

A Study on Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan under National Education Policy Act

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Abstract: *The right to education has been recognised and treated important in many international legal instruments in the form of conventions, covenants, charters and regional laws. From the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) the right to education under Article 26 has been reaffirmed in numerous treaties at international and regional level including UNESCO, ICEARD, ICESCR, ICCPR, CEDAW, UNCRC, CRMW, CRPWD. The right to education has also been recognised under the conventions of International Legal Organisations and international humanitarian law. The government of India has inserted Article 21 A in the constitution of India in its constitution (Eighty-sixth Amendment) Act, 2002. The provision made education to be provided in free and compulsory manner for all the children in the age group between six to fourteen years. As we know education is a fundamental right and available for all categories of people there are some needs in the implementation of the quality of education. The new education policy, SWAYAM, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan are the recent schemes passed by the government of India. This paper concentrates on the scheme Sarva shiksha Abhiyan which is a framework for implementation of free and compulsory under Right of children to free and compulsory education act 2009.*

Keywords: Gender and girls education, scheduled tribes, disabled students, infrastructure, government funds.