



A STUDY OF RASHTRIYA MADHYAMIK SHIKSHA ABHIYAN (RMSA) SCHEME IN DISTRICT PULWAMA OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR

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Abstract

Secondary education plays a vital role in the development of the child. The future of children depends upon the stage of education. It helps the child to become the successful member of the society. The type of education should be quality in nature. Because quality education help students to become progressive person and active participant of the nation. In India the Government has launched many schemes and appointed many commission for the development of the secondary education throughout the country. The most purposeful scheme that was specially designed for the qualitative development of secondary education is Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan Scheme (RMSA). The scheme was launched in March 2009 under MHRD, Govt. of India, to improve quality education and provide access to the students at secondary level in the age group of 14-18 years. In this paper the investigator studies the status of secondary education in district Pulwama under RMSA in terms of access, provision of facilities for students, and enrolment among students at secondary level of education. The present study is descriptive in nature. The total number of secondary schools under RMSA is 18 and the sample constited of 300 students and 18 schools that were present in these schools. The self- constructed questionnaires were adopted for school heads and students. The percentage statistics were employed for the data analysis.

Key Words: Status, RMSA, Secondary Education, Pulwama,

Introduction

The RMSA is a sponsored scheme by MHRD; Indian Govt. and came out in the country in 2009, to promote quality education and access to secondary school going students. It was purposefully designed for the expansion of education at the secondary school level and to provide the setting for proficient growth and equity for everyone throughout the country. It aims to give universal education to the children of the 15-16 years of age. It summarizes the following important objectives.

1. Good quality education should be made accessible, affordable, and available to all young people, i.e., 14-18 years of age.
2. All secondary schools should be conformed to prescribed norms so that quality education can be imparted in secondary schools.
3. To eradicate the barriers of social-economic, gender, and disability.
4. 75% of Gross enrolment ratio should be achieved from 52.26% that was in 2005-06 for IX-X classes within 5 years from its implementation and by providing a secondary school with a distance of 5 Kms of any habitation and the distance of 7 to 10 Kms at the higher secondary level.
5. Universal retention by 2020.

For the RMSA scheme implementation in the country, various strategies were formulated:

To promote quality education among the students at the secondary level and to provide access to education, it proposed the followings:

1. Up-gradation of schools from the middle to high schools with the construction of school buildings that includes laboratories, rooms for computer education, library rooms, room for headmaster, toilet facilities separate for both boys & girls, and also for the additional teacher's appointment.
2. Repair and renovation of school buildings were needed.
3. The focus should be on Science, Mathematics, English languages, ICT enabled education, teaching-learning reforms.
4. Micro planning should be given special focus, special preference for the up-gradation of Ashram schools, enrolment drive, especially for the deprived sections, female teachers should be more in schools.

Objectives of the study

- 1: To study the access to education from the distance of the school at secondary level.
- 2: To study the provision of facilities for students at secondary level under RMSA.
- 3: To study the enrolment of students at secondary level.

Methodology

Descriptive method was used for the present study.

Sample

The district Pulwama has 64 Govt. secondary schools and 18 schools are sponsored under the scheme of RMSA. The sample constituted of 18 school heads and 300 students that were present in these schools at the time of data collection.

Tool Used

Self- constructed Questionnaire - I for students

Self- Constructed Questionnaire- II for school Heads

Procedure of Data Collection

The investigator collected the list of Govt. secondary schools from the Chief education office Pulwama. Then investigator visited personally to all these concerned schools and took prior permission from the school heads. After the investigator got consent from the school heads for administrating the questionnaire, among girl students and School heads. The investigator also aware them for the purpose of the questionnaire. The investigator also informed them that the information provided will be confidential. Lastly the information related to access and provision of facilities at secondary level was collected from the students and information about enrolment students were collected from school heads.

Statistical Technique

The scores were organized through statistical technique:

Percentage

Analysis and interpretation of the data

The analysis and interpretation of the data are shown below

Table 1: Showing the access to education with distance from Student's habitation

Distance	NUMBER	% AGE
Less than 1 KM	182	60.67%
1-2 KM	82	27.33%
2-3 KM	24	8%
3 or more KM	12	4%
TOTAL	300	100%

Table 1 shows the overall distance of Govt. Secondary Schools from Student's habitation. The table reveals that 60.67% of schools are located within 1 Km from student's habitation, and 27.33% of schools are located between 1 to 2 Kms from student's habitation. The table depicts that 8% of secondary schools are located between 2 to 3 Kms whereas 4% of secondary schools are located within above 3 Kms from student's habitation.

Table 2: Showing the provision of facilities for students at secondary level in district Pulwama under RMSA.

Facilities	Yes	NO	Percentage (%)	
			Yes	No
Satisfactory school building	259	41	86.33	13.67
Toilet facility	281	19	93.67	6.33
Play ground facility	181	119	60.33	39.67
Library facility	250	50	83.33	16.67
Laboratory facility	40	260	13.33	86.67
Drinking water facility	112	118	37.33	62.67
C0-curricular activities	190	110	63.33	36.67

Table 2 shows the facilities available in secondary schools for students under RMSA. The table shows that 86.33% schools have school buildings in good condition, 93.67% with toilet facility. The table depicts that only 60.33% with play ground facility, 83.33% schools have library facility available. The table further reveals that only 13.33% schools with laboratory facility, the schools 37.33% with drinking water facility and 63.33% are organized co-curricular activities in schools for students

Table 3: Showing percentage of Enrolment among students (class ix-x) at secondary level in district Pulwama under RMSA.

Enrolment of students in class ix-x 2015 to 2019					
Years	Number		Percentage		Total
Gender	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
2019	355	388	47.78	52.22	743
2018	345	351	49.57	50.43	696
2017	351	404	46.50	53.50	755
2016	399	367	52.09	47.91	766
2015	367	283	56.47	43.53	650
Total					

Table 3 reveals that enrolment among boys and girls under RMSA in district Pulwama during the academic year 2015-2019. The table depicts that in the academic 2019 the enrolment among boys was 47.78% and among girls was 52.22%. The table shows that during the academic year 2018 among boys was 49.57% and girls was 50.43%, during the academic year 2017 the enrolment among boys was 46.50% and girls 53.50%. The table further shows that during the academic year 2016 enrolment among boys was 52.09% and girls was 47.91%. Lastly during the academic year 2015 the enrolment among boys was 56.47% and among girls 43.53%. Hence the enrolment among girls was increased during the academic year 2015-2019 and among boys it was decreased.

Major Findings

1. The study found that all secondary schools are located within 5 kilometers of distance from student's habitation it means 100% accessibility of secondary schools to the students in district Pulwama.
2. The study explored that many facilities were provided to the students under RMSA.
3. The findings of the study revealed that some schools have lack of facilities like appropriate drinking water facility, science laboratory and play ground facility.
4. The study found that there had been improvement in enrolment among students at secondary level in district Pulwama.
5. The study revealed that enrolment has been increased more among girls than boys during the academic year 2015-2019.
6. The study examined that the enrolment have been increased among girls up to 52.22% and decrease among boys up to 47.78%.
7. The study found that RMSA had made a great improvement in the enrolment of girl students and provided number of facilities to the students at secondary level in District Pulwama.

Educational Implications

1. There should be proper provisions for development of education among students at secondary level in district Pulwama.
2. Students should be financially supported so that aim of Universalization of secondary education can be achieved.
3. Efforts should be made for science laboratory with better equipments.
4. More facilities should be provided to the students at secondary level for motivation purposes.
5. Some provision should be there in schools for organizing enrolment drive in communities.
6. Some initiatives should be taken to make aware parents and society as well for the importance of secondary education especially in rural areas of Pulwama district.

Conclusion

The Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan Scheme for specially designed for the development of the secondary education. In district Pulwama the scheme was launched as per the guidelines of MHRD, Govt. of India. Many efforts have been made by the district to improve quality education among secondary school going students. There had been improvement under the scheme of RMSA in the district but somehow there is still lack of some back facilities in some Govt. secondary schools because the societies as well as parents have lack of information about the scheme and also lack of knowledge among authorities so that the target of universal enrolment are still in process of achieving. Hence steps should be taken to achieve these targets.

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