



ENROLMENT OF SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS UNDER RASHTRIYA MADHYAMIK SHIKSHANA ABHIYANA (RMSA) IN BELAGAVI DISTRICT

Miss. Girija Kadannavar¹ and Dr. Sushma R.²

¹Research Scholar, Rani Channamma University, Belagavi.

²Assistant Professor, School of Education, Rani Channamma University, Belagavi.

ABSTRACT:

The nation has been making concerted efforts in providing quality education to all children in the age group 6-14 years. The latest such interventions is the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), a country wide programme for UEE launched in 2001-2002 this programme has been a success to a great extent in providing valuable experiences in planning and its implementation of educational programmes at the sub-national levels this has also prompted to seriously consider moving towards universalizing education for all children in the age group 14-18 years i. e. up to secondary stage of school education.

KEYWORDS: providing quality education , of educational programmes , further development process.

INTRODUCTION:

The effective secondary education enables the children for their further development process as well as opens the doors for them for their further education in the view of the above as well as based on the recommendations of the CBSE, a country wide secondary education development programme called Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) Launched 2009, March with objective quality, access of secondary education and improve its quality under RMSA. The model of democratic decentralization promoted by the RMSA also aims at improving transparency and service delivery, particularly at the district level. Enhancing quality through building capacity for measuring learning outcomes and promoting curriculum development and truncation are also considered development concerns under RMSA education play important role in development of students mind success to depends on secondary school development in the modern education system then RMSA programmes and schemes physical facilities and quality interventions secondary education only 14-18 years with the following is to be achieved only improvement RMSA only government schools ensure universal access of secondary education by 2017 and universal retention by 2020. RMSA providing in- service teacher training, ICT access class rooms, provisions for children with special needs, improvements in physical Infrastructure, and other qualitative programmes

BELGAUM

Belgaum, the district headquarter is a charming city nesting in the foothills of Western Ghats, which creates a beautiful backdrop, situated in a commanding position in the Deccan Belgaum, the district headquarter is a charming city nesting in the foothills of Western Ghats, which creates a beautiful backdrop, situated in a commanding position in the Deccan Plateau, with gushing rivers, enchanting hills, dense evergreen forests and a cool salubrious climate.

Belgaum is situated in the Northwest of Karnataka state. The District has the distinction of being the birthplace of one of the pioneering freedom fighters of the country, Kittur Rani Channamma of



Kittur. Ghataprabha and the Malaprabha rivers of Krishna basin are the main rivers of the district. The dams constructed across these rivers have helped to develop economically. The district is located in the north-western part of the state, it lies between 15^o.23' to 16^o.38' north latitude and 74^o.5' to 75^o.28 east longitude. The most elevated portion of the district lies to the West & South ranging between 450 to 900 meters above MSL & extends over an area of 13,379 sq.kms . This is 7% of the total geographical area of the state, it measures about 160 km from North to South and 80 to 130 km from East to West and forms a large plain studded with solitary peaks broken here and there by low ranges of hills on the North-East, the district is open and well cultivated but to the South, it is intersected by spurs of the Western Ghats.

LITERACY RATE IN BELGAUM DISTRICT

According census 2011 average literacy rate of Belgaum district is 73.48 percent. Male literacy rate in Belgaum district of Karnataka is 82.20 percent. Female literacy rate in Belgaum district of Karnataka is 64.58 percent. Total literates in Belgaum district are 30,52,032 people. Male literates in Belgaum district are 17,25,548. Female literates in Belgaum district are 13,26,484. Belgaum district has 10 Tallukas, those are Belgaum South, Bilahongal, Khanpur, Ramdurg, Soundatti, Athani, Chickodi, Gokak, Hukkeri, Raibag and these tallukas are having educational Blocks.

RMSA (RASHATRIYA MADHYAMIK SHIKSHA ABHIYAN)

Rashatriya Madhymika Shiksha Abhiyan launched in March 2009 is a centrally sponsored scheme of human resource development, Government of India For the development of secondary education. RMSA[Rashatriya Madhymika Shiksha Abhiyan] Aimed to the expanding and improving in the quality standards of secondary education classes IX-X (14-16) RMSA (Rashatriya Madhymika Shiksha Abhiyan) which is the most recent imitative of achieve goal of universities of secondary education. The Rashatriya Madhymika shiksha abhiyan scheme initiated the Government ambition for secondary system that can support India and development. RMSA(Rashatriya Madhymika Shiksha Abhiyan) schemes started to partnership with center government and state Government and local government RMSA (Rashatriya Madhymika Shiksha Abhiyan) so was the most recent schemes addition to these focus four existing schemes. Secondary education under RMSA (Rashatriya Madhymika Shiksha Abhiyan) Schemes are improve the quality of education imparted at secondary level.

Aims And Objectives Of Rashatriya Madhymika Shiksha Abhiyan

- To improve quality of education imparted at secondary level through making all secondary schools conform to prescribed norms.
- To remove gender, socio-economic and disability barriers
- Universal access to secondary level education by 2017, i.e., by the end of the XII Five Year Plan.
- Universal retention of students by 2020.

Important Physical Facilities Provided Under The Scheme Are

(i) Additional class rooms, (ii) Laboratories, (iii) Libraries, (iv) Art and crafts room, (v) Toilet blocks, (vi) Drinking water provisions and (vii) Residential Hostels for Teachers in remote areas.

Important Quality Interventions Provided Under The Scheme Aare

(i) appointment of additional teachers to reduce PTR to 30:1, (ii) focus on Science, Math and English education, (iii) In-service training of teachers, (iv) science laboratories, (v) ICT enabled education, (vi) curriculum reforms; and (vii) teaching learning reforms

Important Equity Interventions Provided In the Scheme Are:

(i) special focus in micro planning (ii) preference to Ashram schools for upgradation (iii) preference to areas with concentration of SC/ST/Minority for opening of schools (iv) special enrolment drive for the weaker

section (v) more female teachers in schools; and (vi) separate toilet blocks for girls. So this announced schemes under rmsa.

1.2 Importance Of The Study

Innovation has played and continues to play important role in the development of the education system in India at the elementary level. The district primary education programme had encouraged several innovative approaches, both in the formal and alternative sectors. Then Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Programme which encompassed these into the larger umbrella programme. Unlike SSA, at secondary level RMSA (Rashtriya Madhyamika Shiksha Abhiyan) has been launched intended to study the enrolment of secondary students in under RMSA schools. RMSA (Rashtriya Madhyamika Shiksha Abhiyan) under programmers and schemes in all over India secondary education system. Secondary education large-scale to input terms teachers and other facilities need to provided the quality education so students' enrolment in government schools Belagavi district.

Researcher had undertaken the doctoral research on critical analysis of RMSA programmes in Belagavi district the present paper is the small part of the research. Before conducting the Doctoral research, Researchers intended to study the enrollment of secondary students under RMSA (Rashtriya Madhyamika Shiksha Abhiyan) schools. Thus the present paper brings a light on 3 years [2013-14,2014-15,2015-16] Enrollment details of secondary students in Belagavi District.

1.3 Delimitations of the Study

- The study is restricted to secondary school students.
- The study is restricted to Belagavi district only.

1.4 Objectives of the study

1. To find out the total number schools in Belagavi District
2. To find out total enrolment of the secondary school students in three years [2013-14, 2014-15,2015-16]
3. To find out total enrolment of girls and boys in the three years [2013-14, 2014-15,2015-16].
4. To find out the category wise Enrollment as Gm[General merit], SC[Schedule Caste], ST [Schedule Tribe], OBC[Other Backward Class] Secondary school students in three years[2013-14, 2014-15,2015-1

1.5 Methodology

In the present study the descriptive method of research was applied.

Sampling

For the present study Purposive sampling method was employed. 285 Government Secondary schools had been selected.

Tools Used For the Study

Secondary data was used like Government Documents from DDPI office records and school records had been studied. And interview schedule for headmasters was used.

Data Collection

Researchers went in personal to DDPI Office and schools interviewed the headmasters, verified the government records to collect the data.

1.6 Result and Discussion

Secondary Data were collected and the obtained result shown as below in order to fulfill the objectives.

Objective 1. To find out total number of schools under RMSA, Documents has been verified and gained result shown in table no.1

1.6.1 Table No 1 shows total number of secondary schools in Belagavi District.

Govt. Schools	Aided School	Unaided School
285	316	297

There are total 285 government schools, 316 aided schools and 297 unaided schools in Belagavi district. this shows that there are more aided schools in the Belagavi district in comparison to unaided and government schools. It can be concluded that there should be more government schools in Belagavi district so that the poor and needy children gets more opportunity for good education as they can utilize the facilities provided by government under RMSA scheme.

Objective 2: To find out total Enrolment of the school students in the year 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16 under RMSA, Documents has been verified and obtained result shown in table no.2.

Table no 2. Shows total enrolment of the secondary school students in three years [2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16]

Years	9 th	10 th
2013-14	72, 699	66, 457
2014-15	78, 814	69, 673
2015-16	81, 397	72, 437

The table shows Enrolment of the students in the class 9th and 10th in 2013-2014 year the enrolment students in 9th and 10th class was 72,699 and 66,457, in 2014-2015 it was 78,814 and 69,673, in the year 2015-2016 it was 81,397 and 72,437 students .

The table point out that the enrolment in the class 9th and 10th increasing year by year. But the number of students in the 10th class is less than the class 9th. The government should be look into the matter as to why the number of students decreasing as they enter in the class 10th.

Objective 3: To find out total Enrolment of the secondary school students boys and girls under RMSA in the year 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16. Documents has been verified and achieved result shown

Table no 3. Total enrolment of girls and boys 9th and 10th class in three years [2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16].

Years	Girls / Boys	9 th	10 th	Total
2013-14	Boys	38, 812	35, 714	74, 528
	Girls	34, 069	30,684	64, 753
2014-15	Boys	41, 820	36, 765	78, 585
	Girls	37, 078	32, 280	71, 358
2015-16	Boys	41, 998	39, 060	81, 058
	Girls	38, 759	33, 879	72, 638

The table shows that in the year 2013-2014 38,812 boys & 34,069 girls took admission in the 9th and 35.714 boys and 30.684 girls took admission in the class 10th.

In the year 2014-15 41,820 boys and 37,078 took admission girls in the class 9th. 36,765.boys and 32,280 girls took admission in the class 10th.

In the year 2015-2016 41,998 boys and 38,759 girls took admission in the class 9th and 39,879 boys and 33,879 girls took admission in the class 10th.

After studying this table it can be concluded that in the class 9th and 10th the enrolment of boys is more than the enrolment of girls in the each year. In The government should. Take note and try to find the reasons as to why the enrollment of girls in less on boys

Objective 4: To find out the enrolment of category wise GM[General merit] SC[Schedule cast], ST[Schedule tribe], OBC[Other black word class] Secondary school students under RMSA, Documents has been verified and gained result shown in the three years 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16 .

Table 4. To find out the category wise Enrollment as Gm[General merit], SC[Schedule Caste], ST [Schedule Tribe], OBC[Other Backward Class] Secondary school students in three years[2013-14, 2014-15,2015-16].

Years	GM	SC	ST	OBC
2013-14	62,262	16,821	7,900	53,139
2014-15	78,498	17,432	9,421	56,283
2015-16	51,051	19,175	9,153	78,865

The table shows that in the year 2013-14 62,262 GM Students 16,821 SC Students, 7,900 ST students and 53,139 OBC Students enrolled in the 9th and 10th class.

In the year 2014-15 78,498 GM students, 17,432 SC Students, 9,421 ST Students, and 56,283 OBC Students enrolled in the 9th and 10th Class.

In the year 2015-16 51,051 GM Students, 19,175 SC Students, 9,153 ST Students and 78,865 OBC Students enrolled in the 9th and 10th class.

Then in the year 2014-15 enrollment of students belonging to GM, SC, ST, OBC Categories has compared to 2013-14, and 2015-16 there has been decreasing in the enrollment of students belonging to GM and ST categories and increasing in SC and OBC categories government should try to find out reasons for decreasing in the enrollment of GM and ST Students in the 9th and 10th class.

FINDINGS

- 1 There are more number of aided schools compare to government schools in Belagavi district.
- 2 There are more students in government schools year by year low enrollment class 9th in comparison to class 10th.
- 3 The table point out that the enrolment in the class 9th and 10th increasing year by year .but the number of students in the 10th class are less than the class 9th
- 4 In the class 9th and 10th the enrolment of boys is more than the enrolment of girls in the each year.
- 5 Enrollment of students belonging to SC ST Students is extremely low year by year in 9th and 10th class.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1 Government should provide the all the facilities to government schools example :good classroom. Toilet facilities has been provided. To improve the student enrollment in government schools.
- 2 Government should open more schools exclusively for girls, as it has been seen that many parents hesitate to send their girls to co-educational schools.
- 3 The government should take the survey on available school facilities including nongovernmental educational institutions.
- 4 Government should provide more number of in service training programmers for teachers to enhance their skill and knowledge

- 5 Government should formulate a comprehensive policy for quality enhancement of secondary education in Belagavi district.

CONCLUSION

Government has launched programmers under Rashtriya Madhymik Shiksha Abhiyan to improve the secondary school education at government schools. In government school all facilities like toilet facilities, drinking water facilities etc has been provided. various measures were undertaken to provide the quality education in the Belagavi District. Government schools improving in quality education and improving students strength Year by year.

Hence it can be said that RMSA[Rashtriya Madhymik Shiksha Abhiyan] schemes effective in improving quality education at secondary level.

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