

ASSIGNMENT [B.ED 1st Semester 2020 - 2022]

ROLL NO → 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42

Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)

Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) is a centrally sponsored scheme of the ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, for the development of secondary education in public schools throughout India. It was launched in March, 2009 with the vision of making secondary education of good quality available, accessible and affordable to all young persons in the age group of 15-16 years. The implementation of the scheme started from 2009-10 to generate human capital, provide sufficient conditions for growth, development and equity for everyone in India. The objective is to improve quality of education by providing school within a reasonable distance, making all sectors conform to prescribed norms, removal of gender, socio-economic & disability barriers and universal access to secondary education by 2017 and retention by 2020. Schemes like Girls Hostel, Inclusive Education, Vocational training, multidimensional research, funding support and administrative rationalisation are included in RMSA. It would also cover the segment of higher secondary level of education.

The goals of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan are:

- Achieve near-universal enrolment in secondary education with the GER Exceeding 90% by 2017.
- Raise the GER at the Higher Secondary level to 65% by 2017.
- Reduce dropout rate to less than 25% by 2017.
- Develop the skills including skills of critical and constructive thinking, use of ICT.

The objectives of RMSA are:

- To improve access to secondary schooling to all young persons according to norms - through proximate locations/efficient and safe transport arrangements/residential facilities.
- Universal Access within 2017.
- Universal Retention within 2020.
- To improve quality of secondary education of resulting in enhanced intellectual, social and cultural learning.
- Within 5 years of the initiation of the program care should be taken so that rate of enrollment should be increased up to 75%.

Major heads under RMSA:

① Quality Improvement →

a) Promotion of science laboratories, environmental education and yoga.

b) Centrally sponsored schemes of population education project, international mathematics and science olympiads.

c) The State governments also provide in-service training for the teachers and provide infrastructure and research inputs.

② Information Communication Technology →

a) Funding support towards computer education plans.

b) Management of internet based education by SIETS.

c) Strengthening and re-orientation of the staff of SIETS.

③ Access and Equity → Apart from providing secondary education for special focus groups, it also gives importance on removing the existing discipline/disparities in the socio-economic and gender background in secondary level of education. Some strategies implemented to provide free access towards secondary education are:

→ Identification of the disadvantaged groups - Gross enrolment ratio (GER), Net enrolment ratio (NER), Dropout rate, Gender Parity Index (GPI) etc were analysed.

→ Need assessment - Here the factors affecting the education of this group of children were evaluated with the help of community members, teachers, civil society etc.

④ Integrated Education for Disabled Children (IEDC) → This scheme continued to be a separate centrally sponsored scheme.

It includes several components for convergence with integrated child development services for early interventions, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) for the particular group at the elementary level and special schools.

The Strategies of RMSA are as follows:

In the context of the universalisation of secondary education large scale inputs in terms of additional schools, additional classrooms, teachers and other facilities need to be provided to meet the challenge of number, credibility and equality. It requires assessment/ provision of educational needs, physical infrastructure, human resource, academic inputs and effective monitoring of implementation of the programmes. The strategies are as under —

① Access →

- Upgradation of secondary schools to higher secondary school based upon the requirements.
- Opening of new schools based on the school mapping exercises.
- Rain harvesting systems will be installed in existing school buildings also.
- Existing schools buildings will also be made disabled friendly.

② Quality →

- Providing required infrastructure like blackboard, furniture, libraries, science and mathematics laboratories, etc.

- Bridge course for enhancing learning ability of students passing out of class VIII.
- Reviewing of curriculum to meet the NCF 2005 norms.

③ Equity →

- Hostels / Residential schools, cash incentives uniforms, books, separate toilet for girls.
- Providing scholarships to meritorious / needy students at secondary level.
- Expansion of open and distance learning needs to be undertaken especially for those who cannot pursue full time secondary education.

SCHEMES

① Physical facilities provided under RMSA scheme.

- 1) Additional class rooms.
- 2) Laboratories
- 3) Libraries
- 4) Toilet blocks.
- 5) Drinking water provisions
- 6) Libraries
- 7) Residential Hostels for teachers in remote areas.

② Quality Interventions provided under the scheme

- 1) Appointment of additional teachers to reduce PTR to 30:1.

- 2) Focus on Science, Math and English Education.
- 3) ICT enabled education.
- 4) Teaching learning reforms.

III) Equity Interventions provided in the scheme:

- 1) Special focus in micro planning.
- 2) Preference to Ashram Schools.
- 3) More female teachers in schools.
- 4) Special enrolment drive for the weaker section.

Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) 2009 states, secondary education is a crucial stage in the educational hierarchy as it prepares the students for higher education and also for the world of work. The rigor of secondary and higher secondary stage, enables Indian students to complete successfully for education and for jobs globally. Therefore, it is absolutely essential to strengthen this stage by providing greater access and also by improving quality in a significant way.

REFERENCE

- 1) Contemporary India & Education, Aheli Publishers, Dr. Subir Nag, Shrinir Nag
- 2) Contemporary India and Education, Rita Publishers, Dr. Bisbal Saha, Dr. Goutam Saha.