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Democracy, Human Rights, Children's Rights and Education



Dr. Vishnu Kumar

Assistant Professor, Department of Education, Jain Vishva Bharati Institute, Ladnun (Rajasthan)

Dr. Bhabagrahi Pradhan

Assistant Professor, Department of Education, Jain Vishva Bharati Institute, Ladnun (Rajasthan)

Abstract

Indian is multilingual, multi-cultural, multi-religion and a democratic country. The concepts emerge i.e. by the people, of the people and for the people. Human being is the noble creation, created by the creator or God. Child is the golden gift of God. Each and every people should save and protect child rights in the world. Education is a means to enlighten the child from the darkness in to the light. The child refines its behaviour through Education. Equality, liberty Fraternity and justice are the major rights followed by the govt. for each and every child. There are no gender discrimination in between male and female in democratic school. NGO's have done a crucial role to protect child from child labour, sexual harassment, Physiological and mental torture etc. At iast but not the least this research paper encompasses the child rights, education in a democratic set up. We love child like a flower, who gives us fragrance or flavour in the android Era of the world.

India decided to be an effective democracy with independence coming its way in 1947, and the vital role of education in the national development was acknowledged. For this, liberal provisions were made in the Indian Constitution. The people having an inalienable right to education is a new concept in India. The old Hindu idea was that education was only for the Brahmins who were intellectually and morally superior to other castes. They alone were entitled to read the Vedas and discuss the highest philosophical truths. There was a belief that God created different castes according to the differences in their constitutions and natural functions. The conviction that common masses unfits to receive education and benefit by education was present in Greek philosopher Plato's thoughts too. According to Plato, the division of the functions of the State was based upon the three fold division of the soul. The rational soul corresponded to the Philosopher Rulers, to the noble half of the mortal soul, the

warriors, labour corresponded to the masses. Consequently, the four Cardinal virtues (wisdom, courage, temperance, justice) belonged to the State through the functions of three classes. The virtue of the Philosopher Rulers was wisdom, the warriors courage, and of the masses temperance, the harmonious cooperation of all three produced justice.

Definition of Democracy

Democracy according to layman is simply a political concept, a form of government. For others, it is moral and social philosophy-a profound belief in the dignity of man and in the worth of human personality. It upholds the basic tenets of equality, fraternity and liberty. Every man has a right to participate, to share and to develop his full potentialities in a particular. John Dewey (1937) believed that the foundations of democracy are faith in the capacities of human nature, faith in human intelligence, and in the powers pooled and co-operative experience.