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**IMPACT OF SARVA SHIKSHA ABHIYAN ON THE QUALITY OF SCHOOL EDUCATION A CASE STUDY OF SANGA REDDY DISTRICT****Vishnu Begari****Ph.D. Research Scholar, Department of Public Administration,  
Osmania University, Hyderabad.****ABSTRACT:**

*Education is a powerful tool by which economically and socially marginalized adults and children can lift themselves out of poverty and participate fully as citizens. The key objectives of SSA is Universalization of Elementary Education (UEE). Universalization of elementary education means universal access, enrolment, retention and qualitative education up to age of 14.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Quality of education, SSA, learning skills, Enrollment, Access*

**INTRODUCTION**

Education is a dynamic manner that starts from birth. It transforms human beings' existence from lack of understanding to enlightenment. Education is a method of personality building and growth of intellect. Generally speaking, it is additionally a future funding that helps nation, economy, and society. Besides, training performs a crucial function in an individual, economy, society and at the u . s . level. In the context of India, the term training is now not new and has its roots from instances immemorial as properly as shares richness in this sector. Because adolescents are the future of nation and nation builder too. From all the tiers of education basic education is a backbone for a nation, except the universalization of elementary education, no nation can suppose for development. However, basic education is the basis for children. If they get a everyday and non-stop training from their fundamental stage, so there is a extra danger to go for higher and greater education. This will accelerate the growth of children, as nicely as economic growth, will proceed. For this great of education is also identified internationally, among 17 sustainable improvement purpose one of the goals is nice of schooling which be done until 2030. If India wishes to attain the excellent of training till 2030, it is required to focal point on quality. So, to have a look at nice over volume is necessary due to the fact the inflow of children in authorities faculties is another situation i.e. whether or not these students are getting favorable environment or now not for their mastering achievements. The predominant goal to universalize important schooling and to impart the great of schooling at elementary degree all efforts have been undertaken by means of each central and state government in Bihar after the implementation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan scheme in 2001. Moreover, this study tries to have a look at the first-rate of elementary training loopholes in government schools via principal survey. So, the query arises that whether learning skills hamper the fantastic of education? And the principal goal of the learn about to evaluate the gaining knowledge of competencies of the student through reading stages and arithmetic levels.

## DEVELOPMENT OF SCHOOL EDUCATION SYSTEM IN INDIA

The development of faculty training gadget in cutting-edge India started out with the arrival of Britisher's new knowledge. The new expertise capacity working knowledge, literary, science, medicine, technology, English language and Mathematics (Chaturvedi, 2014, March 19). Britishers opened schools, colleges and Universities in India. Initially Christian missionary colleges had been opened in India. Later the East India Company started granting licenses to the missionaries to open schools (Chaturvedi, 2018). With passage of time the 3 British Empire provided money for the faculty schooling system. The primary, secondary and greater faculty training was once delivered in Indian faculty education system. The plight of faculty schooling in North India used to be now not proper at the time of the British conquest of kingdom of Punjab after dying of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. There was once a sorry country of affair of Education in Punjab. Britishers increased it with opening of college and colleges in Punjab. The school education developed less in pre-independence Punjab below the British rule. The Britishers paid much less heed to fundamental education and non secular education. The authorities run schools advanced the device of schooling in its personal way. Moreover the faculty stage education system used to be lacking quite a few simple factors at some stage in the nation. It was solely after independence that quite a few things were achieved by the Government to uplift the schooling system of the nation. Several School Educational Programmes were run from time to time for providing better school training to the state (Singh, 2009, March 24). On 26 January 1950 Article 45 was added as Constitutional Directive Article 45 (1950) in the Indian Constitution to promote the notion of free and compulsory education. The Article forty five reads as, "The State shall endeavour to provide, within a length of ten years from the commencement of this Constitution for free and compulsory schooling for all adolescents until they whole the age of fourteen years" (Central Government Act, 1949).

After independence, Committee on Ways and Means of Financing Educational Development (1950) was once appointed via the Indian Government to observe the current economic resources and programmes for the educational development. The committee seemed into the matter of training at some stage in all the provinces and states under Indian jurisdiction. The committee advised for ensuring the academic improvement at foremost degree of college education. All the provinces had been counseled to introduce typical compulsory training for children of age team 6-14 years with in a length of ten years. The committee further suggested to extend the programme over a longer period, if wanted be, and now not to give it up in any occasions (Committee on Ways and Means of Financing Educational Development, 1950). Assessment Committee on Basic Education (1956) performed an assessment on simple schooling in a range of Indian states. This committee recommended the ways and potential to bring out high quality enchancement in basic schooling i.e. provision of eight years of compulsory 4 generic schooling, use of mother tongue as a medium of instruction; the committee also counseled declaration of coverage for basic training by the centre and the state under the Second Five Year Plan and setting up a Central Research Institute of Basic Education and Basic Education Board at the nation stage (Assessment Committee on Basic Education, 1956).

## QUALITY OF EDUCATION

Education is the backbone of our state. It is an tool to country huge human useful resource development. The Indian training system is quite an historic schooling machine that also exists. It has produced so many genius minds that are making India proud all around the world. However, while it is miles one of the oldest systems, it is nevertheless now no longer that developed when compared to others, that are in reality newer. This is in order the different countries have long past by using expand and advancement, however the Indian coaching gadget remains stuck in ancient age. It faces a lot of troubles that choose to be sorted to let it reach its whole potential. Right to Education extensively ensures teens a right to free and compulsory training however what it fails to account for is "Quality Education" that requires introduction of infrastructure and surroundings conducive to a learning environment..efforts to sell coaching in a multi-pronged manner with the aid of way of capability of inculcating the dependancy of analyzing and curiosity, and promote sports activities things to do to include physical and social skills among the youth by using way of capability of attractive children. To

have interaction the college students, artwork workshops are organized to inculcate aesthetics and summary wondering amongst the kids Quality education has the strength to convert society in a unmarried generation; provide kids with the security they desire from poverty, exploitation and disease; and supply them the knowledge, skills, and self belief to attain their whole potential.

### **SARVA SHIKSHA ABHIYAN (SSA)**

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) in India, the greatest fundamental education programme in the world, assesses the significance of foreign useful resource for attaining elevated get right of entry to to elementary education from 2002 to 2010, particularly for the most disadvantaged. It critiques the sensible ride of India and its improvement partners in at the same time developing and enforcing a countrywide education programme and how greater alignment of external assistance with the Government of India's countrywide policy for achieving accepted fundamental schooling was delivered about, for that reason merchandising united states leadership and harmonising donor practices for high-quality useful resource shipping in line with the standards of useful resource effectiveness set out in the Paris Declaration.

The external support to SSA is without delay helping India in assembly the EFA desires and MDGs 2 and three Recent progress toward these in India has been good, with the quantity of out-of-school youth now formally given at 7.5 million in March 2009, down from 25 million at the begin of SSA in 2002. The programme is helping to reduce the variety of young people that are out of college by way of over three million annually thru the construction on the grounds that 2001/02 of over one million additional classrooms, the hiring of one million additional instructors and the provision of free textbooks to all teens enrolled in government or government-aided fundamental training (approximately 154 million in 2009).

### **BASIC IMPACT OF SSA ON STUDENTS LEARNING SKILLS**

SSA is imparted to enhance the education abilities amongst the college students based upon their ability. The teaching, learning, speaking and speaking competencies are very indispensable for the over all development of the students. The above abilities are tested at ZPHS Kohir

#### **1. Learning skills**

Learning skills of student Learning capabilities of the scholar is one way to measure the best of elementary education. It is vital to recognize whether or not they are mastering integral skills or not. This is a stage when a scholar develops their cognitive capabilities or essential skills.

#### **2. Reading Levels**

This is one way to test the fine of fundamental schooling through studying skills in their own language. Reading degrees has been framed in 5 difficulties level "Beginner", "Letter", "Word", "Para", and "story". However, 14 percent is no longer able to read, 17 percent is at the letter level, 5 percent at the phrase level, 20 percentage is at the para level and forty four percentage is at story level.

#### **3. Numeracy Levels**

Simple arithmetic expertise is quintessential to deal with day to day requirement. Numeracy level is some other way to check the excellent of elementary education. This is additionally framed in 5 different difficulties stage to evaluate their arithmetic knowledge. The highest percentage of student falls in the group of Division and Number recognition 1 to 9 i.e. 27 and 28 percentage respectively. On the other hand, 17 percent of scholar can do simple subtraction and 26 percent of scholar can identify the range of 10 to ninety nine and 2 percentage nevertheless falls underneath the category of nothing.

#### **4. English Skills**

In the era of 21st -century expertise about English is integral from the very beginning, this helps to compete with different nation or country. So, it is required to evaluate student's potential to read English. Interestingly, solely 32 percent can able to study full sentence almost 70 percent cannot capable to examine the sentence. While 22 percent ought to read the solely word, 24 percentage and 13 percent may want to perceive the small letter and capital letter respectively, 9 percent is nonetheless beginner.

## 5. Word reading

It is additionally essential to mention, whether or not those college students who are at word stage can discover the meaning of that phrase or not. Unfortunately, 47 percent of pupil can in a position read-only and 7 percent cannot even read and identify the which means of given words. On the different hand, forty six percent of a scholar at the elementary level is capable to examine and identifying the meaning.

## 6. Sentence Level

Although, the distressing image is that high share of student can't read the sentence of class two stage textbook and a small area of student can read and perceive the meaning also. There is 14 percent of pupil are in a position to be aware of the which means of a sentence and 19 percent can only examine and relaxation of them i.e. sixty seven percentage can't even study the sentence.

## 7. Educational Quality Index

An Educational Quality Index is made for reporting the best of education. Because it tells us how terrible or top first-rate of education students are getting in their learning period.

To check the educational excellent index, college students are the centered group. There is three variable to measure instructional satisfactory index specifically "Hindi Reading", "Math" and "English Reading". Every variable is in addition classified into five subcategories such as for Hindi Reading is Story, Para, Word, Letter, and Beginner, for Math Division, Subtraction, number attention 10-99, quantity cognizance 1-9 and Beginner and for English Reading Sentence, Word, Small Letter, Capital Letter, and Beginner. It is assumed right here for Hindi reading story is the best difficulty level, for math division is the very best subject level and for English analyzing sentence is the easiest situation level. It is further assumed highest subject stage is the benchmark for the student. However, great education can be achieved if students bypass the absolute best concern level.

It is analyzed that as per the take a look at carried out among the students, there is a lot of distinction on improvement of the skills. Students of class V are able to study and write and discover the numbers. Even they are capable to write the sentences in english.

## CONCLUSION

It is imperative to focus the simultaneous enchancement on quantity and exceptional of basic education. Unanimously, implementation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan has addressed the trouble of enrolment ratio and fundamental infrastructure facility, however it failed to address the hassle of excellent of basic education in India. This modern study measures the great of basic at chosen authorities colleges in sangareddy district which is a predominant trouble of this study. The above finding reveals that enrollment ratio and infrastructure has multiplied to some extent in Sangareddy District. On the different hand, the dark aspect of this discovering is terrible mastering competencies of students. Low level of getting to know skills is a long-term consequence of man or woman life. Because the low fantastic of basic education reduces the risk for higher schooling and better economic possibilities for future.

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