

10/12/19

ASSIGNMENT - 1

UNIT TEST - I

DATE / /

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CLASS: T B. ED

SUBJECT: CONTEMPORARY
INDIA AND EDUCATION

PART-A

1. Enumerate the fundamental rights given by our constitution to our citizens.

Fundamental Rights:-

Fundamental Rights is given by the Part III of the constitution in the 44th Amendment of 1978. There are seven rights in the constitution of India is given by

- * Right to equality
- * Right to freedom
- * Right against Exploitation
- * Right to freedom of Religious, cultural and educational activities
- * Right to property
- * Right to Constitutional remedies.

Right to equality:-

* By Article 14-16, Right to equality takes place by the right to have the equality before the law and it gives the equal preference in front of law.

* Article 14, gives the rights to express their rights between the laws and government.

* Article 15, gives the rights by which it helps to prohibit the nature of inequality.

* Article 17 and 18 gives the rights of express their education by equal possibility.

TAPL

Right to freedom :-

* The Right to freedom deals with the article 19-22 by giving rights to be freedom.

* The Right to freedom is nothing but the rights to human beings to have the freedom of expression, freedom of religious, freedom of education, freedom of inequality and all other freedoms are taken into an account.

* And thus, the right to freedom helps all the human beings to be freedom in all the parts of our country.

Right against Exploitation :-

* Right against Exploitation is nothing but it is formed under the child labour and beggar should be prohibited by the article 23 and 24.

* It gives right to express their own thoughts and it is very important that all the labours should be given by proper wages. Especially, women workers should not be left without giving proper wages.

* And they has a rights to express their thoughts and explore their views in various parts of our country.

Right to freedom of religious and cultural activities.

* Article 25-28, gives the right to freedom of religious and cultural activities.

* By the article 25-27, there is no official religion in a state all over the country, any religious person are able to survive in any part of our country and they should be treated as impartially and neutrally.

* Right to cultural activities are determined by the nature of culture and legislation can be formed by all parts of our country and there is no any other restriction to follow the particular culture.

Right to Property:-

* The Right to Property is one of the fundamental rights and it is removed by the 44th Amendment in 1978. At present it is taken into account in the fundamental rights.

Right to constitutional remedies:-

* The right to constitutional remedies is nothing but, it given by the supreme court of India. And that has a remedies are the constitutional activities and they can follow over any part of our country.

* Fundamental ^{rights} given by our constitution to our citizens are given as the above part. By the seven fundamental rights of our constitution, the right to property is removed by the amendment of 44th in the year of 1978.

2. Enumerate the fundamental duty and directive principles of States.

Fundamental duty :-

Fundamental duty is given by the part IV of the constitution in the year of 1976 by the 42nd amendment of constitution to our citizens. It is mainly formed by the constitution of India to implement the duties of all citizens of our country.

Duties to be followed :-

- * To abide the quality and respect the national customs, national flag and national anthem.

- * To follow the activities of rules and regulations of government.

- * To provide the unity of sovereignty in our country.

- * To ensure and follow the customs of national activities.

- * To respect the national flag, national anthem and all other customs of our country.

- * To develop the literacy of our country by educating all, especially education for women.

- * To protect the nature and environment of our country without any negative activities.

* To protect our national abilities like important customs and duties which are followed by our leaders.

* who are the caretaker of children like parents or teachers to give the education compulsory to the children between 6 to 14 age.

* To restrict the activity of child labour and improper wages.

Directive principles of states :-

The directive principles of states given by our Constitution of India are given as follows.

* These principles are followed by the policy of our nation.

* It is not necessary to accept by the Supreme Court.

* Government of state also has the rights to change the policy.

* All our citizens must be educated without partiality.

* Both the state and central government are accepted the principles of policy given by the Constitution of India.

These are the fundamental duty and directive principles of states.

PART-B

Q) Write a note on RMSA:-

RMSA is a scheme which is implemented on March 2002, by the government of India. This scheme is implemented mainly for giving secondary education to all our citizens.

Secondary education is concern, it is not only for the boys and also for the girls. In our country, RMSA scheme is mainly given for the secondary education of women.

The RMSA scheme is followed by the following important things such as:-

- * Importance of culturality in scheme
- * Importance of physical activities scheme
- * Importance of equity scheme
- * Scheme on constitutional activities

Importance of culturality in scheme:-

The importance of culturality in scheme are given by the secondary education are given by the subjects math and science, arts of drawing, painting and etc,

Importance of physical activities in scheme:-

The physical activities in scheme are involved by i) large room ii) separate toilet for boys and girls, iii) laboratories, iv) resident for teachers in the rural areas and etc,

Importance of equity in scheme:-

The importance of equity in scheme are given by the follower of 1) equal rights to both men and women and it must be implemented in all over our country.

Importance of cultural activities:-

It is given by the extra curricular activities that is other than the educational activities. It is mostly used for getting involvement of both men and women, and for especially women.

PART - C

1. Functions of SSA:-

- * To promote the educational activities
- * To reduce the dropouts
- * To introduce more interest schemes in nature
- * To spend Rs. 5000 for each head to improve the facilities
- * To provide 60 days in-training for all teachers

2. Operational Blackboard:-

The operational Blackboard is implemented in primary schools to reduce the bare crucial orders. It is mainly given for improving the primary school educational activities by giving various facilities.

4. Note on Mahila Samakya:-

Mahila Samakya is the scheme which is mainly implemented for the education of women. The education activities of women must be improved in the 62 districts of 9 states, such as Gujarat, Chandigarh, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, and Maharashtra.

6. Note about DPEP:-

* DPEP is given by the District Primary Schools of Education Programme.

* It is implemented in the year of 1985

* It is basically introduced to improve the environment of primary education.

* It is introduced in the 42 districts of 7 states.

7. Note on Mid-day meals:-

Mid-day meals is the scheme which was introduced at the Madras University by the British person and later National Nutritional meals was introduced during August 15th

The main approach of mid-day meal is nothing but to satisfy the needs of children. By satisfying such needs of children, they are able to go to the primary schools between the age of 6 to 14.