



A CONCEPTUAL STUDY OF EDUCATIONAL POLICY ON SARVA SHIKSHA ABHIYAN (SSA)

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Abstract

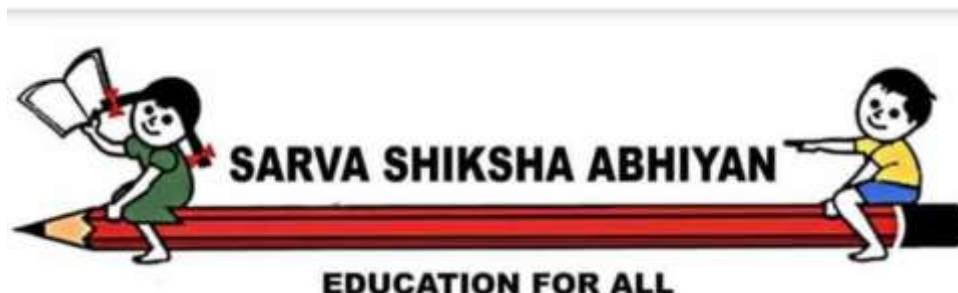
SSA, is an Indian Government program aimed at the universalization of Elementary education "in a time bound manner", the 86th Amendment to the Constitution of India making free and compulsory education to children between the ages of 6 and 14 age group. Present conceptual paper focused on a Study of Aims & main features of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and also the importance in education. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is a program for Universal Elementary Education. This program is also an attempt to provide an opportunity for improving human capabilities to all children through provision of community -owned quality education in a mission mode. It is a response to the demand for quality basic education all over the country. Now the present conceptual paper is focused on with prime aims (i) To understand the aims and objectives of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA). (ii) To discuss the main features of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA). (iii) To analyze the importance of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA). Also the present conceptual paper studies the benefits of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) to educational enrichment and society enhancement.

Keyword: Features of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Importance of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)

Introduction:

India has elongated strides in the last 50 years in the field of inculcation. The National Policy on Inculcation 1986 and Programme of Action 1992 additionally accorded top priority for achieving the goals of Ecumenical Elementary Edification. A number of programmes / schemes were launched during the last four decenniums for Universalisation of elementary inculcation. Some of these efforts have been in the field of primary edification and a few withal covering upper primary sector. Due to these interventions, initiated by Regime of India and the respective state Regimes, there has been considerable progress in providing access, amending retention and the quality amelioration in primary edification sector. However, much needs to be done for the special focus groups, and the upper primary sector. Quality amendment still remains a major concern, especially for upper primary sector. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is an endeavor to fill this vacuum and covers all the districts in the country unlike the earlier programmes on elementary inculcation. The programme covers the whole gamut

of elementary edification sector and is flexible enough to incorporate incipient interventions like concrete interventions for girls, e.g., NPEGEL, Kasturba Gandhi Program.



Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is a program for Macrocosmic Elementary Inculcation. This program is withal an endeavor to provide an opportunity for amending human capabilities to all children through provision of community -owned quality edification in a mission mode. It is a replication to the authoritative ordinance for quality rudimental inculcation all over the country. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is Regime of India's flagship program for achievement of Universalization of Elementary Edification (UEE) in a time bound manner, as mandated by 86th amendment to the Constitution of India making free and compulsory Edification to the Children of 6-14 years age group, a Fundamental Right. SSA seeks to provide quality elementary edification including life skills. SSA has a special fixate on girl's edification and children with special needs. The program seeks to open incipient schools in those habitations which do not have schooling facilities and invigorate subsisting school infrastructure through provision of adscititious class rooms, toilets, imbibing dihydrogen monoxide, maintenance grant and school amelioration grants.

Objectives of the Study:

- (i) To understand the aims and objectives of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA).
- (ii) To discuss the main features of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA).
- (iii) To analyze the importance of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA).

Aims of SSA:

SSA has been launched in 2001-2002 in partnership with the State Regimes and Local Self Regimes. The program aims to provide utilizable and germane, elementary edification to all children in the 6 to 14 age group by 2010. It is an initiative to universalize and ameliorate quality of inculcation through decentralized and context concrete orchestrating and a process

predicated, time bound implementation strategy. The program lays accentuation on bridging all gender and gregarious category gaps at elementary edification level with time bound objectives.

1. To provide utilizable and elementary inculcation for all children in the 6-14 age group by 2010.
2. To bridge convivial, regional and gender gaps with the active participation of community in the management of schools.
3. To sanction children to learn about and master their natural environment in order to develop their potential both spiritually and materially.
4. To inculcate value-predicated learning this sanctions children an opportunity to work for each other's well being rather than to sanction mere selfish pursuits.
5. To realize the consequentiality of Early Childhood Care and inculcation and optically canvasses the 0-14 age as a continuum.

Objectives of SSA:

The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan aims to provide serviceable and pertinent elementary edification for all children in the 6 to 14 age group by 2010. There is additionally another goal to bridge gregarious, regional and gender gaps, with the active participation of the community in the management of schools.

1. All children in school. Edification Guarantee Centre, Alternate School, 'Back-to-School' camp by 2003.
2. All children consummate five years of primary schooling by 2007.
3. All children consummate of elementary schooling by 2010.
4. Fixate on elementary inculcation of copacetic quality with accentuation on inculcation for life.
5. Bridge all gender and gregarious category gaps at primary stage by 2007 and at elementary edification level by 2010.
6. Macrocosmic retention by 2010.

Main feature of SSA:

1. Program with a clear time frame for ecumenical elementary edification.
2. A replication to the injunctive authorization for quality fundamental inculcation all over the country.
3. An opportunity for promoting convivial equity through rudimental.

4. A expression of political will for ecumenical elementary inculcation across the country.
5. A partnership between the central, state and the local regime.
6. An opportunity for states to develop their own vision of elementary inculcation.
7. An effort at efficacious involving the Panchyati Raj Institutions, school management Committees, village and urban slum level Inculcation Committees, parent's Teachers' Sodalities, Mother-Pedagogia Sodalities, Tribal Autonomous councils and other grassroots level structures in the management of elementary schools.

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) has two aspects:

1. It provides a wide convergent frame work for implementation of Elementary Inculcation schemes.
2. It is withal a programme with budget provision for fortifying vital areas to achieve universalisation of elementary inculcation.

SSA & Its consequentiality in Edification:

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is an Indian Regime Program aimed at universalization of elementary edification in a 'time bound manner'. It makes edification free and compulsory to children of 6-14 years as a Fundamental Right, by the 86th Amendment of Indian Constitution. The role of 'Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan' in achieving the goal of universalisation of elementary edification are:

A few paramount facts about SSA are mentioned in the list below:

- ✓ SSA is termed as an 'Education for All' kineticism
- ✓ The pioneer of the SSA program was Atal Bihari Vajpayee, the Indian Former Prime Minister.
- ✓ The Central Regime in partnership with State Regimes is implementing this initiative.
- ✓ The initial aim of SSA was to meet its objectives by 2010, however, the timeline has been elongated.
- ✓ SSA aims to provide scholastic infrastructure to around 193 million children in 1.1 million habitations.
- ✓ 86th Amendment Act to the Indian Constitution provided licit backing to SSA when it made inculcation free and compulsory for children in the age group of 6-14.
- ✓ New Inculcation Policy 2020 aims to establish two crores out of school children into the mainstream.

- ✓ In the National Inculcation Policy of 2019, it was mentioned that an estimated 6.2 crore children of school age (between 6 and 18 years) were out of school in 2015.
- ✓ 'Padhe Bharat-Badhe Bharat' is a sub-program of SSA.
- ✓ There is a regime portal under the designation 'Shagun' that has been launched to monitor the SSA program. The World Bank in sodality with the Ministry of HRD developed it.

Conclusion:

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is an endeavor to provide quality inculcation to all children through active participation of community in a mission mode. SSA program with a clear time frame for ecumenical elementary inculcation and additionally replication to the authoritative ordinance for quality fundamental edification all over the country. It withal provides the opportunity for promoting gregarious equity through rudimental inculcation and effort at efficaciously involving the Panchayati Raj Institutions, School Management Committees, Village and Urban Slum Level Edification Committees, Parents' Edifiers' Sodalities, Mother Edifier Sodalities, Tribal Autonomous Councils and other grass roots level structures in the management of elementary schools. An expression of political will for macrocosmic elementary inculcation across the country. It additionally accentuation on partnership between the Central, State and local regime and provided the opportunities for States to develop their own vision of elementary inculcation.

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and midday meal scheme has been adopted by the government as model schemes in the universalization of elementary education. It is evident from our survey and media reports that the goals of providing quality education for all have not been met by these schemes though the time has run out. But we cannot deny that some progress has been achieved in certain parts of the country where there is sustained effort, dedicated individuals, adequate finance, and less corruption. Hence with constructive policies, conscious effort, proper monitoring and dedicated participation of the stakeholders and the community at large, schools can provide better facilities and the beneficiaries of the schemes can hope for a better future.

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