

# Education schemes in Karnataka

## EDUCATION IN KARNATAKA

Till the latter half of the 19th century, the traditional type of education system existed in Karnataka in the form of Agraharas, Shivapuris, Brahmapuris, Ghatikasthanas, and Mutts etc. They were almost of residential type with the close teacher-pupil relationship. At Agraharas and Brahmapuris scholars lived in colonies. They used to teach higher traditional texts like Upanishads and ancient philosophies. Separate arrangement was there to teach reading writing and mathematics. Ghatikasthanas were like present universities where higher education was provided by highly learned Acharyas.

However, as British Rule took hold of India, 'School System' in education replaced the traditional system. That was a gradual shift. English language teaching commenced and people were also attracted towards that as it was practically more beneficial than learning oriental subjects. But even though ghatikasthanas and brahmapuries vanished, coolimathas continued to exist where a single educated person used to stay in a temple or in a rich man's house and teach a cluster of children whom he could get in the vicinity. Parents of those children used to provide him with necessary food, shelter and some money for his expenses. The salary was an unknown term even then. Such Coolimathas existed even in the 1920s. Later on, they diminished fast with the opening of many primary schools and those people got Government jobs as teachers. Those were the days when educational psychology was unknown to many. Learning by heart was the main method of learning.

## The Right to Education Act (RTE)

The Right to Education Act (RTE) is an act of the Indian Parliament that was enacted on August 24, 2009. The act is also known as The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act.

The RTE makes education a fundamental right for every child between the ages of 6 and 14. It also specifies minimum norms in elementary schools. The act requires all private schools to reserve 25% of seats for children. The state will reimburse the schools as part of a public-private partnership plan.

The RTE Karnataka 2023-24 is a process in which the government of Karnataka reserves a percentage of seats in government, government-aided, and private schools

The bill was approved by the cabinet on 2 July 2009.[10] Rajya Sabha passed the bill on 20 July 2009[11] and the Lok Sabha on 4 August 2009.[12] It received Presidential assent and was notified as law on 26 August 2009[13] as The Children's Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act.[14] The law came into effect in the whole of India except the state of Jammu and Kashmir from 1 April 2010, the first time in the history of India a law was brought into force by a speech by the then Prime Minister Manmohan Singh. In his speech, Dr. Singh stated, "We are committed to ensuring that all children, irrespective of gender and social category, have access to education. An education that enables them to acquire the skills, knowledge, values and attitudes necessary to become responsible and active citizens of India." It has now come into force in Jammu and Kashmir after its reorganisation into a Union Territory of India in 2019.[15]

The RTE Act provides for the right of children to free and compulsory education till completion of elementary education in a neighbourhood school. It clarifies that 'compulsory education' means obligation of the appropriate government to provide free elementary education and ensure compulsory admission, attendance and completion of elementary education to every child in the six to fourteen age group. 'Free' means that no child shall be liable to pay any kind of fee or charges or expenses which may prevent him or her from pursuing and completing elementary education.

It makes provisions for a non-admitted child to be admitted to an age-appropriate class.

It specifies the duties and responsibilities of appropriate Governments, local authority and parents in providing free and compulsory education, and sharing of financial and other responsibilities between the Central and State Governments.

It lays down the norms and standards relating inter alia to pupil-teacher ratios (PTRs), buildings and infrastructure, school-working days, teacher-working hours.

It provides for rational deployment of teachers by ensuring that the specified pupil-teacher ratio is maintained for each school, rather than just as an average for the State or District or Block, thus ensuring that there is no urban-rural imbalance in teacher postings. It also provides for prohibition of deployment of teachers for non-educational work, other than decennial census, elections to local authority, state legislatures and parliament, and disaster relief.

It provides for appointment of appropriately trained teachers, i.e. teachers with the requisite entry and academic qualifications.

It prohibits (a) physical punishment and mental harassment; (b) screening procedures for admission of children; (c) capitation fee; (d) private tuition by teachers and (e) running of schools without recognition.

It provides for development of curriculum in consonance with the values enshrined in the Constitution, and which would ensure the all-round development of the child, building on the child's knowledge, potentiality and talent and making the child free of fear, trauma and anxiety through a system of child friendly and child centered learning.

## Midday meal schemes

The Government of Karnataka introduced the Mid-Day Meal (MDM) Scheme in the State during the year 2002-03. The main objective of the scheme is to provide nutritious food to the students and this includes supplying of Turdal, RBD Palmolien and Channagram.

The Mid Day Meal Scheme is a school meal programme in India designed to better the nutritional standing of school-age children nationwide.[1] The scheme has been renamed as POSHAN Scheme.[2] The programme supplies free lunches on working days for children in government primary and upper primary schools, government aided Anganwadis, Madarsa and Maqtabs.[3] Serving 120 million children in over 1.27 million schools and Education Guarantee Scheme centres, the Midday Meal Scheme is the largest of its kind in the world.[4]

The Midday Meal Scheme has been implemented in the Union Territory of Puducherry under the French Administration since 1930.[5] In post-independent India, the Midday Meal Scheme was first launched in Tamil Nadu, pioneered by the former Chief minister K. Kamaraj in the early 1960s. By 2002, the scheme was implemented in all of the states under the orders of the Supreme Court of India.[6]

Ajay Kumar Director of Poshan Abhiyaan Shared 'The name of the scheme has been changed to PM-POSHAN (Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman) Scheme, in September 2021, by MoE (Ministry of Education), which is the ministry responsible for the scheme'.[7], The Central Government also announced that an additional 24 lakh students receiving pre-primary education at government & government-aided schools would also be included under the scheme by 2022.[8]

Under article 24, paragraph 2c[9] of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, to which India is a party,[10] India has committed to yielding "adequate

nutritious food" for children. The programme has undergone many changes since its launch in 1995. The Midday Meal Scheme is covered by the National Food Security Act, 2013. The legal backing to the Indian school meal programme is akin to the legal backing provided in the US through the National School Lunch Act.

### Vidya shakti scheme

Under the Vidya Shakti scheme, the government will provide free education to students in all government-run Pre-University and Degree Colleges. "Vidya Shakthi scheme aims at enabling all children who graduate from high school to continue their higher education

### National overseas scholarship

The State Government through the Directorate of Minorities have introduced a scheme for providing financial assistance to Minority students of Karnataka State for pursuing higher studies abroad in Master Degree, Ph.D and Post Doctoral Courses etc., in prestigious Foreign Universities. Minority students who opt to pursue higher studies Abroad in prestigious foreign Universities after their degree course are provided with National Overseas Scholarship by Government of Karnataka at the rate of Rs. 20.00 lakhs for 2 years course only.

Who can Apply?

Students of Karnataka State Domicile can apply in the prescribed application official website of Directorate of Minorities.

CMMDP NOS Release Details

Intimation and Annexures for Applying RENEWAL of National Overseas Scholarship 2018-19

Download the Notification & Instructions for National Overseas Scholarship 2019-20

[Click here to know about the documents required for availing National Overseas Scholarship 2019-20](#)

[Instructions regarding documents check list](#)

[Employment History Format](#)

[Click here to apply online for National Overseas Scholarship for the year 2019-20](#)

The above online application link is ONLY for FRESH CANDIDATES of National Overseas Scholarship 2019-20, updates regarding Renewal Applications will be intimated shortly.

Queries regarding filling up for online application form can be mailed on [oafnosqueries@gmail.com](mailto:oafnosqueries@gmail.com)

National Overseas Scholarship 2020-21 Renewal Candidates Amount Sanctioned Details

National Overseas Scholarship 2019-20 Fresh Candidates Amount Sanctioned Details

Padho Pardesh Government of India – Loan Subsidy

Intimation Letter, Affidavit format and Surety Bond format of National Overseas Scholarship 2017-18 Fresh - 1st list

National Overseas Scholarship Renewal List, Intimation Letter and Surety Bond For 2017-18

National Overseas Scholarship is a benefit for the poor students who can't afford to pursue higher studies abroad, the implementation procedure of the scheme is totally transparent, the students are selected based on the authenticity of documents & eligibility conditions prescribed by the department, there are no such kind of officers from the department or persons or agents/ brokers involved in it for selection of the candidature by using unfair means, hence students and parents are informed to not fall in any kind of trap, if any person asks for any kind of favor or interest for getting selected to scholarship then do complain by mailing us on [dompublicgrievance@gmail.com](mailto:dompublicgrievance@gmail.com), if at any later stage we found that the application of any candidate found guilty of impersonation or submitting fabricated documents or making statements, which are false or incorrect or indulging in suppression of facts or any candidate has paid so and so amount for selection or attempting to use unfair means for the purpose of selection will

be liable for rejection of application and reference to legal action by appropriate authority.

## Bhagyalakshmi scheme

The Bhagyalakshmi scheme in Karnataka aims to ensure a steady growth in the number of girl children in the state. This program intends to provide financial help to the families of girl children through their parents.

In India, raising a girl child can lead to significant concerns among economically poor families due to the cost of living and other social barriers. This is an initiative to foster gender equality by promoting the births of female children and their healthy upbringing.

### Bhagyalakshmi Scheme for Girl Child in Karnataka

The Karnataka government introduced the Bhagyalakshmi Yojana or scheme as a strategy to increase the population of girl children in the state, especially among below-poverty line (BPL) families. In rural India, there are some major financial concerns associated with the births of girl children among BPL families.

This scheme has mainly the following objectives to mitigate the concerns:

- To provide financial assistance to families below-poverty line so that they can ensure a comfortable life for their girl children.
- Encourage families belonging to the BPL category to raise girl children while improving their social and financial conditions.
- Improving the social status of financially weaker families.



## Student scholarships in Karnataka

Karnataka scholarships – Karnataka, renowned as an educational hub in the country, boasts a vast network of primary and secondary schools. With a significant student population, the state provides ample opportunities for scholarships to support Karnataka students. The government, subsidiary departments, and private organizations collaboratively offer these scholarships to empower and uplift the educational aspirations of the students.

### Incentive for SSLC & 2nd PUC Students, Karnataka

This incentive scheme is run by the Minority Welfare Department, Directorate of Minorities, Government of Karnataka to help students of the minority community. Students who have passed class 10 (SSLC) and class 12 (2nd PUC) with 85% of marks or above in the examinations conducted by the Karnataka Secondary Education Examination Board or Department of Pre-University Education will receive the benefits under this incentive scheme.

The top 1000 SSLC and top 1000 2nd PUC students of the minority community can win one-time incentives of INR 10,000 and INR 20,000 respectively.

### Pre-Matric Scholarship for Minorities of Karnataka

The scholarship scheme is being offered by the Directorate of Minorities, Government of Karnataka to encourage the students belonging to minority communities to continue their education without any financial constraint. The students of Classes 1 to 10 who have obtained 50% or more scores in the previous examination can apply for this scholarship. The scholarship covers the admission fee, tuition fee and maintenance allowance.

### Post-Matric Scholarship for Minorities of Karnataka

This Karnataka scholarship aims at encouraging and providing financial assistance to the students of the minority community of the state to allow them to continue their studies at the post-matriculation level. Applicable mainly to students of communities such as Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Parsis, and Jains, the scholarship tends to cover the admission fee, maintenance allowance and tuition fee. Students studying in the Classes 11 to PhD level are eligible to apply for this scholarship.

#### MPhil and PhD Fellowship for Minority Students, Karnataka

With an objective to provide financial assistance to the minority community of the Karnataka state, the scheme has been introduced by the Government of Karnataka. The students belonging to Muslim, Christian, Sikh, Buddhist and Parsi community who wants to study MPhil and PhD are eligible to apply for this scholarship.

#### Merit-Cum-Means Scholarship for Minorities, Karnataka

This is a popular scholarship for students belonging to minority communities who are willing to pursue a professional or technical course. Run by the Directorate of Minorities, Government of Karnataka, the scholarship offers rewards up to INR 30,000 to students who secure more than 50% marks in the previous examination and have an annual family income of less the INR 2.5 Lakh.

#### Samagra Shikshana Karnataka Fellowship

Run by the Department of Education, Government of Karnataka, this fellowship program is applicable for students having a postgraduate/professional/any other degree in Social Sciences or Public Policy with relevant work experience

of 3 to 10 years. The selected fellows will receive a monthly stipend of INR 70,000 for the duration of the fellowship.