Physical education class 12 chapter 2 sports and nutrition

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Physical education class 12 chapter 2 sports and nutrition

Education in the country of India "Indian education" redirects here. For other uses, see Indian school. Education in the Republic of IndiaMinistry of EducationMinistry of EducationDharmendra PradhanNational budget for educationBudget4.6% of GDP ($138 billion) [1]General detailsPrimary languagesEnglish, Indian languagesType of systemFederal, state-private EducationCompulsory education1 April 2010Literacy (2011[3]) Total77.7%[3] Enrolment (2011[4][5]) Total (N/A) Primary95%[6]Secondary69%[6]Post-secondary25%[6]Education in India is mainly managed by the state system of education. education, which is under the control of the government at three levels: central, state and local. According to various articles of the Indian Constitution and the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education, 2009, free and compulsory education is provided as a basic right for children between the ages of 6 and 14. The approximate ratio between public and private schools in India is 7:5. The main political initiatives in Indian education are numerous. Until 1976, the policies and implementation of education were determined by law by each of the constitutional states of India. The 42nd Amendment to the 1976 Constitution made education a "competing theme". From that time on, the central and state governments formally shared responsibility for the financing and management of education. In a country as large as India, with 28 states and 8 union territories, this means that the potential for interstate variation in primary education policies, plans, programmes and initiatives is enormous. Periodically, national policy frameworks are created to guide states in their creation of programs and policies at the state level. State governments and local authorities run the majority of primary and secondary schools and the number of primary schools run by the state is growing. At the same time, the number and share managed by private entities is increasing. In 2005-2006, 83.13% of schools providing primary education (Grades 1-8) were government-run and 16.86% of schools were privately run (excluding children in non-recognised schools, schools established under the Education Guarantee Scheme and alternative learning centres). Of these privately run schools, one-third are "assisted" and two-thirds are "unassisted". Enrolment in grades 1-8 is shared between government and privately run schools in the 73:27 ratio. However, in rural areas the ratio is higher (80:20) and in urban areas much lower (36:66).[7] In the 2011 census, about 73% of the population was literate, with 81% males and 65% females. The National Statistics Commission reported a literacy rate of 77.7% in 201 718 to 84.7% in 2017. men and 70.3% for women[8]. This compares with 1981, when the respective percentages were 41%, 53% and 29%, respectively. In 1951 the rates were 18%, 27% and 9%.[9] The improvement of India's education system is often cited as one of the main contributors to its economy. Much of the progress made, especially in higher education and scientific research, has been attributed to various public institutions. While higher education inscriptions have increased steadily over the past ten years, reaching a gross entry index (GER) of 26.3% in 2019,[11] remains a lot to do to reach the levels of inscription to the tertiary education of developed nations,[12]. Young people. The scarcity of resources in public schools and the high rate of absenteeism in teachers may have favoured the rapid growth of private education (without help) in India, especially in urban areas. Private schools are divided into two types: recognized and unrecognized schools. The Government's 'recognition' is an official stamp of approval and for this reason a private school must meet a number of conditions, although almost all private schools which obtain this 'recognition' actually meet all conditions for recognition. The emergence of a large number of unrecognized primary schools suggests that schools and parents do not consider government recognition as a quality mark[13]. At primary and secondary level, India has a large private school system that completes schools run by the government, with 29% of students receiving private education in the age range between 6 and 14 years[14]. Some post-secondary technical schools are also private. The private education market in India has had a turnover of 450 million dollars in 2008, but a market of 40 billion dollars is expected.[15] According to the annual report on the state of education (ASER) 2012, 96.5% of all rural children aged 6 to 14 years were enrolled in school. This is the fourth annual survey, which reports a number of inscriptions above 96%. India has maintained an average registration rate of 95% for students of this age group from 2007 to 2014. As a result, in the academic year 2018 (ASER 2018), the number of students between 6 and 14 years not enrolled in school fell to 2.8%.[16] Another 2013 report stated that there were 229 million students enrolled in different accredited urban and rural schools in India, from I to XII, with an increase of 2.3 million students compared to the total enrollment in 2002, and an increase of 19% of girls' inscriptions[17]. While quantitatively India is approaching universal formation, the quality of its education has been questioned particularly in its school system run by the government. While more than 95% of children attend primary school, only 40% of Indian adolescents attend secondary school (Grades 9-12). Since 2000, the World Bank has committed over $2 billion for education in India. Some of theof poor quality include the absence of about 25% of teachers every day.[18] The states of India have introduced tests and education assessment systems to identify and improve such schools[19]. Although there are private schools in India, they areregulated in terms of what they can teach, in which form they can operate (it must be a non-profit to perform any accredited educational institution) and all other aspects of the operation. Therefore, the differentiation between government schools and private schools can be misleading. [20] However, in a Geeta Gandhi Kingdon report entitled: the emptying of public schools and the growth of private schools in India, it is said that for the sensitive education policy, it is essential to take into account the changing trends of the size of private and public sectors in India. Ignoring these trends provides for the risk of poor policies/legislation, with adverse consequences for children's lives. In January 2019, India had over 900 universities and 40,000 colleges. [21] In India's higher education system, a significant number of seats are reserved according to affirmative action policies for historically disadvantaged planned castes and programmed tribes and other backward classes. In universities, colleges and similar institutions affiliated to the central government, there is a maximum of 50% of the bookings applicable to these disadvantaged groups, at the state level may vary. The Maharashtra had a 73% reservation in 2014, which is the highest percentage of reservations in India [22] [24] [25] Main story Article: History of Education in India A statue of Sushruta Samhita and the Founding Father of Surgery, at the Royal Australsasian College of Surgeons (Racs) in Melbourne, Australia. The remains of the NALANDA Library, built in the 5th century BC by Gupta Kings. It was rebuilt twice after the invasion, first after an invasion by the 5th century BC and then after an invasion of the Gaudas in the 7th century CE, but abandoned after the third invasion by tourist invaders in the 12th century. The initial education in India began under the supervision of a Guru or Prabhu. [26] Takshasila (in modern-day Pakistan) was the first registered center of higher learning in India since perhaps of the 8th century BC, and it is questionable if it could be considered a university or not in a modern sense, run by the government. There may not have had official The membership of particular colleges, and it did not seem that there existed rooms from specially built lectures and residential quarters in Taxila, in contrast to the later NALANDA University of Eastern India. NALANDA was the oldest university education system in the world in the modern sense of the University. There all subjects were taught at Ariano -Pili Language. [27] The secular institutions carved along the Buddhist monasteries. These institutions have given practical education, e.g. medicine. A number of urban learning centers have become increasinglyfrom 500 to 400 EC. The major urban learning centres were NALANDA (in the modern Bihar) and Manassa in Nagpur, among others. These institutions have systematically imparted knowledge and attracts aof foreign students to study topics such as Buddhist literature PÅ;li, logic, grammar PÅ;li, etc. Chanakya, teacher from Brahmin, was among the most famous teachers, associated with the Foundation of the Mauryan Empire. Sammanas and Brahmin Guru historically offered education by donations, rather than paying taxes or procurement of funds from students or guardians. Later, stupa, temples also became educational centers; Religious education was mandatory, but also secular subjects have been taught. The students were required to be Brahmacaris or Celibates. Knowledge in these orders was often linked to the tasks that a section of the company had to do. The class of priests, Le Sammanas, was given knowledge of religion, philosophy and other auxiliary branches while the warrior class, Kshatriya was trained in the various aspects of war. The business class, Vaishya, were taught their trade and the Shuddras working class was generally free of educational benefits. [28] Educational phases The new national education policy 2020 (NEP 2020) introduced by the central government should bring profound changes to education in India. The policy approved by the Cabinet of India on 29 July 2020, outlines the vision of the new Indian educational system. [29] The new policy replaces the national education policy of 1986. The policy is a complete picture for elementary education to higher education, as well as for vocational training in rural and urban india. The policy aims to transform the Indian educational system by 2021. [30] The national policy of the instruction 2020 underlined the use of the mother or local language as a means of education up to class 5, recommending the continuity up to At class 8 and beyond. [31] It also states that no language is sets to students. [32] Linguistic policy in NEP is a broad and advisory guideline in nature; And it is up to states, institutions and schools to decide on implementation. [33] Education in India is a competitor list topic. [34] NEP 2020 outlines the vision of the Indian school education system. The new policy replaces the previous national education policy, 1986. Policy is a complete picture for elementary education to higher education, as well as for vocational training in rural and urban india. The policy aims to transform the Indian educational system by 2021. As per NEP2020, the "10 + 2" structure is replaced with the 5 + 3 + 3 + 4 model. [35] [36] [37 5 + 3 + 3 + 4] It refers to 5 fundamental years, both in an anganwadi, pre-school or balvatika. This is followed by 3 years of preparatory learning from class 3 to 5. This is followed by an average phase of 3 years of length and finally from a secondary phase of 4 years up to 12 or 18 years of age. [38] This model will be as follows:[39][37 Instead of exams held every academic year, school students attend three exams, in grades 2, 5 and 8. Board examinations are held for grades 10 and and The standards for Council examinations are established by an evaluation body, PARAKH (conformity assessment, review and analysis of knowledge for holistic development). To make them easier, these exams would be conducted twice a year, with students who are offered up to two attempts. The examination itself would have two parts, namely the objective and descriptive. NEP's higher education policy proposes a 4-year multidisciplinary degree in a graduate program with multiple exit options. These include professional and professional areas and will be implemented[40] A certificate after completing 1 year of study (professional) A diploma after completing 2 years of study (professional) A bachelor's degree after completion of a 3-year program (professional) A 4-year multidisciplinary degree (the preferred option) (professional) Age of the rank of category Comments Mandatory Education (India) Primary School of the Foundation phase (Urban) / Anganwadi (Rural) Pre- kindergarten 2-5 This will cover children between 3 and 8 years of age. The focus of the studies will be in activity-based learning. Kindergarten 5-6 Primary school 1st degree 6-7 2nd degree 7-8 preparatory phase 8-9 He will gradually introduce subjects such as speaking, reading, writing, physical education, languages, art, science and mathematics. 4th grade 9-10 5th grade 10-11 middle school stage 6th grade 11-12 He will introduce students to the most abstract concepts in mathematics, science, social sciences, arts and human sciences. 7 ° degree 12-13 8 ° degree 13-14 Secondary Stage Junior High School 9 ° degree 14-15 These 4 years of study are intended to inculcate multidisciplinary study, coupled with depth and critical thinking. Multiple subject options will be provided. 10th degree 15-16 Senior High School 11th degree 16-17 12th degree 17-18 higher education (India) College (University) Graduate School First year 18-19 1 year Professional Certificate Second year 19-20 2 years Professional Diploma Third year 20-21 3 years Degree (optional and limited) Fourth year 21-22 4-years multidisciplinary degree (preferred) Fifth year 22-23 5 years MBBS, a degree in medicine. First year 21+ (with various degrees and curricular scores of them) Second year 22+ Third year 23+ PhD 24+ Postdoctoral Research Permanent Education Vocational School 18 and adult education Education School See also: List of schools The central council and most state boards also follow the "10+2" model of education.[41]: 3 In this model, the 10-year study is done in schools and 2 years in junior schools (Mumbai, Maharashtra),[41]: 44 and then three years of study for a college degree. [42] The first 10 years are further divided into 4 years of primary education, 6 years of high school followed by 2 years of junior college.[41]: 5 This model was bornCommission Recommendation for Education in 1964-66. [43] 1964-66. [43] are two types of educational institutions in India, 1) Recognized institutions "primary, secondary, special schools, middle schools, colleges and universities that follow courses prescribed by the D.P.I., universities or committees and may also be inspected by such authorities; 2) Unrecognized institutions, which do not comply with [44] Adult and Youth Literacy Rate Adult Literacy Rate[45] Country 15+ years 15-24 years Male Female Male Female Bangladesh 51.7 33.1 59.4 43.1 Pakistan 63.0 36.0 75.8 54.7 Sri Lanka 92.3 89.1 95.1 95.1 9 6.1 India 73.4 47.8 84.2 67.7 China 94.2 67.7 China 95.1 84.2 95.2 95.4 88.5 Brazil 88.5 89.8 95.8 97.9 Russian Federation 99.7 99.2 99.7 99.8 World 87.2 77.3 90.5 84.1 Developing Countries 83.5 70.1 8 8.6 80.9 Sub-Saharan Africa 69.5 53.5 77.8 68.3 Administrative Policy Nuchhungi Schools Hnahthial English Middle School, Mizoram Education policy is developed by the Central Government and the State Governments at the national and state levels. The National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986, provided for environmental awareness, science and technology education, and the introduction of traditional elements such as yoga into the Indian secondary school system.[46] A significant feature of the Indian secondary school system is the emphasis on inclusion of the disadvantaged sections of society. Professionals from established institutions are often called upon to support vocational training. Another feature of the Indian secondary education system is the emphasis on vocational training to help students achieve the skills they need to find a vocation of their choice.[47] A significant new development was the extension of the SSA to secondary education in the form of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan.[48] Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan.riya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) is the latest initiative of the Government of India to achieve the goal of universal secondary education (USE). The National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) of the National Skill Development Agency (NSDA) is a quality assurance framework that classifies and recognises levels of competence based on learning outcomes acquired through formal or informal means.[50][51]. Curriculum, conduct examinations at the board level mostly at the 10th and 12th levels for students. the award of school diplomas. Examinations at the remaining levels (also called standard, grade or class, indicating years of schooling) are conducted by schools. National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT): The NCERT is the umbrella body located in New Delhi, the capital of India. It makes the curriculum issues related to school education throughout India. [52] The NCERT provides support, guidance and technical assistance to a number of schools and oversees many aspects of the application of standards. rules.Educational policies [53] There are other curriculum bodies governing the school educational system especially at state level. State government education councils: most state governments have at least a "Board State of Secondary School Education". However, some states like Andhra Pradesh have more than one. Even the Union territories have a state. Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, and Lakshadweep and Puducherry Lakshadweep share services with a larger state. The cards have set the curriculum from degrees from 1 to 12 and the curriculum varies from state to state and has a more local resort with exams conducted in regional languages besides English - often considered less rigorous than central curriculums such as CBS or ICSE / ISC. Most of these tests of conduct at 10 Â ° and 12 Â ° level, but even at 5 Â °, at 6 Â ° and at level 8 Â ° level. Central Secondary Education Council (CBSE): The CBSE establishes the curriculum from degrees from 1 to 12 and leads the exams at 10 Â ° and 12 Â ° Standards that are called board exams. Students who study the CVS curriculum take the exam of the secondary school throughout India (Aisse) at the end of grade 10 and all the examination of the Central Secondary Education Council (CBSE): The CBSE establishes the curriculum from degrees from 1 to 12 and leads three examinations, namely the Indian secondary education certificate (ICE - class / grade 10); The Indian school certificate (ISC - Class / Grade 12) and the certificate in professional education (CVE - class / grade 12). The English level of cages has been compared to the United Kingdom levels; This card offers more choices than subjects. CBSE exams at grade 10 and 12 were often compared with the ICSE and ISC exam. The ICSE is generally considered more rigorous than the CBSE AISSE (grade 10), but the CBSE AISSE and ISC exams are almost equal to each other in most subjects with ISC, including a slightly stricter English exam than the examination of the 12 Â ° CBSE grade. The CBSE and the ISC are recognized internationally and most of the university abroad accept the final results of the CBSE and ISC tests for admission purposes and as proof of completion of secondary school. National Institute of Open Education (NIOS): The NII leads two exams, is secondary exams and elderly secondary examination (all of India) and also some courses of professional education. The National Education Board is managed by the government's government's Ministry's Government's Government to provide education in rural areas and challenged groups in open and remote education modalities. A pilot project started by CBSE to provide high-class affordable education, provides education to 12 Â° standard. The choice of subjects is highly customizable and equivalent to CBSE. School students at home usually take international or international curriculum exams as they are not qualified to write CBSE or ISC exams. Islamic Madrasah: theirs are controlled by local or autonomous state governments, or affiliated with Darul Uloom Deoband or Darul Uloom Nadwtul Ulama. Autonomous schools: such as Woodstock School, Sri Aurobindo International Centre of Education Puducherry, Patha Bhavan and Ananda Marga Gurukula. International Baccalaureate (IB) and Cambridge International Examinations (CIB:) These are generally high-class schools which have dual affiliation with one of the India School Board of Education, as well as affiliated with the International Baccalaureate (IB) programme and/or the Cambridge International Examinations (CIB) International Schools, which offer 10 and 12 standard examinations under the International Baccalaureate, Cambridge Senior Secondary Examination systems or under their home nations school cards (as run by foreign embassies or expatriate communities.) Special education: In 1974 a first integrated training for disabled children (IEDC) was launched which affected the poor disproportionately â distorted (Kofi Annan, in his statement on the adoption of the United Nations Convention against Corruption by the General Assembly, NY, November 2003). [54] noon Metal Schemes See also: Malnutrition in India School Lunch at Raika Primary School in Gujarat The Half Day Lunch Programme is a school programme of the Government of India designed to improve the nutritional status of school-age children nationwide,[33] providing free lunches on working days for children in schools. Primary and upper classes in government, government-assisted, local body, Education Guarantee Scheme, and innovative alternative education centers, Madarsa and Maqtabs supported under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, and the National Ministry of Labour's job schools. [55] Serving 120 million children in over 1,265,000 schools and educational centers guarantee, is one of the largest in the world. [56] With the two goals of improving the health and education of poor children, India has embarked on an ambitious programme of providing half-day meals (MDM) in government- and government-assisted elementary schools. The administrative and logistical responsibilities of this scheme are enormous, and, therefore, offering food stamps or income transfer to targeted recipients is considered as an alternative. [57] In a welcome move, the Government of India has made special allocations for the Noon Meal Scheme during the national closure and school closure period of COVID-19 to continue the delivery of nutrition to children. However, many experts have different opinions on the implementation of the MDM ground level in the midst of the pandemic and its actual benefit delivered to children School. [58] teacher training see also: national curriculum curriculumFor teacher training and teacher accreditation centre, NUEPA (National University of Education Planning and Administration) [59] and NCTE (National Teacher Training Council) are responsible for the management of the educational system and the accreditation of teachers. [60] Education Pre-primary children Indiana Pre-primary Children (Divine Orchids International Preschool, Jawhar) Anganwadi Center in Velhe, Pune District, 2019 The pre-primary phase is the foundation of children's knowledge, skills and behavior. At the end of pre-primary education, children are sent to the primary stage, but pre-primary education in India is not a fundamental right. In rural India, pre-primary schools are rarely available in small villages. But in cities and cities, there are many established actors in the preschool education sector. The demand for kindergartens is growing in smaller cities, but only 1% of the population sends their children to preschool education. Game group (pre-care nest): In gaming schools, children are exposed to a lot of basic learning activities that help them become independent faster and develop their self-help qualities like eating on their own, dressing up and maintaining cleanliness. The age limit for admission to kindergarten is 2 or 3 years. Anganwadi is a government-funded free rural childhood care and nutrition and learning program Mothercare that also incorporates the free Meal Scheme.[61] Maternal levels: kindergarten-level activities help children develop their talents, allowing them to refine their mental and physical skills. The age limit for asylum admission is 3-4 years. LKG: It is also called the stage of kindergarten (Jr.Â kg). The age limit for admission to LKG is 4-5 years. UKG: It is also called the stage of the senior asylum (Sr.Â kg). The age limit for admission to the United Kingdom is 5-6 years. The LKG and UKG stages prepare and help children emotionally, mentally, socially and physically understand the knowledge easily in the later stages of school and university life [62]. A systematic process of preschool education is followed in India to impart knowledge in the best possible way for a better understanding of small children. Following a simple and interesting curriculum, teachers strive to make the whole learning process enjoyable for children. Indian primary education School-Children in a school in Jodhpur, Rajasthan Primary education in India is divided into two parts, namely primary lower (I-IV) and primary higher (media school, V-VIII class). The Indian government emphasizes primary education (class I-VIII), also calledElementary, for children aged 6 to 14 years. [63] As education laws are given by the states, the duration of the primary education visit varies between Indian states. The Indian government also forbidden child labor to prevent children from starting to work in precarious conditions. precarious. However, both free training and the ban on child labor are difficult to enforce due to economic disparity and social conditions. [63] 80% of all recognized schools at the elementary stage are managed or supported government, making it the largest education provider in the country. [64] However, due to a lack of resources and lack of political will, this system suffers from massive gaps including very high pupil to teacher relationships, infrastructure lacks and poor levels of teacher training. figures released by the Indian government in 2011 show that there were 5,816,673 elementary school teachers in India. [65] Starting March 2012 [Update] There are 2,127,000 secondary school teachers in India. [66] Education was made free [63] for children from 6 to 14 years up to the VIII class under the right of children to free education and mandatory 2009. [67] There were several efforts for Improve the quality made by the government. The revitalization program of district education (DERP) was launched in 1994 with a goal of universal primary education in India reforming and vitality of the existing primary education system [68]. 85% of DERP was funded by the central government and from the remaining 15% was financed by States. [68] The DERP, which opened 160,000 new schools including 84,000 alternative education schools offering alternative education to around 3.5 million children, has also been supported by UNICEF and other international programs. Â ¢ â,¬ Â "correction hurts the bad guys in â €

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