, etc. The female is a superior portion of the male, without which the male can't be finished.

We say, in the realm of dimness and hopelessness

Psyche of men loaded up with fears.

Where men expect morning to come.

In tired hearts, trusts have bound.

Where all need to battle to get by.

It is the one who comes to restore!!

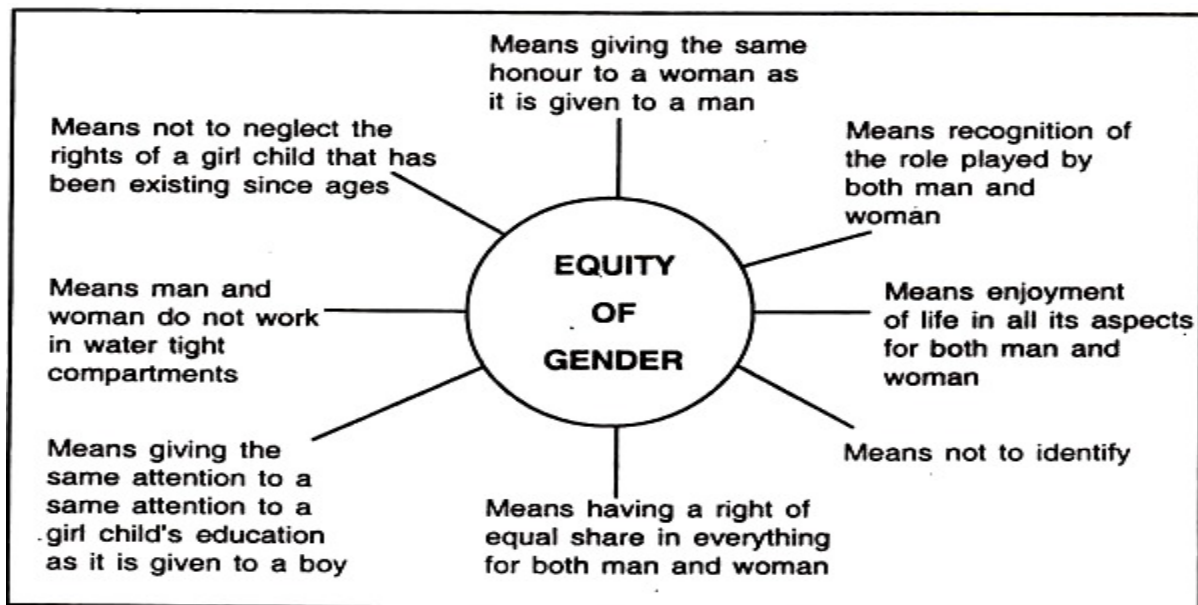
In certain social orders, ladies are treated as household items though in a few different social orders, ladies are not considered as individuals! However the Indian Constitution has given equivalent privileges to ladies, because of uninformed religiosity, obliviousness and misconception, ladies can't practice their basic freedoms.

Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Jyotiba Phule, Ramabai and Maharshi Karve are a portion of the unmistakable social reformers, who battled and work for the social opportunity and government assistance of the Indian ladies.

Today, we see ladies getting instruction and bearing liabilities of family, society and surprisingly the country. Yet, the rate is extremely low. However most of ladies, particularly in towns are uninformed and smothered. The social activists are raising their voice through media against this bad form. In any case, the bad legislators and the male-overwhelmed social example don't permit their voices to be heard clearly and clear.

The present more youthful age, through esteem training should be informed that ladies can assume a significant part in reshaping the social, financial and political existence of our country. Napoleon once said, "Give me great moms and I will give you a decent country.

Along these lines, a nation where ladies are stifled, can never succeed and maybe along these lines, the fate of India today is melancholy and dubious!! The sensation of "it's rarely past the point of no return" ought to be instilled in blossoming buds, through esteem schooling.



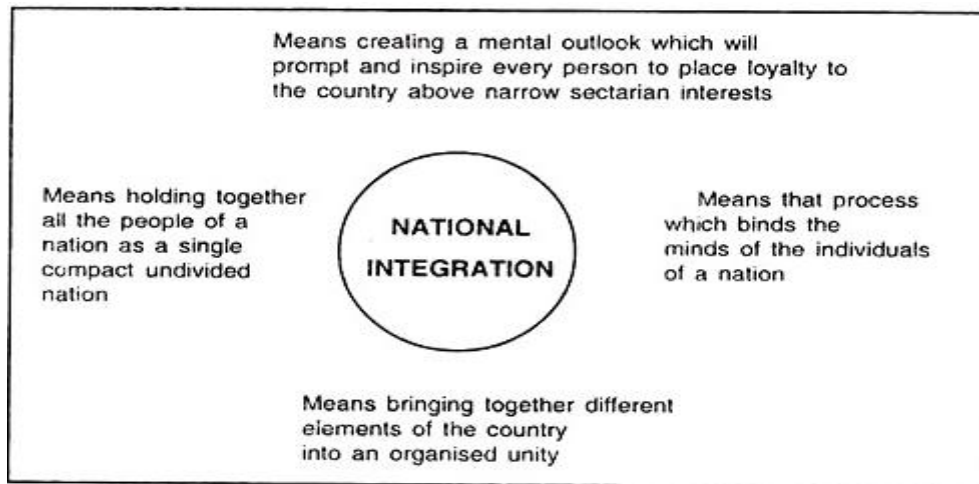
Especially to the understudies of better quality (Std, VIII, IX, X) the instructor might converse with them during get together period on points like 'Ladies in India', 'Status of Women — Yesterday and Today'. They may likewise be told with regards to the battle made for upliftment of ladies by incredible individuals like Mahatma Phule, Maharshi Karve, Raja Ram Mohan Roy, and so forth. Understudies may likewise be told with regards to the need of fairness of sexual orientations, in this day and age. It ought to be perfectly and well brought out to the understudies that a man and a lady are really fill in for one another and they ought to never be taken a gander at like two watertight compartments.

In recent times, even the judgements in the court are well-timed frames of references, which has to be told to the students of higher classes. Students must be made to understand about the rights of women and also right of education for a girl child.

National Integration:

On the celebrations of days like Independence Day or Republic Day, let there be an address by the Headmaster or Principal of the school telling the significance of unity. In such speeches, certain quotations may be stated or some small story also may be told which will inspire the students.

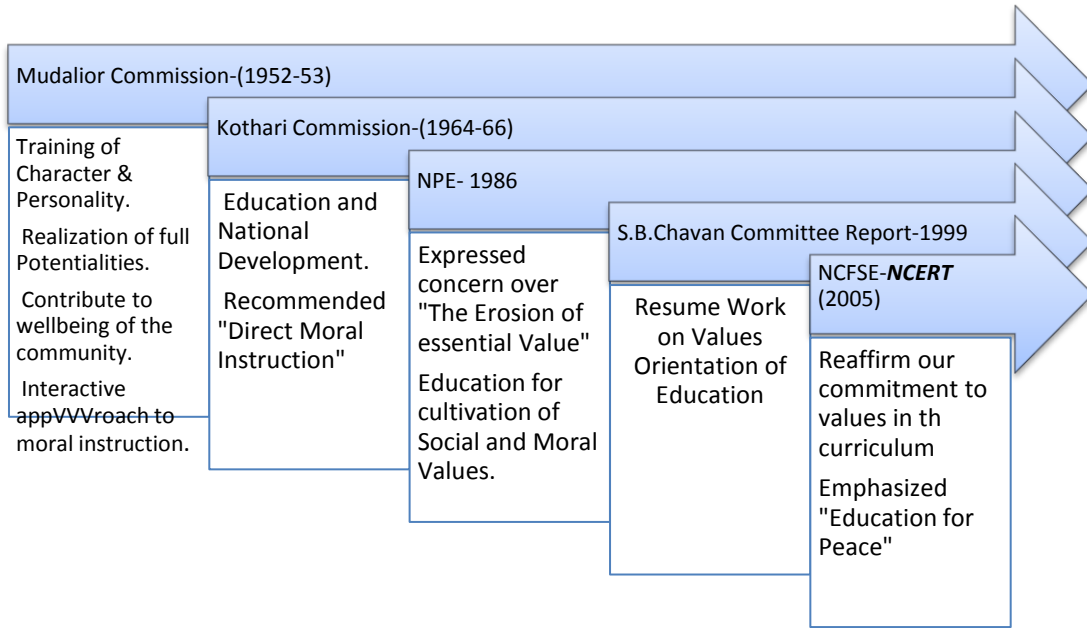
Sometimes a puppet show too may be arranged or even films like Jagriti, Kabuliwala, Upkar, Deshpremi, Poorab Aur Paschim, etc. may be shown.



Barring aside these two important day celebrations, few ideas in the assembly periods may be brought out regarding the importance of unity. So too, occasionally, the students in a class wise manner may be asked to sing songs like ‘**Mile Sur Mera Tumhara, To Sur Bane Hamara**’ Such things are not only thrilling but will be inspiring too to them.

Through such activities, the students must be made to learn to share each other’s joys, sorrow, smiles and tears as well and have common national ideal. They may even be asked to participate in essay competitions arranged by the school where the topics like “**United We Stand. Divided We Fall**” may be tackled.

Value Education Development Scenario:



Source – Value Education_ A Handbook for Teachers (CBSE) 2012

Constitutional Provisions for Education in India

The Indian constitution provides specifies provisions for education in the following major areas of education:

	Provisions	Article
1.	Right of free and compulsory education	45
2.	Right to education	21A
3.	Education for women	15(1) (3)
4.	Promotion of education and economic interests of SC, ST and other weaker sections	46
5.	Religious education	25, 28(1)(2)(3)
6.	Education of minorities, protection of interests of minorities	29
7.	Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions	30
8.	Instruction in mother-tongue at the primary stage	350-A
9.	Promotion of Hindi	351
10.	Education in union territories	239
11.	Fundamental duty to provide the opportunity for education	51(A)

Right of free and compulsory education Article-45

The state shall endeavour to provide within the period of 10 years from the commencement of this constitution, for free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of 14 years.” – Article 45, Directive Principles of State Policy.

Article 45 of the constitution provides the provision for free and compulsory education.

India has set lofty educational development goals since its independence.

According to the Kothari Commission, ensuring free and universal education for all children is a top educational priority, not only for social justice and democracy but also for improving average worker competence and increasing national productivity.

Right to education

Constitutional Acts related to Education

Right to Education Act 2009 is a constitutional act related to education in the Indian Constitution. This act has come into force on April 1, 2010. This act gives the Right to Education the same legal status as the right to life.

Section 21(A) –

- The state shall provide free and compulsory education to all children aged 6 to 14 years in the manner determined by law (86 amendment, Act 2002).
- The Constitution (Eighty-sixth Amendment) Act, 2002 inserted Article 21-A into the Indian Constitution, declaring right to education a Fundamental

Amendment 93 (Primary Education a Fundamental Right) –

Primary education is now a 'Fundamental Right' under the 93rd amendment to the constitution. It is now a legal right.

Education for women

- One of the prominent elements of contemporary Indian education and its policies is the promotion of women's education.
- The education of girls is regarded as equally vital as that of boys.
- The following provisions are made in several articles of the Constitution.
- Article 15 This article prohibits discrimination against any citizen on the basis of gender, religion, race, or place of birth.
- Article 15 (3) of the constitution empowers the state to create specific provisions for women, including education.
- Article 15(1) According to this article, the state shall not discriminate against any citizen on the basis of gender, religion, race, or place of birth.
- The 1986 National Policy on Education was especially concerned with the status and education of women in the country.
- According to the Education Policy of 1986, "education would be employed as an agent of fundamental change in the status of women in the society."

CONCLUSION

India is a multilingual, multicultural and multi strict country. It is extremely evident that coming many years will see a more prominent blast of science and innovation. Use of science and innovation in a more others conscious and reasoning way is connected with moral and moral obligation. The qualities get communicated most frequently are fairly in opposition to the qualities wanted by the family, society or school. Esteem Education advances more extensive abilities, perspectives and abilities that matter in schools as well as life past schools, making the world a superior spot for themselves as well as for their family, companions, partners and others. Esteem Education additionally gets ready understudy for the universe of work. The mentalities and upsides of difficult work, discipline, collaboration, relational abilities and so on The Indian constitution has given a unique arrangement to the more fragile segment of the networks to set up common society. To support the protected



arrangement, the India government gave unique instructive arrangement to more fragile area. Those people group, who are denied of right and poise, could get their fundamental essential right and need through training. Along these lines, 'instructive framework is liable for the state and of the country, and this state is molded by the nature of the instructive framework.

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