

## SarvaShikshaAbhiyan in Jammu and Kashmir with reference to Zone Handwara: An Evaluative Study

Altaf Hussain Lone<sup>1</sup>, Dr. Imtiyaz Mansoori<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Research Scholar, Scholar of Education, DAVV Indore

<sup>2</sup>Principal, Devi Rukmani Mahavidyalaya, Khargone

### Abstract:

The SarvaShikshaAbhiyan (SSA) is an effort to recognize the need for improving the performance of the school and to provide community owned quality elementary education in, “mission mode”. It also envisages bridging of gender and social gapes. The overall literacy rate in the country was 64.84% while it was 55.5% in Jammu and Kashmir. The SarvaShikshaAbhiyan is providing useful and relevant elementary education for all children in the 6-14 age group by 2000. There is also another goal to bridge social and gender gaps, with the active participation of the community in the management of schools. The present study aims to find out the total number of primary schools opened and upgraded and increase in total enrolment and gender wise percentage in enrolment under SarvaShikshaAbhiyan scheme.

**Key words:** Elementary, Education. SSA, Enrolment, Upgrade

### Introduction

Education is the basic requirement for success of democracy and progress of a country. Universalization of primary education is a provision to provide free educational opportunities to all children of the society irrespective of cast, creed and sex. Article 45 of the Indian constitution directed that “the state shall Endeavour to provide education within a period of ten years from the commencement of this constitution for free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of 14 years.”

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<sup>1</sup>Research Scholar, Scholar of Education, DAVV Indore

<sup>2</sup>Principal, Devi RukmaniMahavidyalaya, Khargone

The role of universal elementary education (UEE) is to strengthen the social fabric of democracy through provision of equal opportunities to all that has been accepted since the inception of our Republic. The National policy of education (NPE) 1986/1992, states that in our national perception, education is essentially for all. Education has acculturating role. It refines sensitivities and perception that contribute to national cohesion, a scientific temper and Independence of mind and spirit, thus, furthering the goals of socialism, secularism and democracy enshrined in our constitution, since Independence, many steps have been taken and different commission and committees have given suggestions to achieve universalization of primary education, but it is still far from the hope and national target. Compulsory provision of universal primary education (UPE) is an extremely modern concept with the formulation NPE; India initiated a wide range of programme for achieving the goal of universal elementary education (UEE).

The SarvaShikshaAbhiyan (Hindi; the education for all) is a flagship programme of the government of India pioneered by Atal Bihari Vajpayee for achievement of universalisation of elementary education in a time bound manner, as mandated by the 86th amendment to the constitution of India making free and compulsory education to children of ages 6-14 (Estimated to be 205 million in number in (2001) Fundamental right. The programme aims to achieve the goal of universalisation of elementary education of satisfactory quality by 2010. SarvaShikshaAbhiyan (SSA) is an effort to universalize elementary education by community ownership of the school system. It is in response to the demand for quality basic education all over the country. The SarvaShikshaAbhiyan (SSA) 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. The SarvaShikshaAbhiyan is to provide useful and relevant elementary education for all children in the 6-14 age group by 2000. There is also another goal to bridge social and gender gaps, with the active participation of the community in the management of schools.

The situation in the state of Jammu and Kashmir being different from other regions in the country, special efforts are planned by the state to get all children in the school and retain them for eight years. Because of the particular problems associated with the state, norms applicable normally for other states are not feasible in Jammu and Kashmir. The major part of

the state is mountains, with even the district headquarters not being connected with proper roads. The state also has socio-cultural problems in certain areas.

SarvaShikshaAbhiyan had open 54 schools and 20 schools were up-graded in block killer of Pulwama from 2003-2010. The overall pupil teacher ratio in SSA schools of block Keller of Pulwama from 2003-2010 was 1120 (**Noor-ul-Amin and Yunus B, 2010**). However, 507 schools in all 12 zones of district Anantnag have been opened with the total enrolment of 23590. A total of 1200 teacher's appointed under SSA scheme. Overall pupil teacher ratio was 1.20. There has been 16% increase in enrolment from 2003-2009. No provision has been made by Govt for toilet and drinking water. All EGS centres were housed in single rooms **Koul F (2010)**. Similar study was conducted by **Damodar and Julie, 2010** in Meghalaya. The sample of study was 351 schools of rural and urban areas belonging to seven districts of Meghalaya. Interview method was used as a tool to study the problem. The result showed that the enrolment ratio in gross level has increased, promotion to higher classes on the basis of performance has improved and dropout rate has reduced to the minimum. The quality education has been possible due to capacity building programmes of teachers and as a result new teaching techniques have been started in the field of education by teachers.

The department of **Economic and Statistical analysis (2009)** conducted an evaluative study of SarvaShikshaAbhiyan (SSA) in Haryana. The objectives of the study were to assess the adequacy of organization setup at various levels for the implementation of the schemes. To assess the extent to which the various schemes have been implemented to carry out an assessment of the impact of the various components of the scheme in improving the enrolment as well as dropout of the students. Stratified sampling was adopted by considering total literacy rate as well as female literacy rate of the state. The main findings of the study were the trend of utilizing of budget against financial provision was on the lower side. The staff position against sanctioned post of four selected districts was not found satisfactory. Out of 32 selected households, 27 households had out of school children and dropout (33.9%) students reported that school facility was available less than one kilometre.

### Methodology Adopted

It is popularly known as the every activity and its success depend upon effective method and procedure what to do and how to solve certain problem with purpose. In present study, the investigator has taken survey method because the survey method is a method where all the points of the study can be taken in to consideration.

In the present study, the sample was selected with the help of purposive sampling technique. The Investigator took the Sample of 20 schools belonging to Zone Handwara of District Kupwara. In District Kupwara, there are five Educational Zones and the Investigator has selected only one Educational Zone namely Handwara Zone.

### Results and Discussion

After collection of data, the data was analysed with the help of qualitative/descriptive analysis technique. For the present data, the percentage statistical technique was used.

**Table No. 1: Primary School Opened and Upgraded under SSA in Zone Handwara from 2003-2013.**

Year	Schools Opened	Schools Upgraded
2003	5	0
2004	6	0
2005	14	7
2006	4	9
2007	0	3
2008	0	2
2009	3	9
2010	3	8
2011	12	8
2012	9	1
2013	0	0
Total	56	47

Source: Zonal Education office Handwara

The table reveals that in Educational Zone Handwara, the total number of Primary schools opened under SSA scheme from 2003-2013 is 56. The 5 schools were opened in 2003, 6

schools in 2004, 14 schools in 2005, 4 schools in 2006, no school was opened in 2007-2008, 3 schools were opened in 2009, 3 schools were opened in 2010, 12 schools were opened in 2011, 9 schools in 2012, no schools was opened in 2012-2013 in Zone Handwara. Besides, total number of Up-graded schools under SSA scheme in Zone Handwara from 2003-2013 were 47. None of the school was Up-graded in 2003-2004. 7 schools were Upgraded in 2005, 9 schools in 2006, 3, schools in 2007, 2 schools were Up-graded in 2008, 9 schools in 2009, 8 schools in 2010, 8 schools were Up-graded in 2011, 1 school was Up-graded in 2012 and no schools was Up-graded in 2013.

**Table No.2: Total Enrolment and Gender-Wise percentage in enrolment under SSA in Zone Handwara.**

Year	Enrolment			Increase in enrolment			Percentage increase		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
2003	289	381	670	-	-	-	-	-	-
2004	312	393	705	23	12	35	7.95	14	22
2005	352	421	773	40	19	59	12.82	83	36
2006	415	487	902	63	66	129	17.89	167	68
2007	462	590	1052	47	3	50	11.42	61	62
2008	470	698	1168	8	8	16	1.42	63	52
2009	520	830	1350	50	32	82	17.77	42	67
2010	580	80	1260	60	50	110	16.67	43	56
2011	610	112	1322	30	32	62	10.41	51	84
2012	552	331	1413	42	49	91	13.91	8	88
2013	692	81	1473	40	20	60	13.31	102	126

Source: Zonal Education office Handwara

Table 3, depicts the increase in total enrolment and gender wise percentage in enrolment under SSA in Zone Handwara from 2003 to 2013. The table reveals that in Educational Zone Handwara, the enrolment of boys increased from 289 in 2003 to 312 in 2004 with 7.95% increase in enrolment. The enrolment of Girls increased from 381 in 2003 to 393 in 2004 which show 3.14% increase in enrolment. The total percentage increase in enrolment in Zone Handwara from 2003-2004 is 5.22%. The enrolment of boys also increased from 312 in 2004

to 352 in 2005 which shows 12.82% increase in enrolment of boys. The enrolment of Girls increased from 393 in 2004 – 421 in 2005 with 4.83% increase in enrolment. The total percentage increase in enrolment from 2004-2005 is 8.36%. The enrolment of boys increased from 352 in 2005 -415 in 2006 with 17.89% increase in enrolment of boys. The enrolment of Girls also increased from 393 in 2005 to 421 in 2006 with 15.67% increase in enrolment of Girls. The enrolment of boys also increased from 415 in 2006 -562 in 2007 with 35.42% increase in enrolment of boys. The enrolment of girls increased from 421 in 2006 to 487 in 2007 with 0.61% increase in enrolment of Girls. The total percentage increase in enrolment from 2006-2007 is 16.68%. The enrolment of boys increased from 563 in 2007 -570 in 2008 with 1.42% increased enrolment of Girls. The enrolment of Girls increased from 487 in 2006 to 490 in 2007 with 1.63% increase in enrolment of Girls. The table total percentage increase in enrolment from 2006-2007 is 1.52%. The table also reveals that the percentage increase in enrolment of boys from 2007-2008 is 620 with 8.77% and that of Girls is 498 with 6.42%. The total percentage increase in enrolment from 2007-2008 is 7.67%. The percentage increase in enrolment of Boys from 680 in 2008-2009 is 9.67% and that of Girls is 530 with 9.43%. The total percentage increase in enrolment from 2008-2009 is 8.77%. The enrolment of boys also increased from 680 in 2010 to 710 in 2011 with 4.41%.The enrolment of Girls increase from 580 in 2010 to 612 in 2011 is 5.51%. The total percentage increase in enrolment from 2010-2011 is 4.81%. The enrolment of Boys also increased from 710 in 2011 to 752 in 2012 is 5.91%. The enrolment of Girls also increased from 612 in 2011to 661 in 2012 is 8%. The total percentage increase in enrolment from 2011to 2012 is 6.88%. The enrolment of Boys also increased from 752 in 2012-792 in 2013. The enrolment of Girls also increased from 661 in 2012 -651 in 2013. The total percentage increase in enrolment from 2012 to 2013 is 12.68%.

### **Conclusion/Findings**

Findings of the present investigation are as follows:-

1. The total number of primary schools opened in Zone Handwara from 2003-2013 under SarvaShikshaAbhiyan (SSA) were 56, and total number of schools up-graded in Zone

Handwara from 2003-2013 were 47. This objective was collected through official record of Zonal Education office Handwara.

2. The total enrolment of Boys in Zone Handwara from 2003-2013 were 5734 and total enrolment of Girls were 5353. The increase in enrolment of boys was 8.31% and increase in enrolment of girls was 5.074%. This objective was collected through by schools records of Zone Handwara.

3. The total number of Rebar Taleem Teachers (RET) appointed in Zone Handwara from 2003-2013 were 106, and RET teachers appointed in upper-primary schools in Zone Handwara from 2003-2013 were 110. This objective was collected through official record of Zonal Education office Handwara.

4. As per report of teachers in SSA schools, the funds allotted by the Govt. for MDM according to enrolment of students per year and other facilities like TLM, maps, charts and calendar board year etc. according to schedule of zonal level. This objective was collected by questionnaire of teachers by (Yes /No) percentage technique.

5. The attendance status of students in Zone Handwara at class level were found as 1st class 82.11%, 2nd class 76.07%, 3rd class 72.54%, 4th class 72.32%, 5th class 71.33%, 6th class 90.15% 7th class 78.08% and 8th class 88.37%, while overall attendance at school level was found 78.87%. This objective was collected through by school record as per month of March, April and May 2014.

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