



“Impact of RMSA Based Radio Awareness Programme on Perception of Rural Parents of Non-Attending Students towards Secondary Schooling”

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RMSA is shared scheme of centre and state government to achieve universalization of secondary education .Standard 9 and 10 and to contain dropout after elementary education. RMSA primarily focuses on up gradation of middle school to high schools to provide universal access and quality secondary education by providing infrastructure facilities, appointment of teacher and capacity building to teacher. RMSA was launched in 24 November 2009 with the objective to enhance access to secondary education and to improve its equality

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New Delhi.In2006, CABE subcommittee on secondary education was constituted. After that, MHRD has launched a scheme in march 2009 in partnership with state government and other state and come out and convergent programme which address equality and quality targeting both secondary higher stages of school education with a clear time frame. The implementation of the scheme started from 2009-10.It is investigated to achieve an enrolment rate of 75% from 52.26% in 2005-06 at secondary stage within 5yrs of implementation of scheme by providing a secondary school with in resonale distance of any habitation. The other objectives at secondary level through making all secondary schools conform to prescribed norms, barriers, providing universal access to secondary level education by 2017 i.e. by the end of 12th 5 year plan and achieving retention 2020.

Objectives of RMSA:

1. To ensure that all secondary school have physical facilities, staff and supplies at least according to prescribed standards through financial support in case of government/local body and government aided school and appropriate regularity mechanism in case of other schools.

2. To improve access to secondary schooling to norms-through proximate location (say secondary schools within 5kms) have safe transport arrangement/residential facility, depending on local circumstances including open schooling. However in hilly and difficult areas, these norms can be relaxed. Preferably residential schools may be setup in such areas.

3. To ensure that no child is deprived of secondary education of satisfactory quality due to gender,socio-economic, disability and other barriers.

4. To improve quality of secondary education, resulting in enhanced intellectual, social and cultural learning.

5. To ensure that all student pursuing secondary education receive education of good quality.

Achievement of above objectives would also interlayer; signify substantial progress in the direction of the common school system.

Approaches and strategy for secondary stage:

In the context of USE, large scale inputs in terms of additional schools, additional classrooms, teacher and other facilities need to be provided to meet the challenge of number, credibility and quality. It interlayer requires assessment/provision of educational needs, physical infrastructure, human resource, academic inputs and effective monitoring of implementation of this 14 programmes. This scheme will initially cover up to class 10. Subsequently, the higher secondary stage will also be taken up preferably within 2 yrs of the implementation. The strategy for universalizing access to secondary education and improving its quality are under:

1. Access
2. Quality
3. Equality
4. Institutional reforms and strengthening of resource institution
5. Involvement of panchayati raj
6. Government operates four centrally sponsored scheme
7. Kendriya vidyalayas and jawahar navodaya vidyalayas.

Important Physical facilities provided under the scheme are:

1. Additional classroom
2. Laboratories
3. Libraries
4. Art and craft room
5. Toilet blocks
6. Drinking water provision
7. Residential hostel for teacher in remote areas.

Improvement quality interventions provided under the scheme are:

1. Appointment of additional teacher to reduce PTR to 30's .
2. Focus on science, math and English education.
3. In service training of teacher
4. Science math and English education.
3. In service training of teacher
4. Science laboratories
5. ICS enabled education

'RATIONALE' OF THE STUDY:

The Prime Minister Manmohan Singh in his Independence Day speech (2007-08) emphasized on universalization of access to secondary education. Access of secondary education may be enhanced through radio awareness programmes.

KIMI (2001) studied on individual difference in open university and find that those students which listen radio is more achiever than non-listener.

A.I.R.(2002) prepared the educational programme for dowry system, stoppage of social evils etc. and observed that people took more interest in listening the radio programme and they are showing their reaction also.

TYAGI (2010) studied on "importance of radio banasthali". It focussing the factor , that effect the secondary education ,radio programmes effectiveness etc.

Government is applying a scheme of RMSA to improve secondary education .There is need for participation of parents with school for improving the enrolment rate of secondary schooling. So far, parents awareness is concerned. There is need of radio programme for educational awareness with the help of radio programme, they can know about the importance of secondary education for their children. But question rose in mind are

1. Is there need of radio programme for rural parents?
2. How does RMSA help for perceptual change parents towards secondary education?
3. How the radio programmes change the perception of parents in rural area?

These question trigger off the need to conduct an intensive study to bring to the light the impact of radio awareness programme of secondary education on attitudinal change among rural parents in context of RMSA and how this change is operating in motivating rural parents to see use and then, non attending children to secondary school .

Objectives -

- 1.To study about the features of RMSA awareness interventions related to secondary education.
- 2.To develop and broadcast RMSA based radio awareness programme for rural parents.
- 3.To study the perception of rural parents towards RMSA based radio awareness programme for secondary education.
- 4.To study the problems and constraints faced by parents in their participation process in secondary Education.

HYPOTHESIS-

1. There is change in perception of parents towards secondary Education through RMSA based radio awareness programme.
2. There is a change in perception of rural parents in rural area through RMSA based radio awareness programme.
3. RMSA will enhance the enrollment of non-attended students of rural area.
4. RMSA will enhance the socio-economic condition of its Beneficiaries
- 5.It is assumed that RMSA will enhance the quality of secondary Education.

POPULATION

In the present study, the population mean all the parents of non-attending students in rural area of chak sahgani, jaitra, bamroli, bhatura, naurangabad, , sarakthal madho, suhagpur, dhakka, madhayo, shekpura, sarakthal sani .

SAMPLE

The sample selected according to level group , arranged , objective sample and researcher mainly used Purposive Net Sampling Procedure. Total 48 men and 32 women was the sample of the study.

Tools used in study –

Selecting a sample is a very important step in conducting a research. Researcher use a tool for fulfilment of purpose.

Researcher used the following tool for complete their objectives.

1. Interview (semi structure)
2. Selfmade Perceptual scale

Nature of Data –

Nature of data is both qualitative and quantitative in present study.

programme –

1. Script writing –

First of all , script is written by the researcher and using dimension .That dimension are –

- a) Parental aspiration for education
- b) Motivating the child
- c) Supporting schooling
- d) Economic constraints
- e) Engaging child in work

f) Parental aspiration in RMSA activity.

2. **Script validation process** – The researcher write a script for radio programme and check the validity of script by 10 experts .

3. **Programme development** - when expert finalise the script than , researcher meet the manager of community radio station Mr.Lokesh Sharma and tell the cause of coming in station .After that, researcher select 2 anchor for radio programme and programme will recorded.

4. **Try out** – Recorded programme will listen to 2-3 parents .These 2-3 parents give the suggestion for radio programme.

5. **Programme validation** – Researcher uses the expert comment and tries out comment (parents) and modified the radio programme.

6. **Final try out** - The modified radio programme is finally broadcast on radio nazibabad.

Main finding

1. It was possible to develop radio awareness programme for parents of non attending students.

2. Radio awareness programme significant positive effect on perception of parents of non-attending students.

3. Positive perception of parents of non-attending students, the most important fact which came out that parents have parental awareness.

4. Positive perception of parents of non-attending student , the most important facts which came out that maximum parents have interest to send the child in secondary schooling.

Educational implication –

The present study is relevant to the needs of the system of education. the results of the study have proved that radio awareness programme is more effective , however , a more important caution that the parents must be aware towards secondary schooling and the further development of programme in school.