



## PM SHRI Scheme Launched in Chhattisgarh | Chhattisgarh | 22 Feb 2024

### Why in News?

Recently, Union Education Minister Dharmendra Pradhan, launched the [PM SHRI \(Prime Minister Schools for Rising India\) scheme](#) at the **Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay auditorium** in Raipur.

### Key Points

- In the first phase of the **PM SHRI scheme**, **211 schools (193 elementary level and 18 secondary ones)** will be upgraded in Chhattisgarh on a **'hub and spoke' model** by spending Rs 2 crore on each.
- Under the model, the **mentor institution, called the 'hub' will be centralized** and have the responsibility of **guiding the mentee institution** through the secondary branches the **'spoke' via services provided to the mentee for self-improvement.**
- According to the CM, the Centre plan's under the [National Education Policy \(NEP\) 2020](#), that from 2025-26 academic session, students will get an **opportunity to appear for 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> class board exams twice.**
  - According to the **New Curriculum Framework (NCF)** announced by the Ministry of Education in August 2023, board examinations will be held at least twice a year to ensure that students have enough time and opportunity to perform well. They will also get the option to retain the best score.

### PM SHRI

- It is a **centrally sponsored scheme** for upgradation and development of more than 14500 Schools across the country.
- It aims at **strengthening the selected existing schools** from amongst schools managed by Central Government/ State/ UT Government/ local bodies.
- The aim of these schools will not only be qualitative teaching, learning and cognitive development, **but also creating holistic and well-rounded individuals** equipped with key 21<sup>st</sup> century skills.

### National Education Policy (NEP) 2020

- The NEP 2020 aims at making **"India a global knowledge superpower"**. It is only the 3<sup>rd</sup> major revamp of the framework of education in India since independence.
  - The two earlier education policies were brought in **1968 and 1986.**
- Salient Features:
  - Ensuring **Universal Access at All Levels of schooling** from pre-primary school to **Grade 12.**
  - Ensuring quality early childhood care and education for all children between **3-6 years.**
  - New Curricular and Pedagogical Structure (**5+3+3+4**) corresponds to the age groups of **3-8, 8-11, 11-14, and 14-18 years respectively.**
  - It covers four stages of schooling: Foundational Stage (5 years), Preparatory Stage (3 years), Middle Stage (3 years), and Secondary Stage (4 years).
  - **No hard separations between arts and sciences**, between curricular and extracurricular activities, between vocational and academic streams;
  - Emphasis on promoting multilingualism and Indian languages

- Setting up of a new **National Assessment Centre, PARAKH (Performance Assessment, Review, and Analysis of Knowledge for Holistic Development)**.
- A **separate Gender Inclusion fund and Special Education Zones** for disadvantaged regions and groups.

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