



Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) in India: Features, Aims and Objectives: A Review

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Abstract

There are specific time constraints mandated by India's Constitutional Amendment 86, which declares free and compulsory elementary education for children aged 6 to 14 as a Fundamental Right. The SSA programme is the Government of India's flagship programme designed to achieve UEE within those time constraints. Allegiance to the government of India lies with the Ministry of Human Resources Development (MHRD). We've been running since about 2000-2001. There have been significant changes in the SSA approach, strategy and also rules since the RTE Act of 2009 was passed. Central and state governments are supporting SSA, which covers the whole nation. SSA now serves 192 million children from 1.1 million homes. SSA's success depends on the involvement of the general public. At each level of the program's execution, the plan encourages the engagement and monitoring of the community.

Key words: Shiksha, Government, achievement etc.

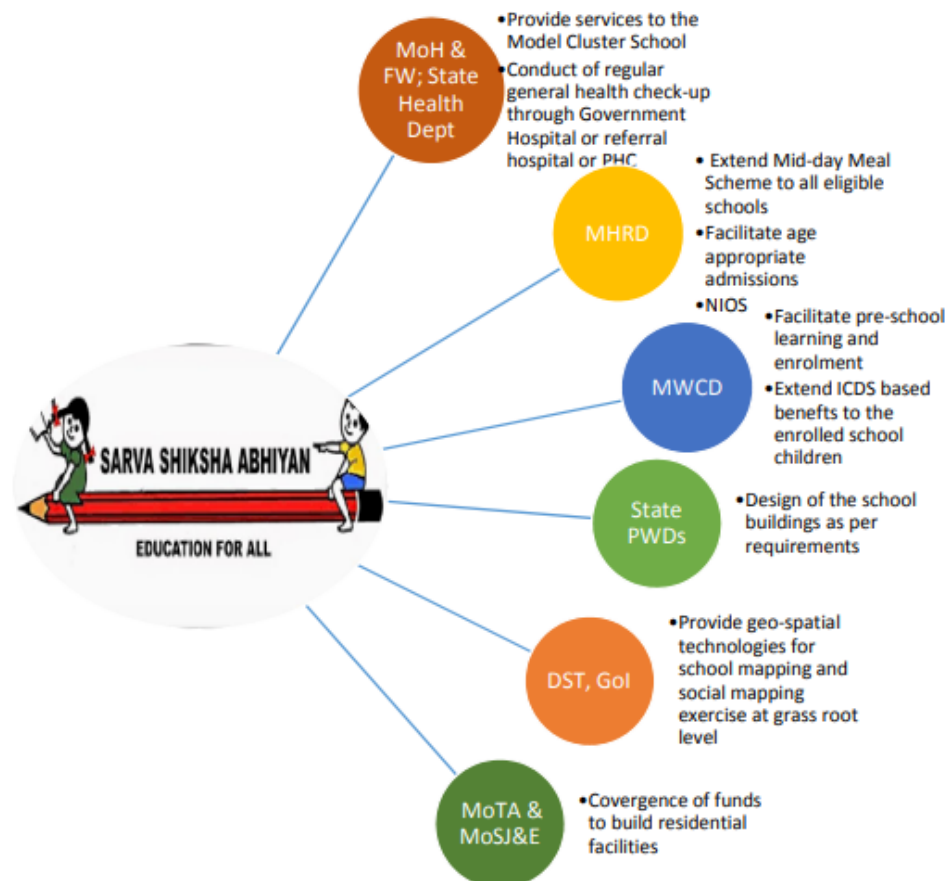
Introduction

SSA has been in existence from 2000-2001 as an intervention programme. In fact, the District Elementary Education Program (DPEP), which was inaugurated in 1993-1994, has its origins in the goal of providing primary education to all children. All of the DPEP's 272 districts were spread throughout 18 states. Central and state governments each contributed 15 percent to the total cost of the initiative (15 percent). International organisations such as UNICEF and the World Bank provided funding for Central's portion of the project. Over \$1500 million had been invested in the initiative by 2001 and 50 million youngsters had been included in its scope. According to an impact evaluation of DPEP's Phase I, the net effect on minority children was outstanding, but there was minimal indication of an influence on the enrollment of females. In spite of this, they



decided that the DPEP investment was not a waste since it offered a new method to primary school interventions in India..

One year ago, on April 1, 2010, the Right to Education Act (RTE) went into effect. Some educationists and policymakers feel that SSA now has the legal authority to be implemented after the passage of this bill.



Main feature of SSA:

1. “Programme with a clear time frame for universal elementary education.
2. A response to the demand for quality basic education all over the country.
3. An opportunity for promoting social justice through basic.
4. A expression of political will for universal elementary education across the country.
5. A partnership between the central, state and the local government.



6. An opportunity for states to develop their own vision of elementary education.
7. An effort at effective involving the Panchyati Raj Institutions, school management Committees, village and urban slum level Education Committees, parent's Teachers' Associations, Mother-Teacher Associations, Tribal Autonomous councils and other grassroots level structures in the management of elementary schools.”

Aims of SSA:

1. “To provide useful and elementary education for all children in the 6-14 age group by 2010.
2. To bridge social, regional and gender gaps with the active participation of community in the management of schools.
3. To allow children to learn about and master their natural environment in order to develop their potential both spiritually and materially.
4. To inculcate value-based learning this allows children an opportunity to work for each other's well being rather than to permit mere selfish pursuits.
5. To realize the importance of Early Childhood Care and education and looks at the 0-14 age as a continuum.”

Funds

“Its initial outlay was Rs.7,000 crore and in 2011-12, the Government of India allocated ₹21,000 crore for this project. Many persons and trust has also contributed and as the program became more popular fund also grew”.

Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan's Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat programme is a subprogram of Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat. Those who are unable to read at an early age are more likely to fall behind in other academic areas. Class I and II students in grades one and two will benefit from the programme, which aims to enhance their early literacy, writing, and numeracy skills. States received a total of 762 crore (US\$110 million) through this initiative. There will also be new teacher mentorship and an evaluation mechanism



included in the program's print-rich environment and timely book delivery. For more than a decade, the Social Security Administration (SSA) has been providing a number of interventions to ensure universal access and retention, as well as bridging gender and social class inequalities in primary education. There are a number of SSA initiatives, including the building of new schools, the construction of extra classrooms, the supply of instructors and academic resources, free textbooks and uniforms and the assistance for boosting learning attainment levels/outcome, among other things. New tactics and rules have been implemented in response to RTE Act passing. Elementary education is being reimagined in accordance with the following principles: Systemic rethinking of education's content and process, as understood by the National Curriculum Framework 2005. This has substantial ramifications for curriculum, teacher preparation, educational planning, and administration. In order to achieve equity, it is necessary to ensure that the underprivileged elements of society – children of the SC, ST, Muslim minority, landless agricultural labourers, and children with special needs, for example – are able to take advantage of the opportunity. An knowledge of the educational requirements and plight of previously excluded groups such as SC, ST, Muslim minorities, females in general, and children with special needs is required to ensure that all students within a certain distance of a school are able to attend. Ensuring that females are able to keep up with their male counterparts in terms of education is only one aspect of a larger endeavour to improve women's status, as laid forth in the 1986/92 National Education Policy. The role of the teacher as the driving force behind the creation of an inclusive environment for children, particularly for females from oppressed and marginalised families, should be emphasised. The RTE Act imposes moral pressure on parents, teachers, educational administrators, and other stakeholders rather than placing the focus on penal measures. The RTE legislation cannot be implemented without a converging and integrated system of educational administration. This is a path that all states must take as quickly as possible.

Assist in the development of life skills, especially the education of females and children with special needs, in addition to providing computer instruction in the primary school.

Conclusion



The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is a community-led initiative to ensure that all children have access to a quality basic education. Quality basic education is a reaction to the growing demand for it throughout the nation. The nation started the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan in the year 2000, which was a purposeful attempt to bring together various programmes and methods to achieving the country's educational objectives. Universalizing Elementary Education programmes have been brought together under one umbrella. Many innovative initiatives have been suggested to increase access and participation in elementary education and to enhance the quality of instruction in primary schools. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan will be implemented by the Indian government and the state government under a long-term cost-sharing and decentralised management framework that includes local bodies.

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