



CALL FOR PAPERS

NATIONAL CONFERENCE on “RIGHT TO EDUCATION & NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY 2020”

November 21, 2020



Pic source: <https://www.careerindia.com/news/2013/11/13/what-is-right-to-education-007503.html>

ABOUT THE CONFERENCE

“Education is not the learning of facts, but the training of the mind to think”

-Albert Einstein¹

Education is the fundamental human right and is important for the exercise of other human rights. It promotes the individual freedom & empowerment and yields the development benefits. The education is the powerful tool by which the economically & socially marginalized adults and children can lift themselves out of poverty and participate fully as citizens. As truly said in the above quote this National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 majorly focuses on vocational, experiential and application-based learning which is the need of the hour. **The conference will be through online platform.**

¹ <https://www.nobelprize.org/prizes/physics/1921/einstein/biographical/>

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

After the commencement of the Constitution of India, it was planned by the government that within 10 years, the right to education must be a fundamental right for all the children upto the age of 14 years. Article 45 read with Article 41 provide for compulsory education for the children upto 14 years of age within the economic capacity of the state. In the case of *Unnikrishnan v. State of Andhra Pradesh*², it was held that the right to education is incorporated in Article 21 of the Constitution of India and it must be free and compulsory education to the children of the 14 years of age. But, it was after 52 years, the Constitution (Eighty-sixth Amendment) Act, 2002 by which the Article 21A was added to the Constitution of India.

Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 (herein referred as Act of 2009) and came into force on April 1, 2010. The NCT of Delhi was the first in India to reserve the seats in the private schools and the governmental schools. The University education Commission was established in 1948, for university education under the chairmanship of Dr Radhakrishnan. With the emergence of the School education commission of 1952, Indian education commission of 1964, National policy on education in 1968 to the draft of National policy on education of 1979, there were a lot of significant changes in the system but with the National policy on education of 1986 the scenario was different as it primly focused on the education of the sections of the society which were deprived of it for a long time, like scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, other backward classes and women.

NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY 2020

The National Education Policy 2020 (hereinafter referred as 'NEP')³ has been approved on 29th July 2020 by Union Cabinet chaired by PM Modi.⁴ The 34-year-old NEP of 1986 has been replaced by this move of large scale transformational reforms for both higher education and school education. To achieve the Sustainable development goals by 2030 this policy will be a game-changer as it focuses on transforming India into a '*Vishwa-Guru*', through the holistic, multidisciplinary and flexible structure of education for both, schools and colleges as it is the need of the 21st century to nurture the unique brains of every student. The 5 foundational pillars of this policy are Access to education, Equality in education, Quality education, Affordable education and Accountable.

² 1993 SCR 594

³https://www.mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/NEP_Final_English.pdf

⁴ <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseDetail.aspx?PRID=1642049>

This NEP 2020 makes sure that no student loses the opportunity to learn because of any reason. Socially and Economically Disadvantaged Groups (SEDGs) will be specially emphasized for this purpose. SEDGs include gender, geographical, socio-cultural, identities and disabilities. Special Education Zones and Gender Inclusion Fund will be created for these disadvantageous groups and regions. For Children with disabilities, support of educators with cross-disability training, accommodations, resource centres, appropriate technology-based tools, assistive devices and other support mechanisms will be provided for full participation in schooling at all levels.

ABOUT THE HPNLU

The Himachal Pradesh National Law University, Shimla was established by an Act of the Himachal Pradesh Vidhan Sabha in the year 2016 (Act 16 of 2016). In the four years of its foundation, HPNLU, Shimla has seen tremendous growth and has undertaken a good number of innovative measures to enhance the academic potential of its faculty members, students and research scholars. Led by the visionary scholar of law, the Vice-Chancellor Professor (Dr) Nishtha Jaswal, the University has been very proactive in organising a series of events encompassing a wide spectrum of socio-legal issues. Despite the spread of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic and the ensuing lockdown, HPNLU, Shimla has been at the forefront of using digital platforms to raise awareness about issues as far spread as Fundamental Duties, Reproductive Rights of Women, Human Rights and Access to Justice etc.

THEMES OF THE CONFERENCE

In line with these observations, the proposed Conference invites papers from academicians and practitioners from fields as diverse as jurisprudence, advocacy and judiciary, academics, policy framers on any of the following themes:

- a. Right to Education to children from 6 to 14 years.
- b. Evaluation of National Education Policy, 2020.
- c. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009: a journey so far.
- d. Judicial approach vis-a-vis right to education.
- e. Impact of covid 19 on right to education and virtual teaching.

SUBMISSION OF FULL PAPER

Well written complete papers accompanied with an abstract in 250-300 words may be sent to cadr@hpnlu.ac.in latest by the **19th of November, 2020**. Word limit of papers is 4000-7000 words. Authors of selected papers will be intimated accordingly. Event schedule and other details will be provided to selected speakers and presenters in due course. Paper should be written in Times New Roman: Font 12, spacing 1.5. For footnoting ILI pattern should be followed. Selected papers shall be allowed to make presentation via **webex online platform**.

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&
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