



---

**A STUDY OF SECONDARY SCHOOL HEADS ATTITUDE TOWARDS RASHTRIYA  
MADHYAMIK SHIKSHA ABHIYANA OF HYDERABAD KARNATAKA AREA**

**Shambuling D. S.**

**ABSTRACT**

*The purpose of the present study was to know the attitude towards Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyana of secondary school heads working in Hyderabad Karnataka area with regard to age, gender, localities, Post-graduates and graduates, science and arts, 5 years and more than 5 years of experience as head of the school. A sample of 100 heads of the school were randomly selected for this study. For collecting the data Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyana programmes and implementation scale was developed by the investigator. For this purpose six objectives were framed and test the null hypotheses for the significant difference between the two group. The findings of study reveals that the age group between 25-40 and above 41 years, male and female, rural and urban heads and 5 years and above 5 years of experience as heads differ significantly with respect to their attitude towards the programmes and implementation of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyana. However, arts and science subject heads and Post-graduate and graduate qualified heads do not differ significantly with respect to their attitude towards Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyana.*

**KEYWORDS :** secondary education , Development and Curricular and Structural Aspects.

**INTRODUCTION**

Goal and Objectives: In order to meet the challenge of Universalisation of Secondary Education (USE), there is a need for a paradigm shift in the conceptual design of secondary education. The guiding principles in this regard are; Universal Access, Equality and Social Justice, Relevance and Development and Curricular and Structural Aspects. Universalisation of Secondary Education gives opportunity, to move towards equity. The concept of 'common school' will be encouraged. If these values are to be established in the system, all types of schools, including unaided private schools will also contribute towards Universalisation of Secondary Education (USE) by ensuring adequate enrolments for the children from under privileged society and the children Below Poverty Line (BPL) families.



Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyana this scheme was launched in March, 2009 with the objective to enhance access to secondary education and to improve its quality. The implementation of the scheme started from 2009-10. It is envisaged to achieve an enrolment rate of 75% from 52.26% in 2005-06 at secondary stage of implementation of the scheme by providing a secondary school within a reasonable distance of any habitation. The other objectives include improving quality of education imparted at secondary level through making all secondary schools conform to prescribed norms, removing gender, socio-economic and disability barriers, providing universal

access to secondary level education by 2017, i.e., by the end of 12th Five Year Plan and achieving universal retention by 2020.

### OBJECTIVES

The following objectives were framed for the present study.

- 1) To study the difference between 25-40 and above 40 years age heads towards attitude towards Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyana programmes from secondary schools.
- 2) To study the difference between male and female heads towards attitude towards Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyana programmes from secondary schools.
- 3) To study the difference between rural and urban heads towards attitude towards Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyana programmes from secondary schools.
- 4) To study the difference between arts and science subject heads towards attitude towards Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyana programmes from secondary schools.
- 5) To study the difference between graduate and post-graduate qualified heads towards attitude towards Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyana programmes from secondary schools.
- 6) To study the difference between 5 years and more than 5 years experience as head in the school towards attitude towards Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyana programmes from secondary schools.

### HYPOTHESES

In pursuance of objectives 1 to 6 the following null hypotheses were set up for the present study.

1. There is no difference between 25-40 and above 40 years age heads towards attitude towards Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyana programmes from secondary schools.
2. There is no difference between male and female heads towards attitude towards Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyana programmes from secondary schools.
3. There is no difference between rural and urban heads towards attitude towards Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyana programmes from secondary schools.
4. There is no difference between arts and science subject heads towards attitude towards Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyana programmes from secondary schools.
5. There is no difference between graduate and post-graduate qualified heads towards attitude towards Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyana programmes from secondary schools.
6. There is no difference between 5 years and more than 5 years experience as head in the school towards attitude towards Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyana programmes from secondary schools.

### DESIGN OF THE STUDY

The present study is a survey type research, which helps to know the attitude towards Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyana programmes of heads of the school working in secondary schools in Hyderabad Karnataka area. The study also was intends to know the difference between the two groups which stated in the objectives of the study.

#### *Sample:*

A total number of 100 secondary school heads working in secondary schools of Hyderabad Karnataka area were selected by using random sampling technique.

#### *Tools used:*

The following tools were used for the present study.

- a) Attitude towards Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyana programmes scale was developed by the investigator.
- b) The profile of the school heads prepared by the investigator to collect information on selected sub variables.

**Collection of data:**

In order to study the difference between two groups working in secondary schools of Hyderabad Karnataka area their attitude towards Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyana programmes, the printed copies of the scale were administered to collect the data and personal information was also collected from the heads of the schools.

**Analysis of Data:**

After data was collected and classified, it was subjected to statistical test of significance (t-test) for testing the Null hypotheses formulated by the investigator.

**Table: 1. Comparison of Age groups, Male and Female, Rural and Urban Heads working in secondary schools (n=100)**

Variables	N	Mean	SD	't' value	p-value	Significant
25-40 Years heads	54	777.3148	62.127	-6.0194	<0.05	S
Above40 Years heads	46	844.7391	47.342			
Male heads	54	774.5185	60.404	-6.8033	<0.05	S
Female heads	46	848.0217	44.911			
Rural heads	76	818.2500	59.707	2.8084	<0.05	S
Urban heads	24	776.9167	72.175			

S=Significant

It reveals that the heads with age group between 25-40 and above 40 years, male and female, rural and urban differ significantly at 0.05 level with respect to their attitude towards Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyana programmes. Further, it is noticed that the mean scores of above 40 years, female heads and rural heads is more than the 25-40 years, male head and urban heads respectively with respect to their attitude towards Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyana programmes,

**Findings of the table 1**

1. 25-40 years of age group heads of secondary schools differ significantly with respect to their attitude towards Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyana programmes.
2. Male and female heads of secondary schools differ significantly with respect to their attitude towards Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyana programmes.
3. Rural and urban heads of secondary schools differ significantly with respect to their attitude towards Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyana programmes.

**Table: 2. Comparison of Arts and Science, Graduate and Post-graduate and 5 years and above 5 years Experience as Head of heads working in secondary schools (n=100)**

Variables	n	Mean	SD	't' value	p-value	Significant
Arts Subject heads	51	804.1961	58.1979	0.6469	>0.05	NS
Science Subject heads	49	812.6327	71.7669			
Graduate Heads	53	813.0943	76.5369	0.7767	>0.05	NS
Post Graduate heads	47	802.9574	49.1360			

Five years Experience as heads	53	763.5084	59.4134	6.7102	<0.05	S
Above Five years Experience as heads	47	826.0128	43.8114			

S=Significant

NS=Not Significant

It indicates that the arts and science subject heads , graduate and Post graduate qualified heads do not differ significantly at 0.05 level with respect to their attitude towards heads of secondary schools differ significantly with respect to their attitude towards Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyana programmes.

Further, it reveals that the 5 years and above 5 years experience as head differ significantly with respect to their attitude towards heads of secondary schools differ significantly with respect to their attitude towards Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyana programmes. However, the mean scores of science subject heads, Post-graduate qualified heads and above 5 years experience as head is greater than the arts subject heads, graduate heads and 5 years experience as head respectively.

### Findings of the table 2

4. Arts and science subject heads do not differ significantly with respect to their attitude towards Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyana programmes.
5. Graduate and Post-Graduate qualified heads do not differ significantly with respect to their attitude towards Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyana programmes.
6. Five years and above five years of experience as heads differ significantly with respect to their attitude towards Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyana programmes.

### DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS:

For the present study some of the important studies were supported and similar studies were conducted by Regional Institute of Education(NCERT) Mysore (2014) Third Half Yearly Monitoring Report on Implementation of RMSA in Karnataka State. This study was covered three districts in Karnataka they are Chikkodi, Dharwad and Gadad. On the basis of the present findings of the study the following conclusions could be drawn that the age group between 25-40 and above 41 years, male and female, rural and urban heads and 5 years and above 5 years of experience as head differ significantly with respect to their attitude towards the programmes and implementation of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyana . However, arts and science subject heads and Post-graduate and graduate qualified heads do not differ significantly with respect to their attitude towards Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyana.

### REFERENCES:

- Ministry of Human Resource Development. "Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan". National Informatics Centre. Retrieved 2 February 2014.
- "Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan". EdCIL (India) Limited. Retrieved 2 February 2014.
- "Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan". Indian Yojana. Retrieved 2 February 2014.
- "Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RSMA)". Bihar Madyamik Siksha Parishad. Retrieved 2 February 2014.
- Parveen Kaswan (4 May 2013). "Rashtriya Madhyamik Siksha Abhiyan (RMSA)". Simply Decoded. Retrieved 2 February 2014.
- "Union cabinet approves Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan proposal". *Indian Education Review*. 3 May 2013. Retrieved 2 February 2014.