

CLASS

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5) Right to Act - 2009

Introduction

In the world India is only ^{the} country which has the biggest constitutional laws. So there are many rights to each & every policy. One of them is Right to Act - 2009.

About RTE - 2009

- * It is an act established by Indian government on 4th August 2009 to give equal importance and to bring out the educational level.
 - * So the main aim of RTE - 2009 Act is to give free and compulsory education for boys and girls from the age between 6-14 yrs.
 - To demolish the illiteracy, to increase the literacy rate & to educate the generation it is mandatory to bring an act by govt.
 - After this Act there is a good development in a society.
- The aim of an Act was to develop the society in a good manner. Education is the only weapon to develop a country.

Main features of RTE - Act 2009

- * The main aim of RTE - 2009 is to provide a free and compulsory education to all the children between the age 6-14 years.
- * For the better development of nation, and society it is important to educate the younger generation.
- * Also to encourage the women education, i.e. Women Empowerment is the basic theme.
- * Special provisions on reserved category to enrich their educational standards.
- * Provisions on category wise to enforcement in their education.
- * Providing facilities & required things in the school to reinforcement in the society.
- * Birth certificate is must & provided to admit to the elementary education.
- * 25% of reserved quota for lower community.
- * No schools are established until they have enough facilities.

Conclusion

The RTE Act brings an outstanding revolution in the education system in India.

2)

Maktab and Madarasa

Introduction

In Ancient period one of the finest education system of Islamic education is to carry out the Islamic tradition & culture to the next generation.

- By education they transferred & maintained their own traditions, religious responsibilities to the world.

There are two types of schools

- * Maktab (low grade)
- * Madarasa (High grade)

(i) Maktab

- It is Islamic educational school where low aged/grade students were admitted to learn the Islam religion & responsibilities.
- Here the process of admission is done by a honours called "Bismillah".
- The child is given a minimum knowledge of Islamic religion, admitted when a child is four years, four months, 4 weeks older.
- These are attached with Mosques to encourage from the childhood.
- Too many languages like Persian, Arabic, Urdu and many more to learn by scholars.

So, Maktab is only to build up the low grade children for Islamic education.

② Madarasa

- It is high leveled (grade) students to teach Islamic religion & responsibilities.
- Here there is no admission process will be done, directly from Maktab transferred them for higher education to Madarasa.
- Here the language to learn is Arabic. It is compulsory to all of them.
- About over 14 years they have to learn in madarasa.
- Then they are ready to spread out the education about Islamic religion.

Conclusion

The two types of schools helped the Islamic education to development & promoting the Islamic religion & responsibilities.

u) Vedic system of Education

Introduction

The oldest and finest system of education is in the vedic period, i.e. Vedic system of education called as 'Gurukul'.

- Where many of the brahmanas went to their guru's place to learn the education.
- Around 1200 BC to 600 BC the vedic system were founded.

Aims & objectives of vedic system of Education

- * The main aim of vedic system is to build a nation as well as society. The only way to change in society by providing education to all.
- * Many brahmin students are promoting the education, there they learn about 4 vedas. Those are
 - * Rigveda
 - * Samaveda
 - * Yajurveda
 - * Rutveda
- * Also they encouraged the women education. Because a woman has an ability of a social change in a society.
- * It overcome the women education leads to women empowerment.
- * The acquisition of knowledge is supreme in the vedic system. for Brahman's as well as kshatriyas.

Conclusion

The vedic system of education brings an education to level that change the nation in a good way.

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6) Buddhist system of education

(a) Aims & objectives

- * Education on social behaviour
- * Formation of characters
- * Attaining towards wisdom
- * All round personality development.
- * Vocational development.
- * Physically development in buddhism
- * spreading the knowledge of buddhist religion.

b) Curriculum

- * Curriculum for primary education as well as higher education to promote the buddhist education.
- * Like philosophy, other subjects involved in this curriculum.
- * Higher education leads to encourage the subjects like maths, science, History are added in the curriculum.

© Methods of Teaching

* Debate, Discussions

Debate discussions were held to regularly to understand properly.

* Oral method

- For students oral method is used to get perfect about the things by saying orally.

* Evidency

- They have evidence to learn the buddhist religion for learning.

* Meditation

- For the concentration & peace they are practising the meditation to focus on education.

* Tour, Visiting places around the world :-

- More than reading, the visiting the holy places will get the education more concentrate, so it is included in buddhist education.

Conclusion

Buddhist education brings the buddh religion by making the strength in their education.

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