

## ROLE OF SAMAGRA SHIKSHA ABHIYAN IN EDUCATION

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### ABSTRACT

Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan is the combination of three factors to reap the goal of 'Education'; Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha and Teachers Training. SSA put forward various steps to ensure RTE ACT, 2009. Government, society and parents joined hands for enlightening and enriching society with knowledge. This makes each and every child confident enough to face the world around him or her.

**KEYWORDS:** RTE Act, Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan, Kaushal Vikas

### INTRODUCTION

Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan is an outcome due to the holistic view of education. It considers pre-nursery class to XII equally without making any divisions in between or negligence of any school level. Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan includes three areas Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE). Developmental activities are implemented for each area. Harmony and cost-effective benefit of three areas are undertaken with great efficiency. The Ministry of Human Resource Development is implementing the scheme. (MHRD,2013) It proclaims the benefits and objectives on the basis of Societal development in order to capture the attention of people. The goal of any scheme can be attained only through the wholehearted cooperation of entire members of society.

### Vision

To ensure inclusive and equitable quality education from pre-school to the senior secondary stage in accordance with the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) for Education. It aims to make real the implementation of RTE act 2009. (Samagra Shiksha, 2020)

### Objectives

- Greater attention for vocationalisation of education.
- Maintaining standard in education.
- Up-gradation of various educational institutions.
- Make equity and inclusion at all levels of school education real.
- Reaping dream regarding the Right to Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009.
- To make schools more feasible and accessible to all children irrespective of gender and social gaps.

- Innovations in teacher training.

**Focal Point**

- Teacher
- Technology

**Major Interventions**

- Making education quality-oriented.
- Universal access.
- Gender and equity.
- Providing fund for teacher salary.
- Digitalization.
- Distribution of textbooks, uniforms etc.
- Pre-school education.
- Stress on sports and physical education.
- Vocational education.
- Concentrating Teacher Education and Training.
- Infrastructure development.

**Mode of Operation****State OR UT Level Operation**

SSA is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme by the department through a single State Implementation Society (SIS) at the State or UT level.

**National Level Operation**

A governing council headed by the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) and a Project Approval Board (PAB) headed by the Secretary Department of School Education and Literacy.

The changes in financial and programmatic norms can be made only through the Governing Council. Technical advancement, innovations and making HR professionally-oriented make education standardised. The merging of TSGs of the schemes of SSA, RMSA and TE helps in retaining quality. (Samagra Shiksha, 2021)

**SSA Implementation**

The scheme enhances the learning outcomes of schooling at all levels. Flexibility regarding the planning and implementation is given to the States and Union Territories. On the basis of enrolment number, liabilities and various performances, the fund is provided to schools. The scheme gives importance to improve transition rates. Innovations in pedagogy, mentoring and evaluation methods made Teaching more effective. Digitalisation paves the way to make

students more competent worldwide. (National Portal of India, 2020) In-service training to teachers lead to improve the quality of education. The grants provided by the scheme help to create a conducive learning environment. SSA enhances the Capacity Building of Teachers and School Heads also. The Science and Maths talents of students are also promoted by the scheme. Foundational skills at the primary level are developed with the support of the Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat programme. Transportation facilities for children from classes 1 to 8 are also provided under the scheme. Strengthening and up-gradation of KGBVs and self-defence training for girls made girl education more acceptable to parents. Concern towards children with special need is a support and motivation to the parents of such children. 'Kaushal Vikas' is a landmark in the skill development programme of MHRD. Programmes put forward for physical fitness and mental balance made children more courageous and self-confident. SSA succeed in enhancing regional balance in education.

### Funding Ratio

- The funding ratio between Centre and State is 90:10 for the North-Eastern and the Himalayan states.
- 60:40 for all other states and UTs with Legislature.
- 100% Centrally Sponsored for UTs without Legislature.

### CONCLUSIONS

Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan plays an important role in the accessibility of equality and equitable education. It renovated the school in enriching the knowledge of children. Self-confidence made students more competent even worldwide. The usage of Information Technology and Digitalization made students innovative. The blending of Teacher and Technology paves the way to enjoy the fruit of knowledge. It helps states in implementing the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009. (Nic, L. P., 2015) According to Nelson Mandela, "Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world". SSA succeeds in making this statement true. (Deshpande, 2020)

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