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## IMPLEMENTATION OF SARVA SHIKSHA ABHIYAN IN CHENNAI

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### ABSTRACT

Indeed within the veritably many educationally advanced countries in India, which have attained near universal abecedarian registration rates, the quality of tutoring and literacy have been planted to be abysmally low. At this juncture, the Government of Tamil Nadu has initiated exertion grounded literacy as an intervention to ameliorate the quality of academy education in the state. It may be noted that exertion grounded literacy and indispensable literacy methodology has long been honoured across the world as an effective pedagogical style. It is a lead software of the general public authority of India, that become started in 2001, to perform the Universalisation of Elementary Education (UEE). The legitimate sponsorship to SSA was given when free and mandatory schooling for the youngsters in the age gathering of 6-14 was made a basic square in the Indian Constitution under Article 21 A. SSA means to measure up to the assumptions of this major solidly in a period bound way. The main objective of the research is to know about the reduced rate of dropout children from schools by the scheme of SSA is to analyse the benefits that arise out of SSA. The basic information for the research had been collected via survey from 200 random respondents which included the general public and which included people of different age groups with a properly framed questionnaire. The responses collected were then analysed and framed into legible tabular forms via SPSS, then based on the conclusion of the results suggestions also have been given by the researcher.

**KEYWORDS:** Sarva shiksha abhiyan, abecedarian, abysmally, pedagogical, accomplish.

### INTRODUCTION :

Essential training is the stage when the kid is made mindful of the capability of learning, the presence of a general public external to its immediate family climate and the need to adjust with the wrapping cultural, public and community ethos. The whole super-structure of the instructive arrangement of a country settles upon essential training. If a kid is well-sighted at the essential stage, the optional training consequently gets a fillip and success is a characteristic result of the establishment laid. Properly coordinated primary education is the absolute first and the generally significant one from which educationists ought to send off the assault to solve the persistent educational

issues of the country. Primary schooling is often viewed as the first stage the whole super design of educational arrangement in India, since it is a phase when establishment of child's physical, mental, emotional, scholarly and social improvement is laid. There is no denying the reality that the nation's strength rests on the sound groundwork of its kin, yet it is primary education which assumes the main part in establishing that groundwork.

Provision of essential schooling has been India's constitutional commitment. While adopting the Indian Constitution in 1950, Article forty five of the Directive Principles of State Policy gave a coverage directive to all States to offer unfastened and obligatory schooling to all

youngsters till the age of 14 years inside ten years. The 86th Constitutional Amendment makes unfastened and obligatory essential schooling a fundamental right for youngsters. The Right to Education Act, 2009 recognizes primary schooling as a criminal entitlement and lays down the minimal parameters of first-class schooling for all youngsters. The Right to Education Act, 2009 (RTE Act) places a criminal responsibility on the Central and State governments to put in force this fundamental right. Currently, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is the primary car for enforcing RTE Act, 2009 and achieving Millennium Development Goal of schooling for all. SSA is the world's biggest and India's maximum formidable schooling programme intended to achieve universalisation of basic schooling. It was released in 2001 and is Government of India's flagship programme for fulfilment of universalization of basic schooling in a time certain manner. It is being carried out in partnership with State governments to cowl the complete United States and deal with the needs of 192 million youngsters in 1.1 million habitations. As a long way as dreams are concerned, the principle consciousness of SSA is on (i) imparting regular get entry to to basic education via way of means of 2015; (ii) improving the learning levels of youngsters; (iii) bridging all gender and social class gaps in schooling; and (iv) universal retention via way of means of 2015. These desires are performed via quite a few interventions like (i) starting of new schools and opportunity education facilities; (ii) production of faculties and extra classrooms; (iii) provision of faculty infrastructure; and (iv) help for coaching and mastering resources. The SSA approach focuses on network possession and the village schooling plans proposed in production with PanchayatiRaj Institutions (PRIs) shape the idea of District Elementary Education Plans (DEEPs).

Education is the moderately true indication of improvement and the proper of each person to schooling is one of the primary provisions of the person's announcement on human rights. The

Constitution of India confers on identical properties and possibilities in all fields. The authorities of India has advocated the equal thru its plans, guidelines and programme, In Spite of some of countrywide and global programmes are in implementation to eliminate literacy from our use of a, mainly amongst women, the distance among male and woman literacy nonetheless insist. The School Education System has become 4 kinds in India. That is Primary Education, Upper Primary schooling, Secondary Education and Higher Secondary Education. The Government of India took into consideration the hints of the Education Commission and followed a National Policy on Education in 1986 which diagnosed National Goals of Education. "Education for all" became the predominant vacation spot of this programme. The purpose of the modern take a look at is to evaluate Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan an powerful programme on fundamental schooling device in India. There are seven countries similar as Germany, Belgium, Italy and Norway that have vittles of free mandatory education to children covering their entire training period. Countries like Britain and New Zealand have made education mandatory and free for children for a period of 11 times. Spain, France, Norway and Canada are among the 19 nations where education is free of cost for a duration of 10 times, ranging from the age of five to 15 or six to 16 times. There are 34 countries, including Japan, Finland, Russia and Sweden where a child gets nine times of mandatory education, according to the report. In India, the Right to Education law, providing free and mandatory training to children in the 6 – 14 time age type, came into force in history. The aim of the research is to analyse the successful rate of Sarva shiksha abhiyan .

#### OBJECTIVES:

The primary objectives of the research is to know about the reduced rate of dropout children from schools by the scheme of SSA and to analyse the benefits that arise out of SSA. The Secondary objective of the research is to study the multidimensional disparity of SSA in



elementary schools, and to investigate whether SSA has succeeded in providing quality education to a wide cross section of children.

#### REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

He examined the root cause of poor performance in government schools which are becoming worse day by day. He discussed that a woman's lack of education has a negative impact on the health and well-being of their children. **(Verma, n.d.)**. The author investigated the need for greater involvement of teachers in decision making and accountability for results and greater flexibility for teachers to organise teaching and learning in school. **(Garg 2012)**. Finally he analysed the gaps in the existing services and needs of students and teachers in the context of quality education and also published that the infrastructure of schools, number of classrooms, teachers, tables and chairs were inadequate in the state. **(Rita Goretti Lourdes and Sheela 2015)**. The author observed that most of the child labour at Thane and Nashik districts work in the brick kiln industry. Beteille he concluded that although progress in recent years has been seen in context of access to elementary education but still a lot remains to be done on the front of access of elementary education in India. **(Mukherjee 2011)**. The writer said that the human capital was one of the most important types of capital for the growth of an economy and found that the progress on civil works had been very slow especially due to late release of funds, inadequate monitoring and lack of district level convergence of SSA with other allied development schemes. **(Kapur, n.d.)** He analysed the economic factors play an important role as the study suggests that poverty hinders enrolment and continuation of education in rural India. He suggested that the excellence of education has better relevance in the existing environment only when academics in the school are related to the age group of the children as well as need of the society. **(K, Vijayarani, and Senthilnathan 2012)**. The effectiveness of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan on academic achievement of students at district

Hamirpur in Himachal Pradesh. He concluded that the Governmental commitment to achieve gender equality in the policy documents is far from being satisfactory by the program of Sarva Shiksha **(Raja 2017)**. He observed that DPEP had worked positively, enrolment of students have increased and dropout rates especially of female and SC and ST students of the state have declined in Madhya Pradesh **(Pandya 2017)**. He found that total enrolment in the primary level at the EGS centres at Sohshrieh Wahbi in Khliehriat block was only 6 students, much lower than the norms. Attendance was generally good and children were irregular during specific seasons to help family members with farming activities and household work. **(Sahu, n.d.)**. He explained that for better education facilities, quality Infrastructure and teaching standards in the government school much to be disarmed across the country and discussed that Eleventh five year plan document mentions that the role of education in facilitating social and economic progress is well critical as education helps individual development especially youths and empowers people with skills and knowledge. **(Uma and Manohara 2012)**. He suggested that 78.12 per cent habitations of the country have upper primary schools within the respective habitations or within a distance of 3 Km. Education Guarantee Scheme (EGS) has been instrumental in providing access to schooling to the unserved, scattered and remote habitations. **(Mir 2018)**. He found that the average number of children admitted in each NRBCCs was 24 and total enrolment was a composition of 36.5 per cent SC, 19.2 per cent ST, 37.7 per cent Muslim and 7 per cent other castes enrolment. Average attendance rate was 67 per cent with large district variation. **(Geetha Rani 2013)**. Dropout of students and teachers absenteeism in rural and interior areas, inadequate use of facilities provided, migratory groups, disparity between male and female literacy in rural areas. There is a need to make the child tracking system more effective. **(Jamwal, n.d.)**. He found that the

policy gap can be effectively transformed in his study and suggested that over time improvement in supply of schools, schooling infrastructure and facilities has been observed in India and near universal enrolment at elementary level has also been achieved in many parts in India. **(Martin 2022)** He found that the enrollment of girls and boys do not differ much in most of the centres. The achievement of girls was higher than the boys in some of the centres. Shiksha mitras used local language in the centres **(Black 2019)**. He recommended that to provide quality education for all children there is a need to provide adequate infrastructure and evaluation of the education system must be done in Sahibganj district of Jharkhand. **(Robinson 2019)**. He observed the mid-day meal program on a daily basis in the schools, making drinking water available in the premises, use of TLM (Teaching Learning Materials) materials by teachers, provision of better infrastructure schools and so on **(Bowman 2019)**. He said that the government had spent Rs 11,000 crore on this project last year. About 2.50 crore children have been admitted in the school since the project was launched. The dropout rate had been reduced to zero, he pointed out. **(Pasachoff 2019)**. He concluded that the considerable success has been achieved in terms of reduction in out of school children in the age group of 6-14 years, as well as in dropout rates on the one hand and drastic increase in enrolment ratio at the elementary level on the other hand. **(Poepl et al. 2022)**. He argues that educational development cannot be measured with a single indicator as it is a multidimensional indicator and highlights the need for a composite index combining development in different dimensions **(Reis Monteiro 2021)**.

#### METHODOLOGY:

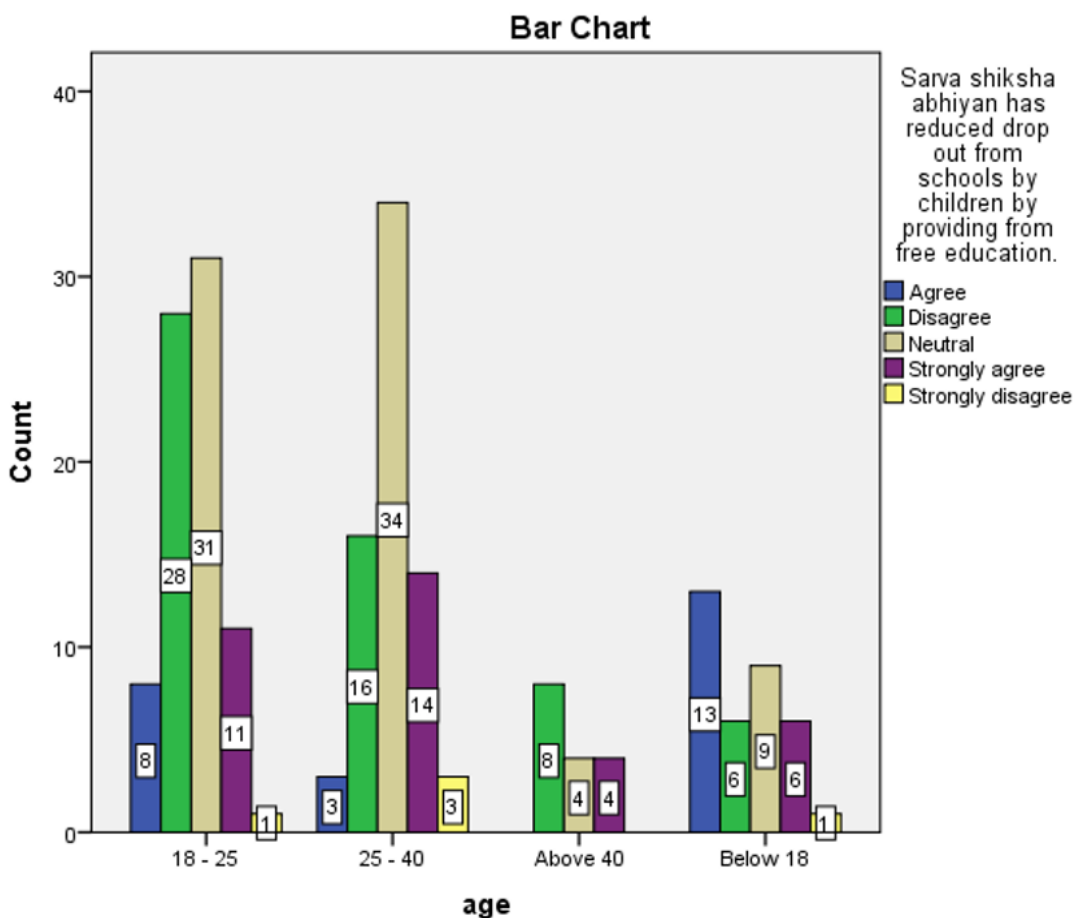
The researcher has done empirical study on the concept of implementation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan in Chennai. This research follows the non-doctrinal type of research and the sampling method used in this survey is the random sampling method. This study used both primary and secondary data. The primary data was collected from the respondents using a simple random sampling method with structured questionnaires based on occupation, gender, age, etc., were collected. The secondary sources used by the researcher for the study is by referring to books, research articles, e-sources, articles, journals, newspapers. This paper uses primary and secondary data to get through the current issues, but the result will be focused mainly on the primary data. The sample size is 200 collected mainly from the people in Chennai. The independent variables of the research survey are: Age, Gender, education, Income and occupation.

The dependent variables of the research survey are:

1. Sarva shiksha abhiyan has reduced drop out from schools of children by providing them free education.
2. Sarva shiksha abhiyan has succeeded to provide quality education to a wide cross section of children
3. Sarva shiksha abhiyan also seeks to provide computer education to children.
4. There are enough classrooms and teachers to cover the increased enrolments with sufficient infrastructure in the institutions.
5. Benefits that arise out of the Sarva shiksha abhiyan.

**ANALYSIS:**

**FIGURE 1:**



**LEGEND:**

Figure 1 shows the agreeability of the statement that SSA has reduced drop out from schools by providing them free education compared with Age.

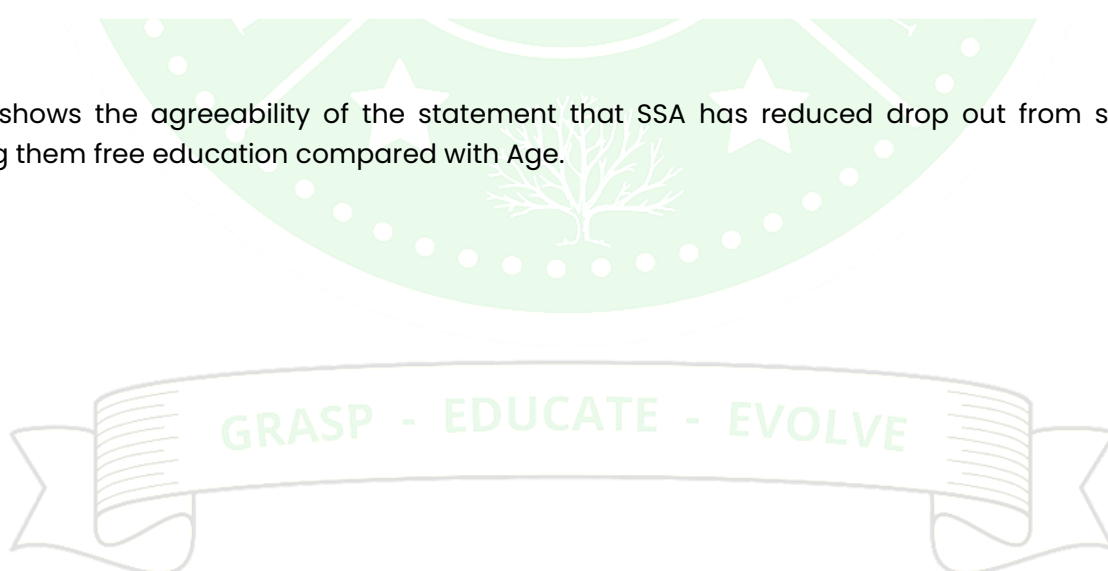
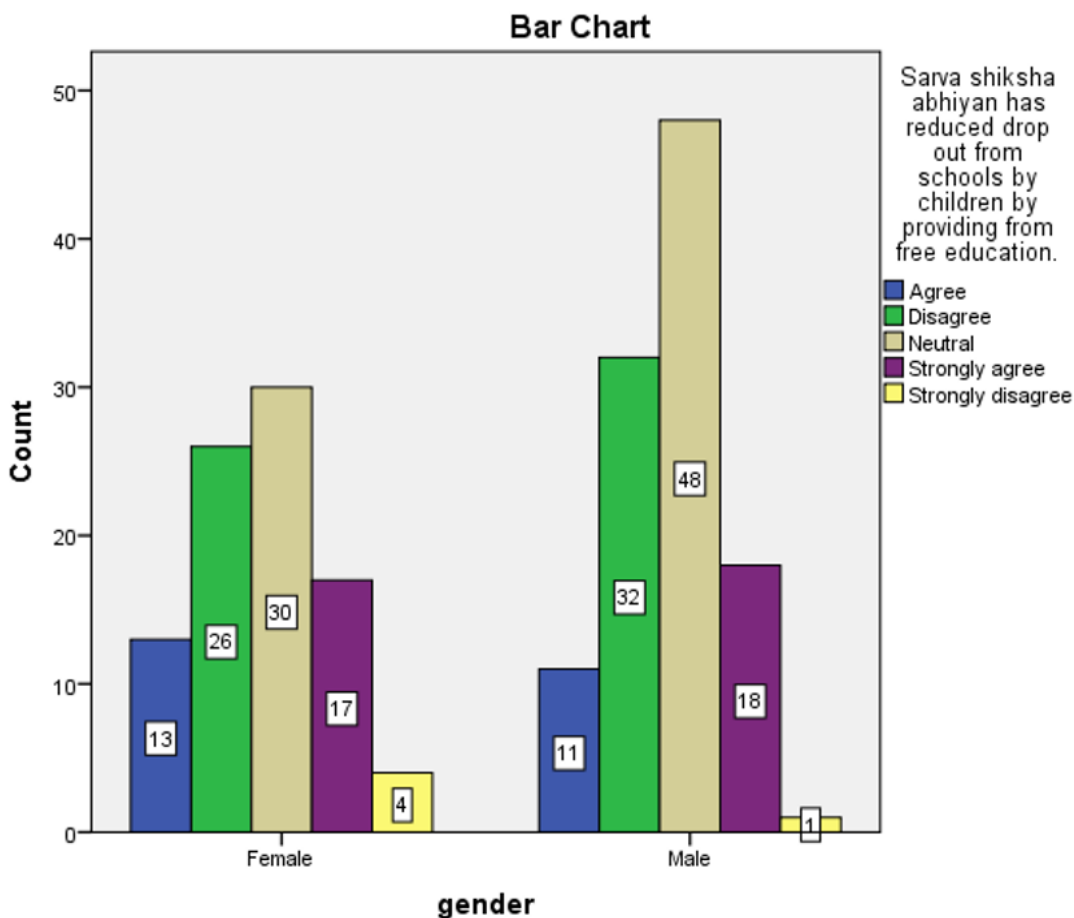


FIGURE 2:



**LEGEND:**

Figure 2 shows the agreeability of the statement that SSA has reduced drop out from schools by providing them free education compared with Gender.

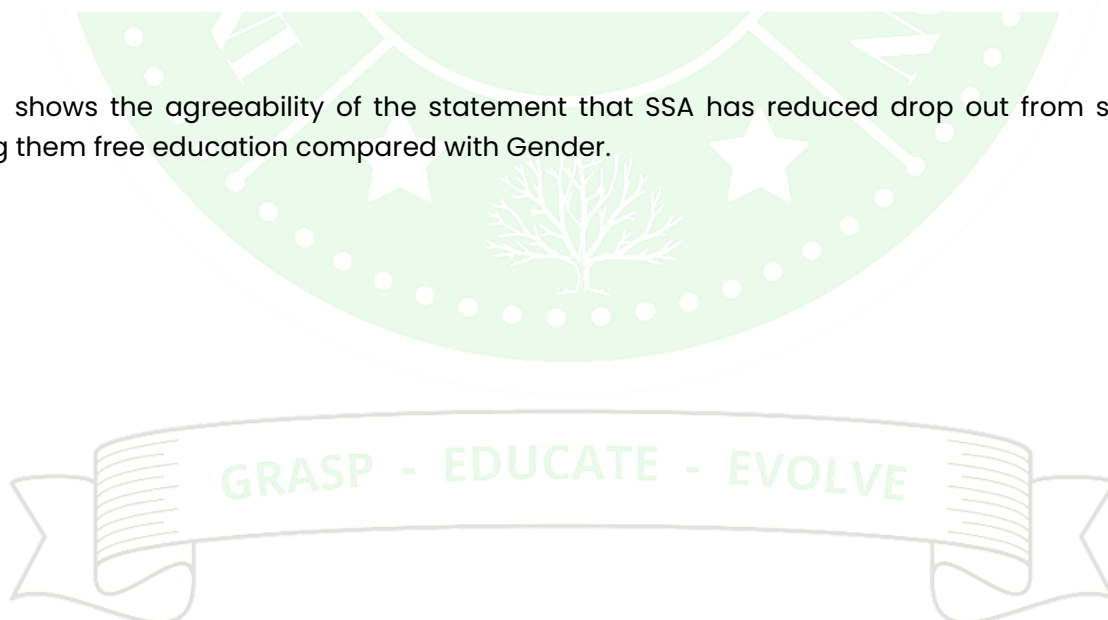
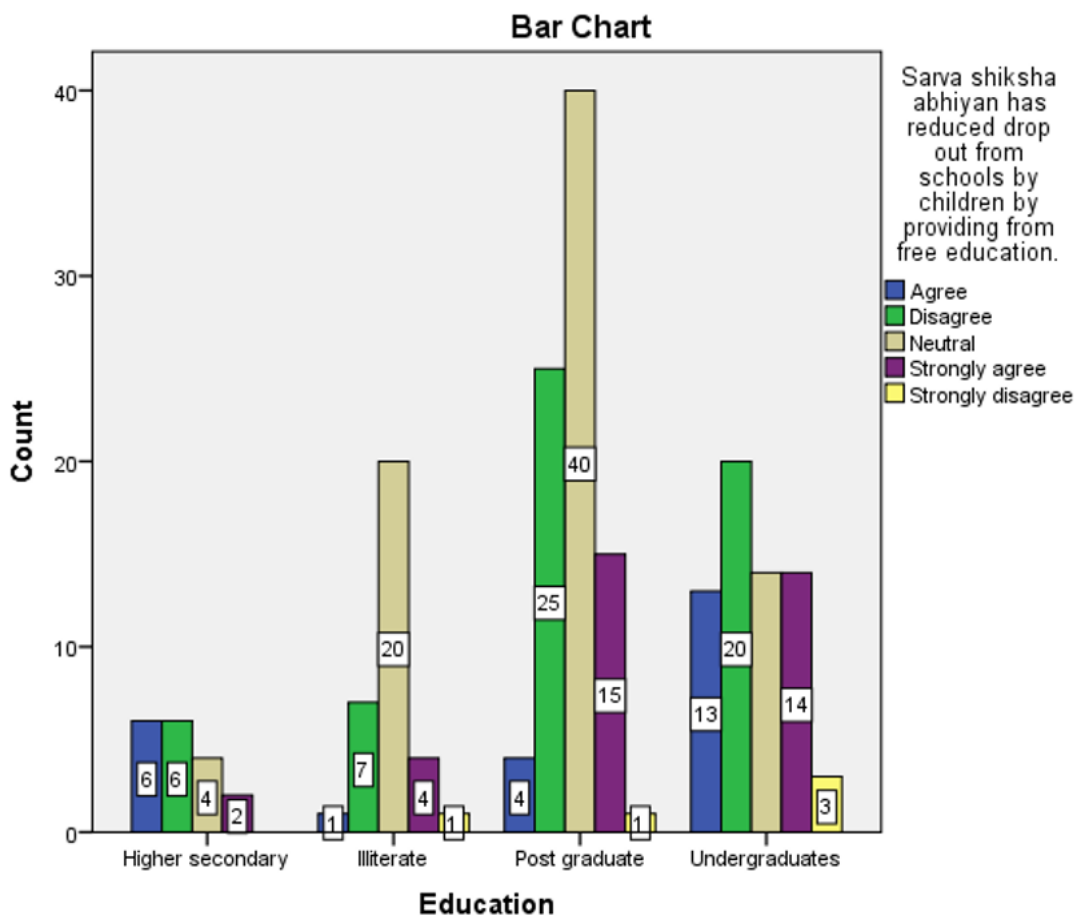




FIGURE 3:



**LEGEND:**

Figure 3 shows the agreeability of the statement that SSA has reduced drop out from schools by providing them free education compared with Education.

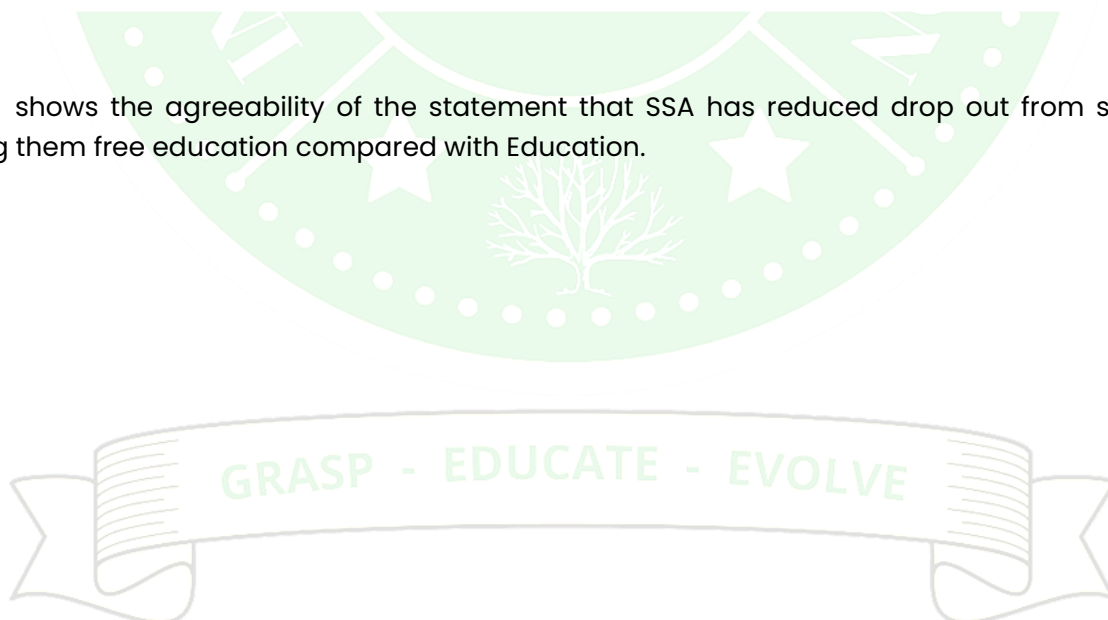
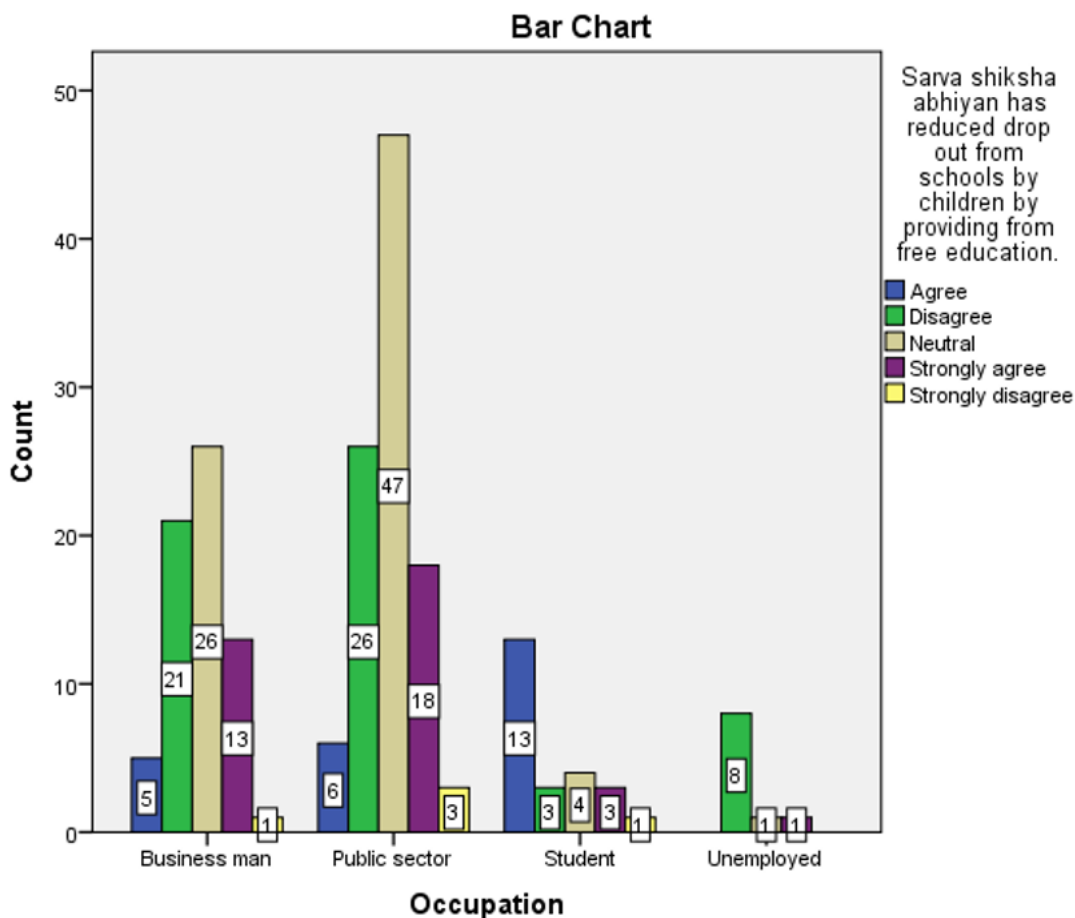


FIGURE 4:



**LEGEND:**

Figure 4 shows the agreeability of the statement that SSA has reduced drop out from schools by providing them free education compared with Occupation.

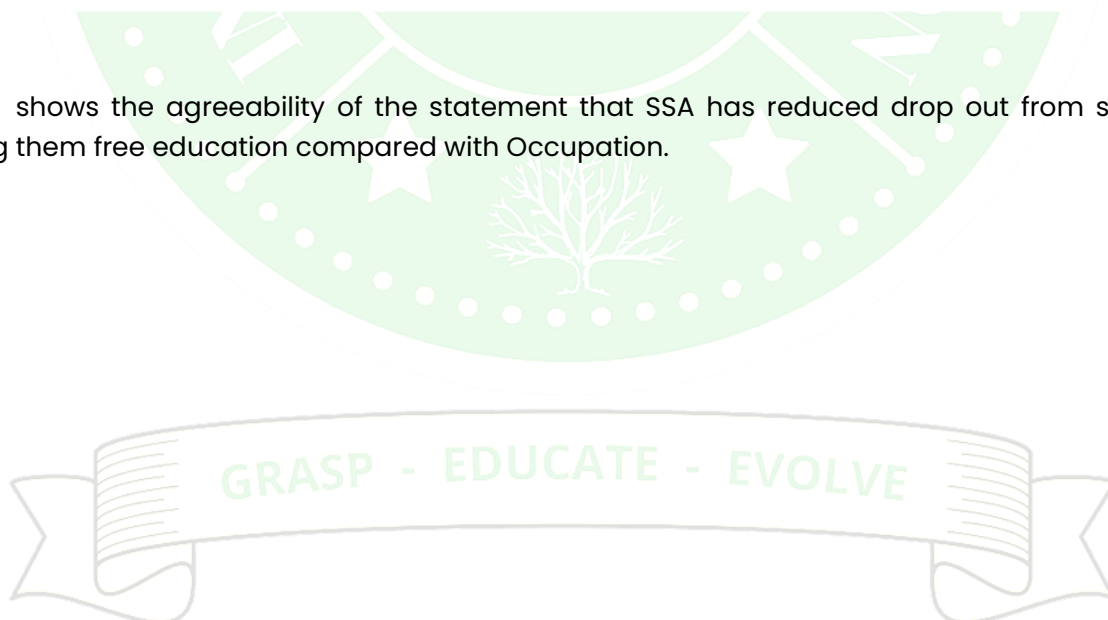
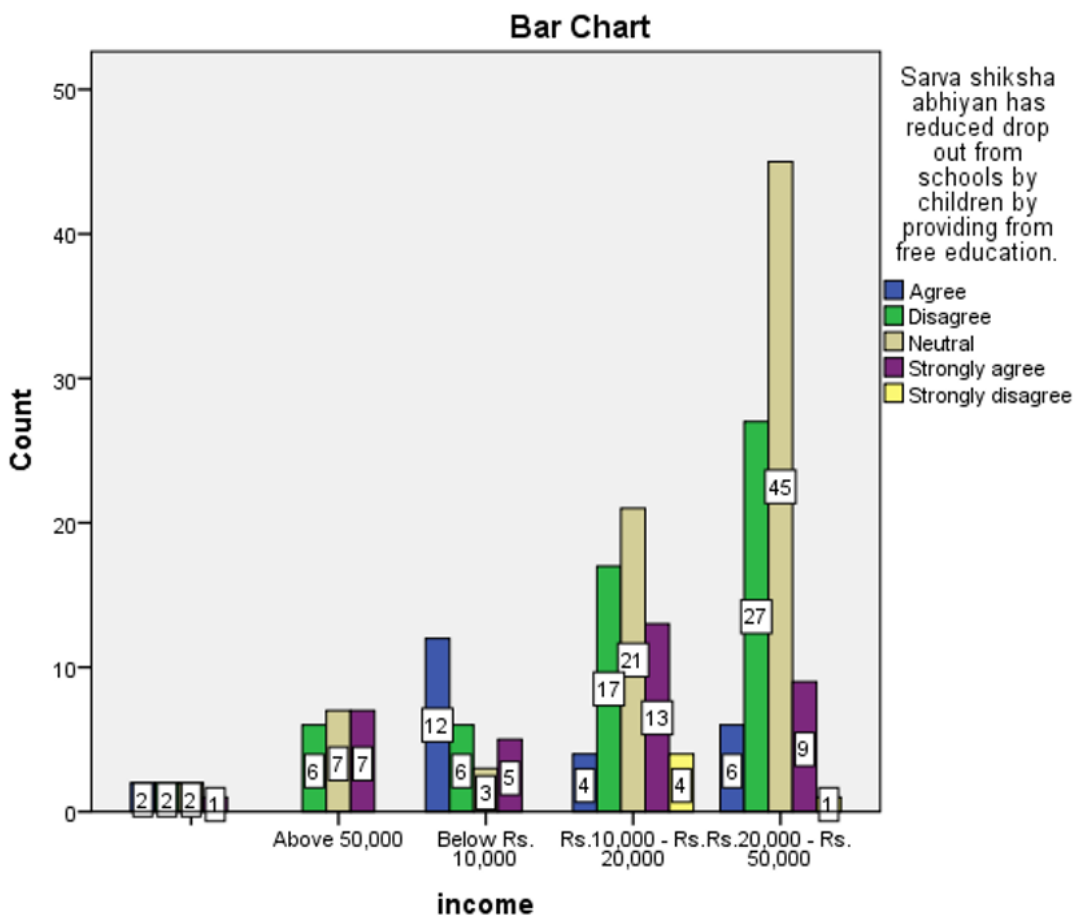


FIGURE 5:



**LEGEND:**

Figure 5 shows the agreeability of the statement that SSA has reduced drop out from schools by providing them free education compared with Income.

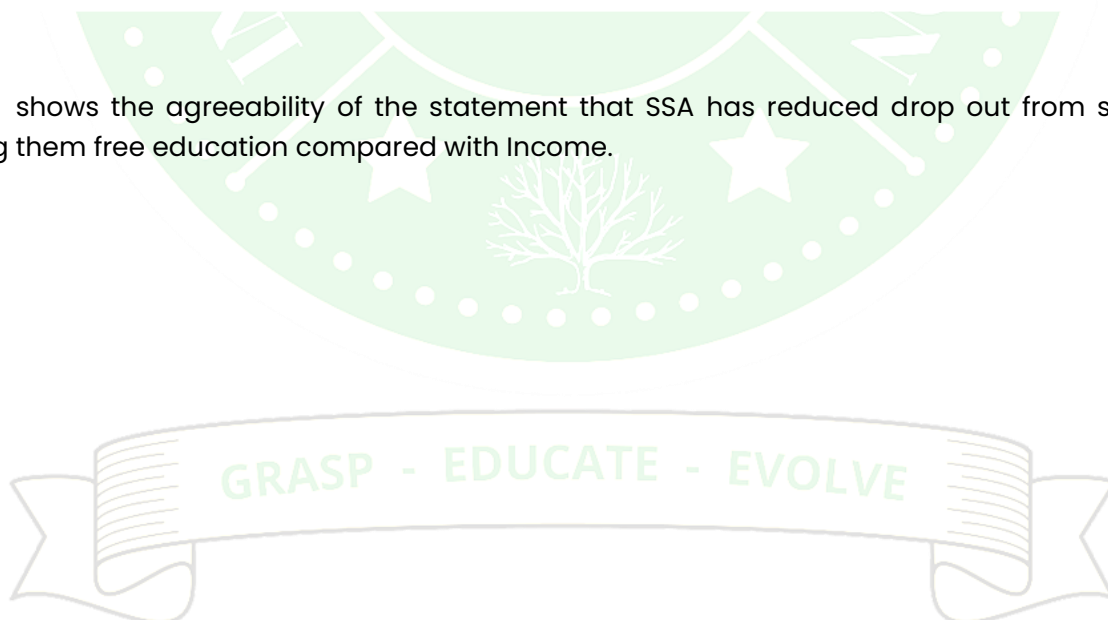
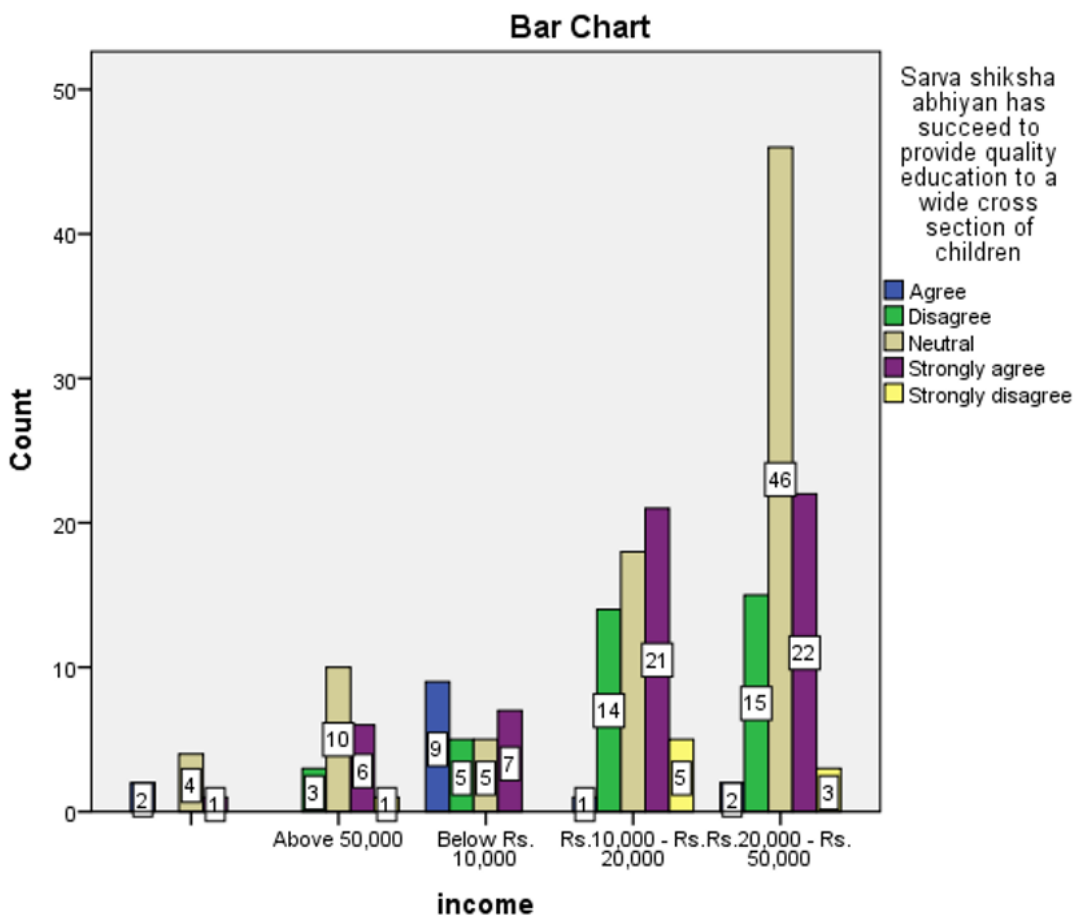


FIGURE 6:



**LEGEND:**

Figure 6 shows the agreeability of the statement that SSA has succeeded in providing quality education to a wide cross section of children compared with income.

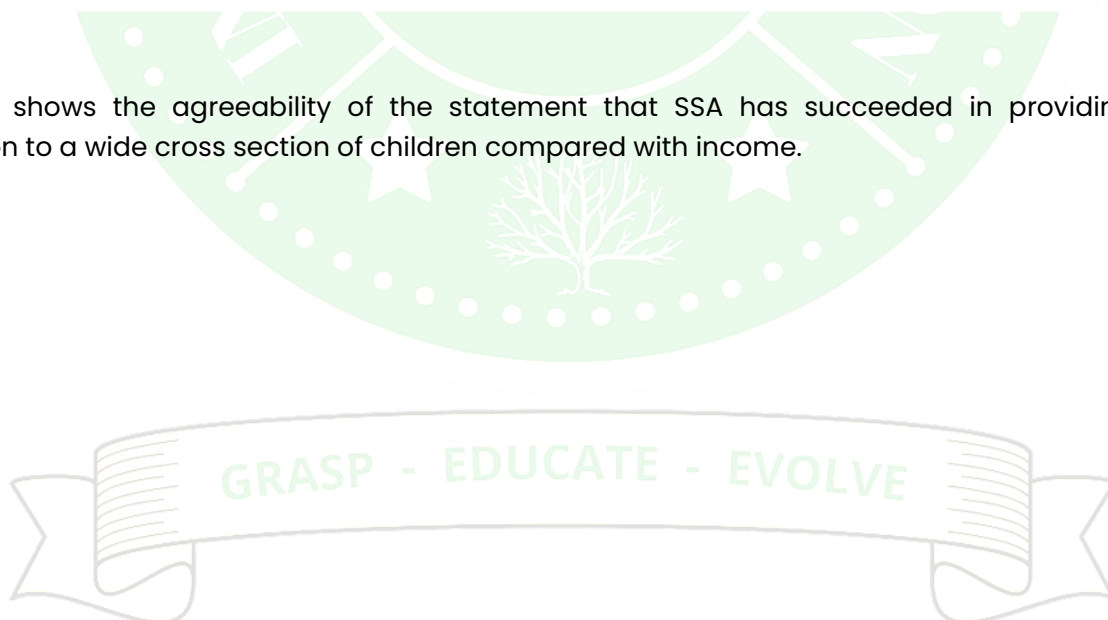
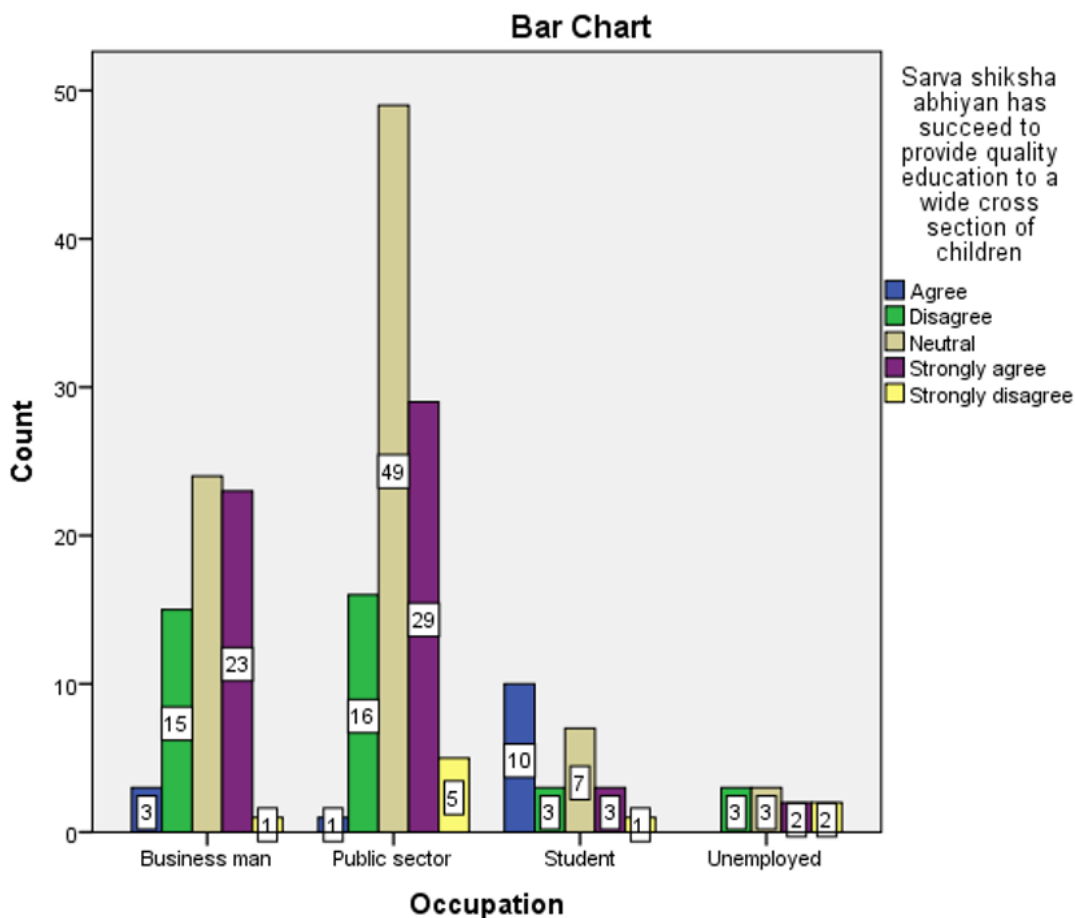




FIGURE 7:



**LEGEND:**

Figure 7 shows the agreeability of the statement that SSA has succeeded in providing quality education to a wide cross section of children compared with Occupation .

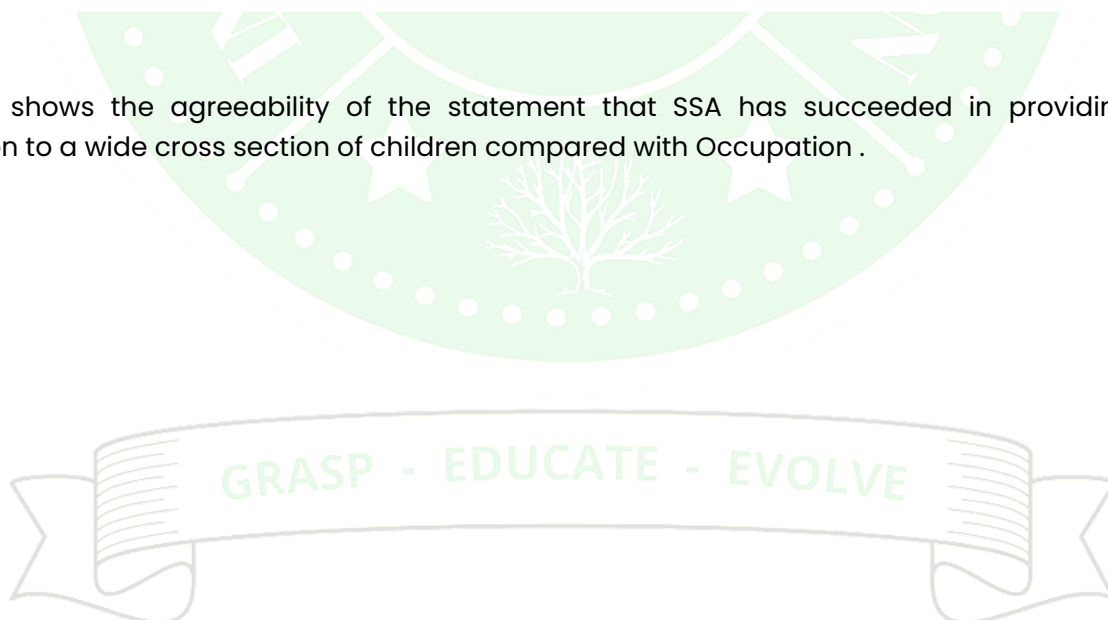
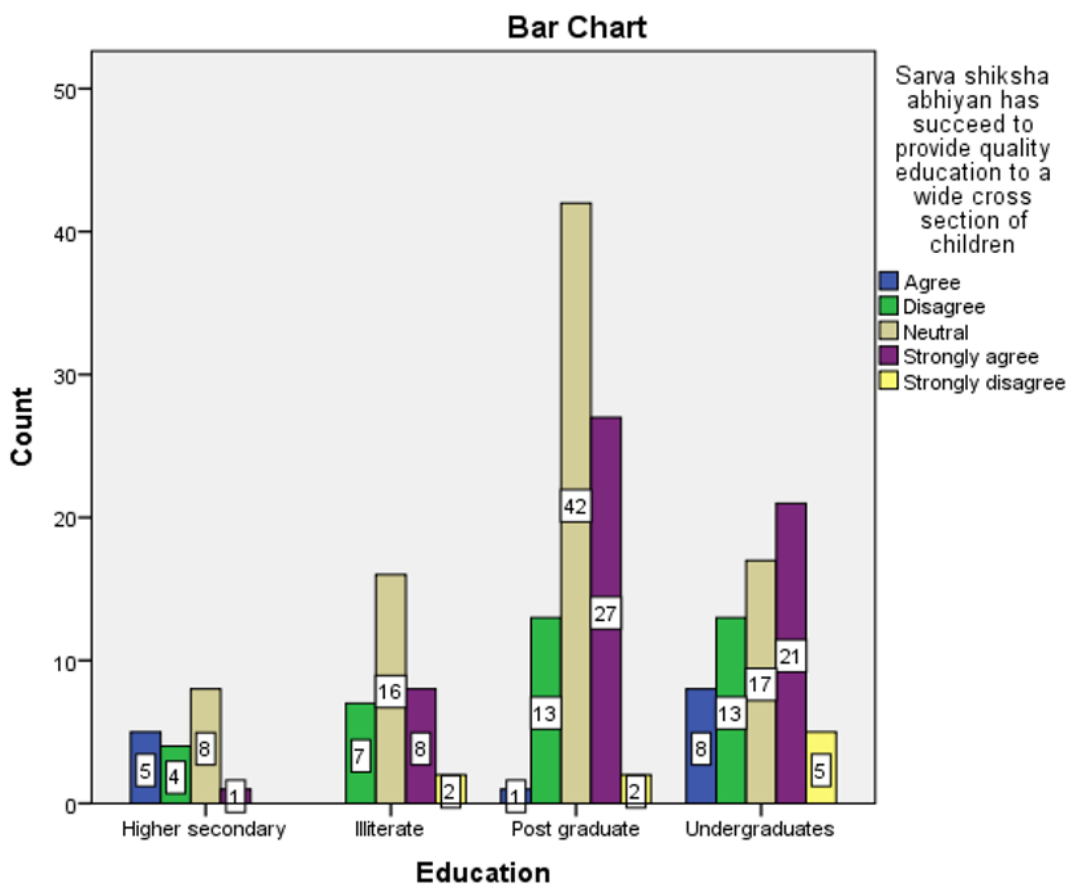


FIGURE 8:



**LEGEND :**

Figure 8 shows the agreeability of the statement that SSA has succeeded in providing quality education to a wide cross section of children compared with Education .

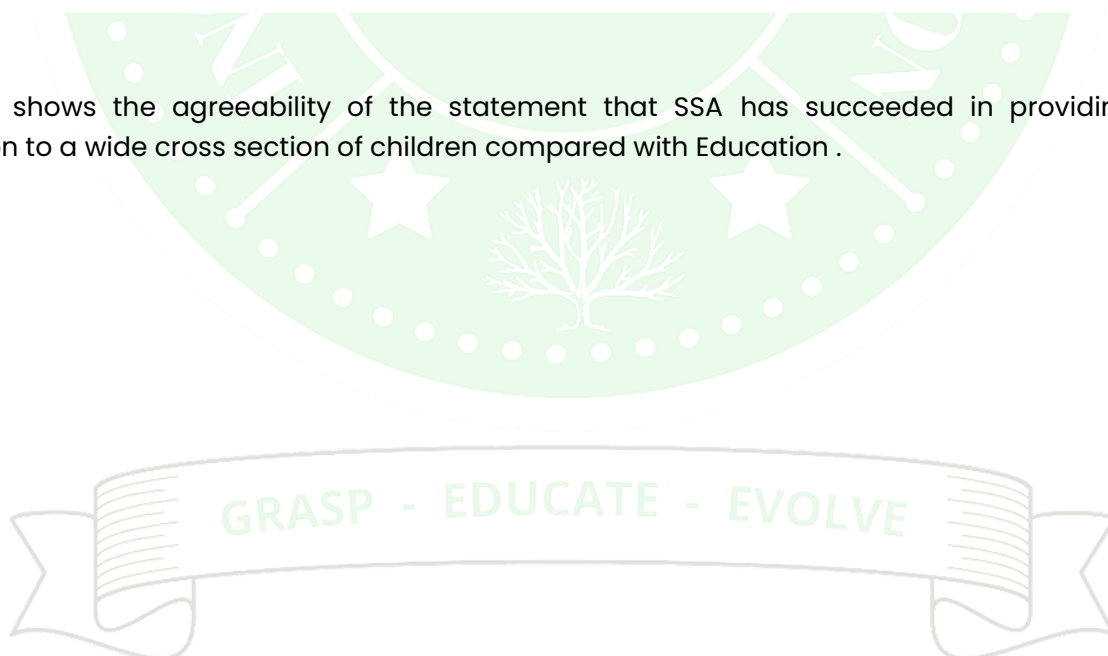
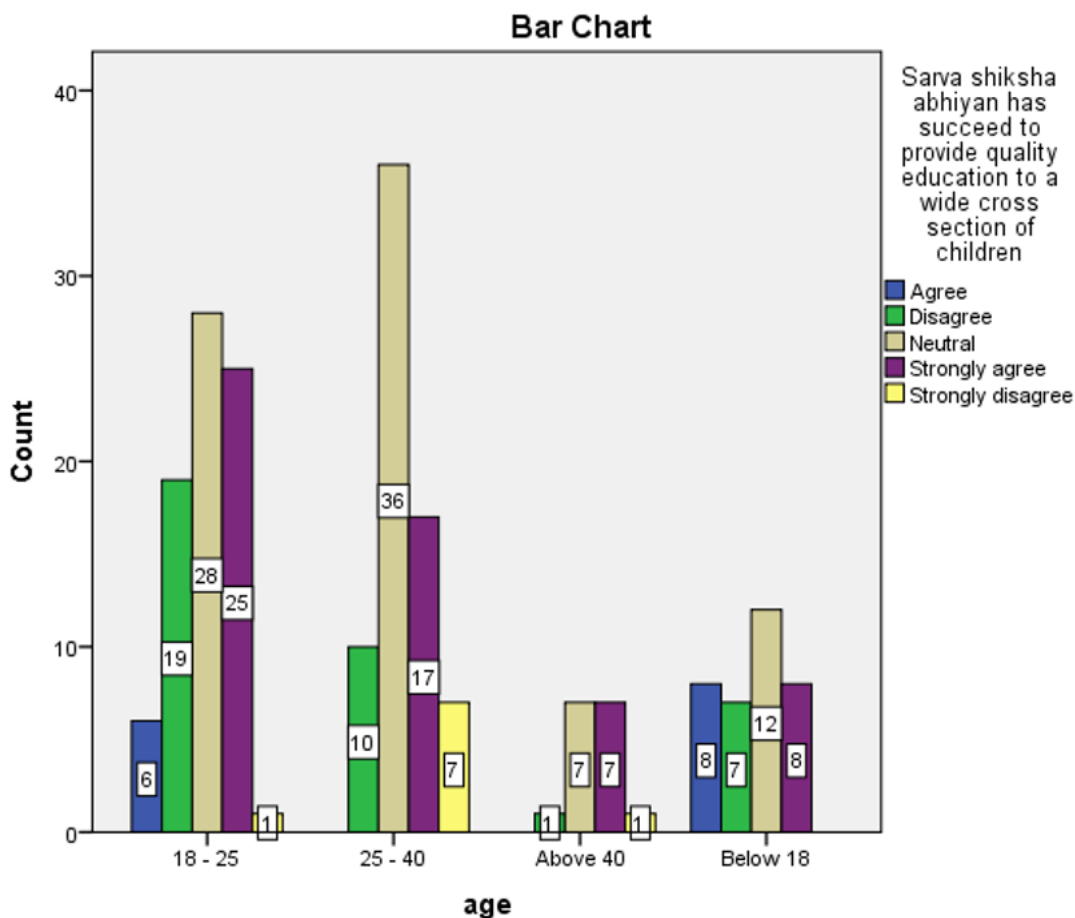


FIGURE 9:



**LEGEND:**

Figure 9 shows the agreeability of the statement that SSA has succeeded in providing quality education to a wide cross section of children compared with Age.

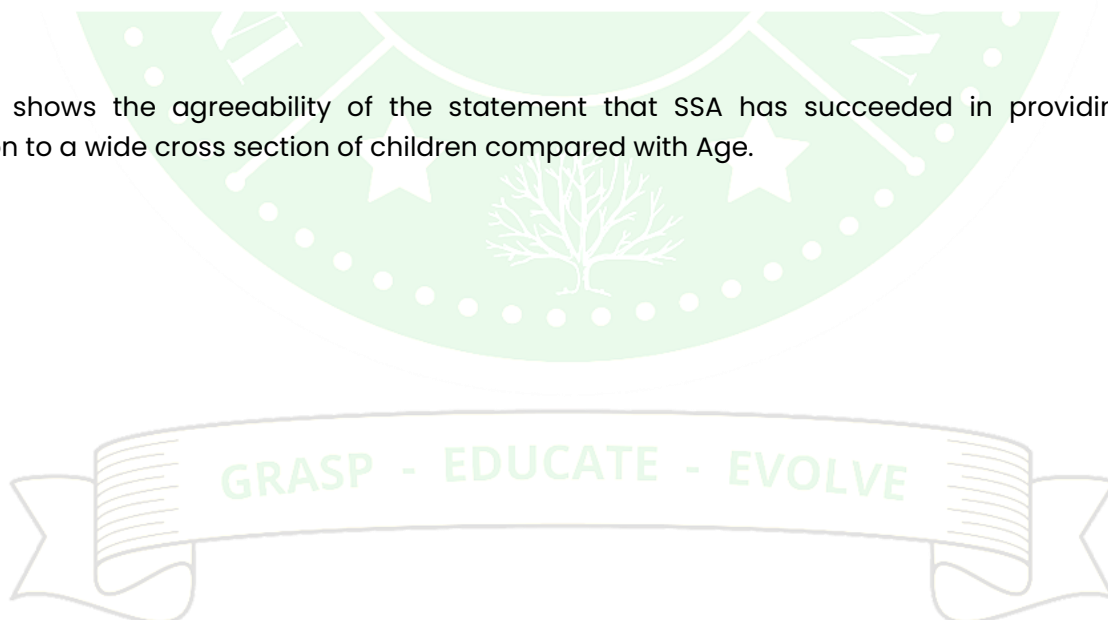
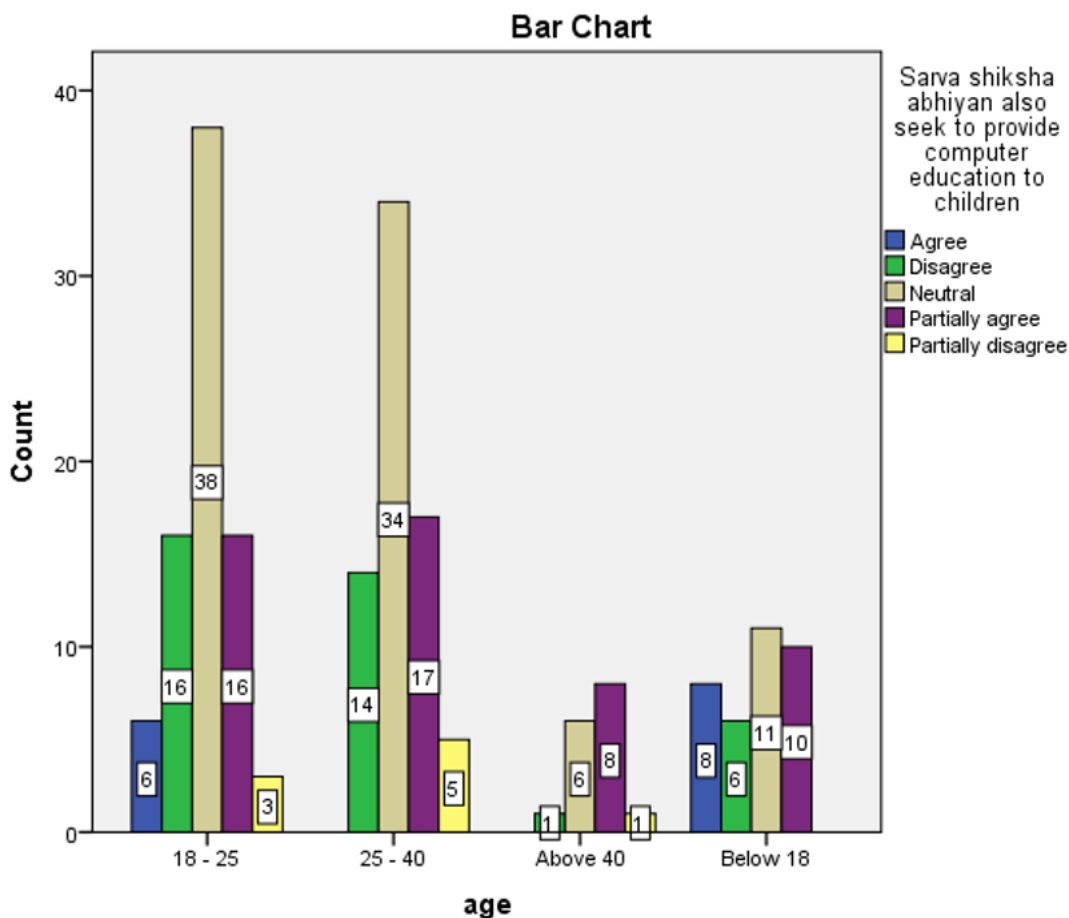


FIGURE 10:



**LEGEND:**

Figure 10 shows the agreeability of the statement that SSA also seek to provide computer education to children compared with Age.

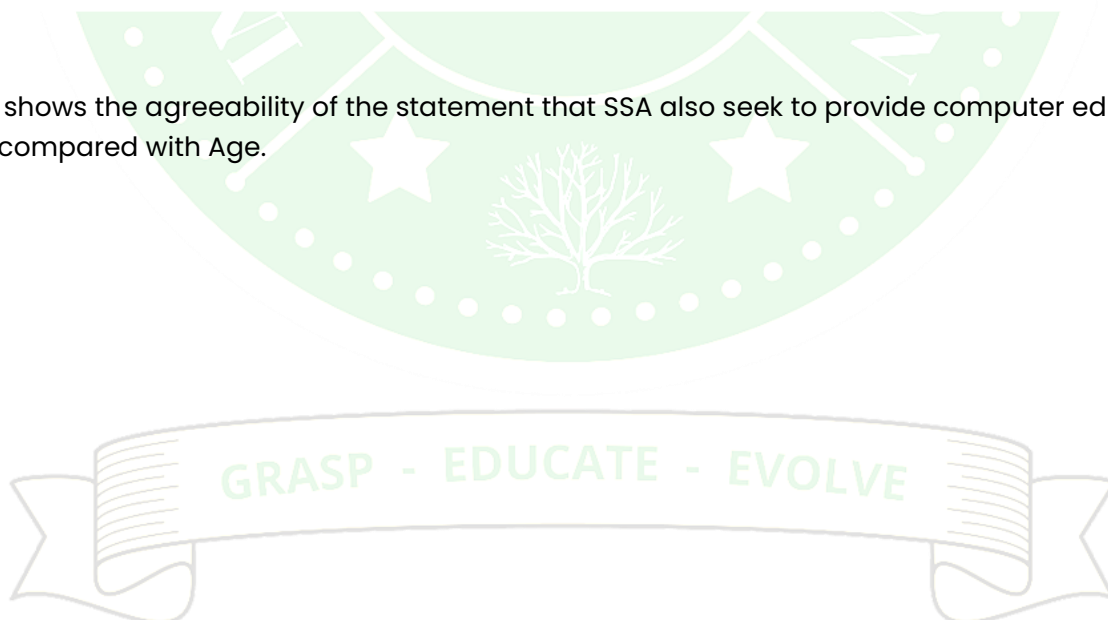
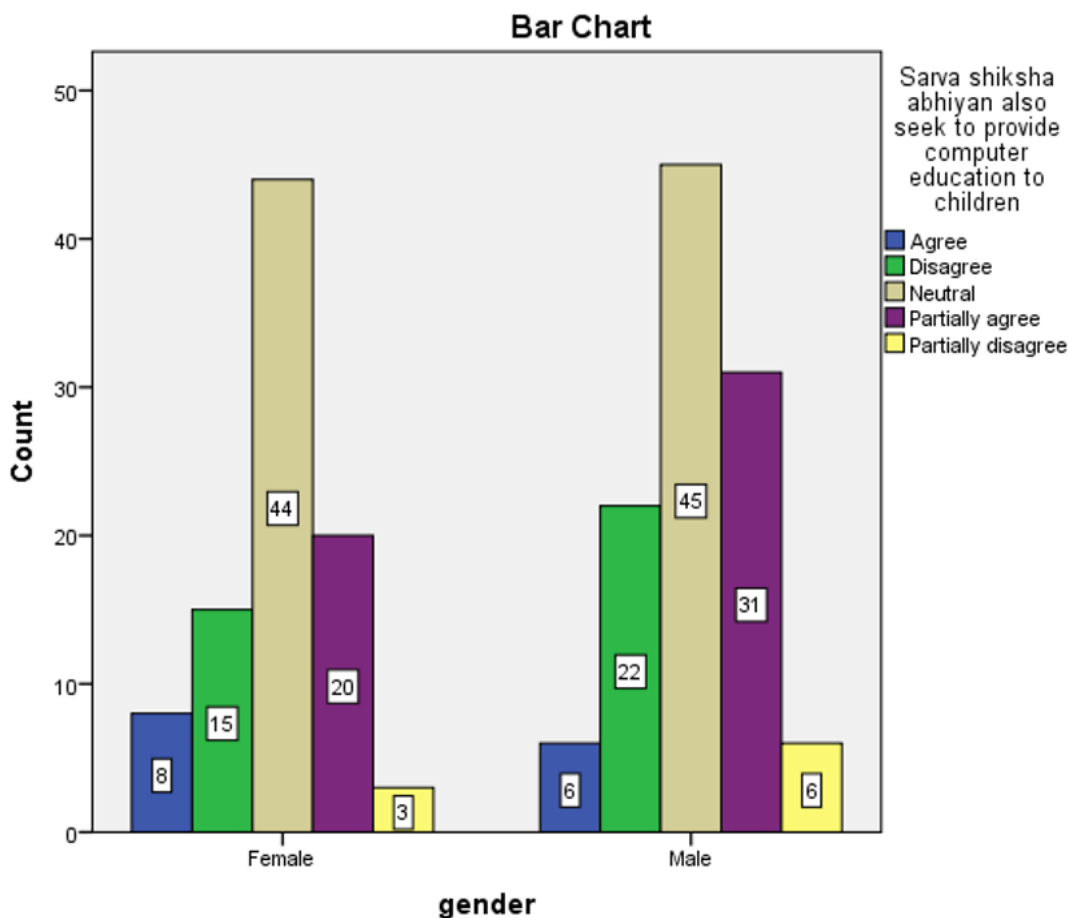




FIGURE 11:

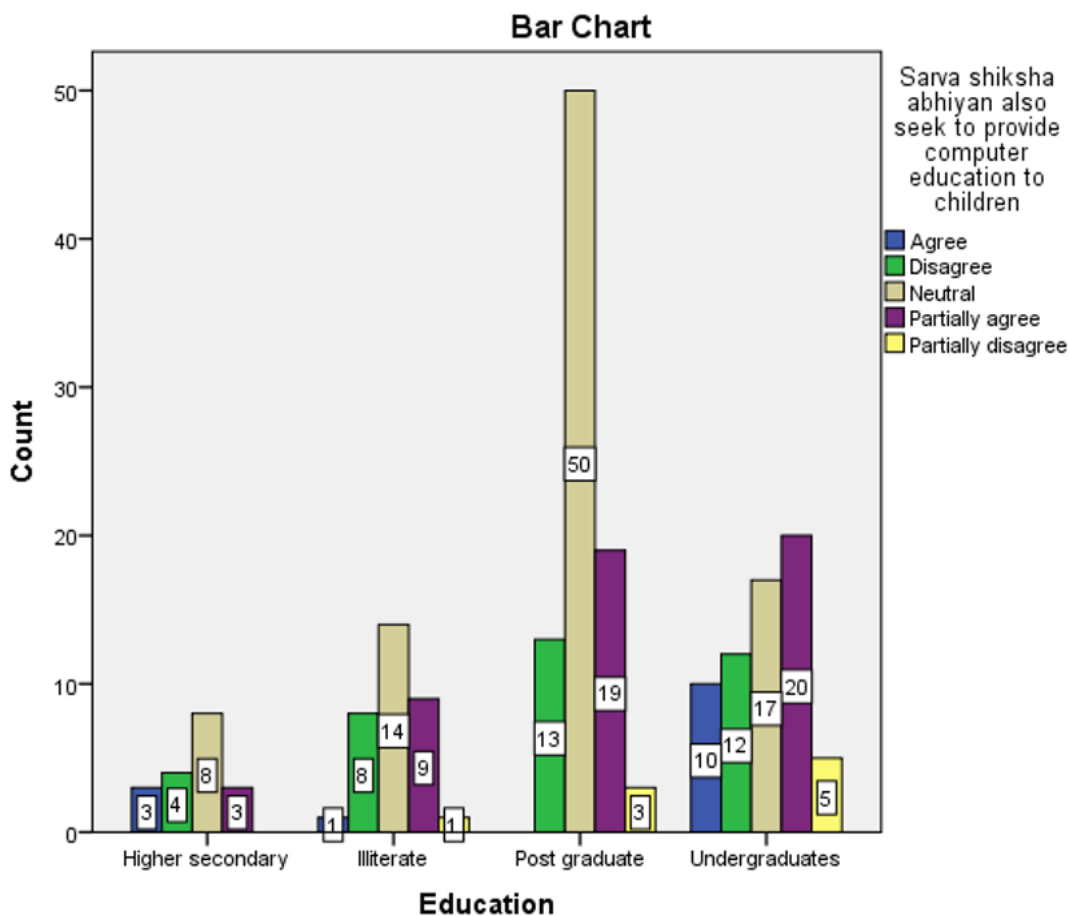


**LEGEND:**

Figure 11 shows the agreeability of the statement that SSA also seeks to provide computer education to children compared with Gender.



FIGURE 12

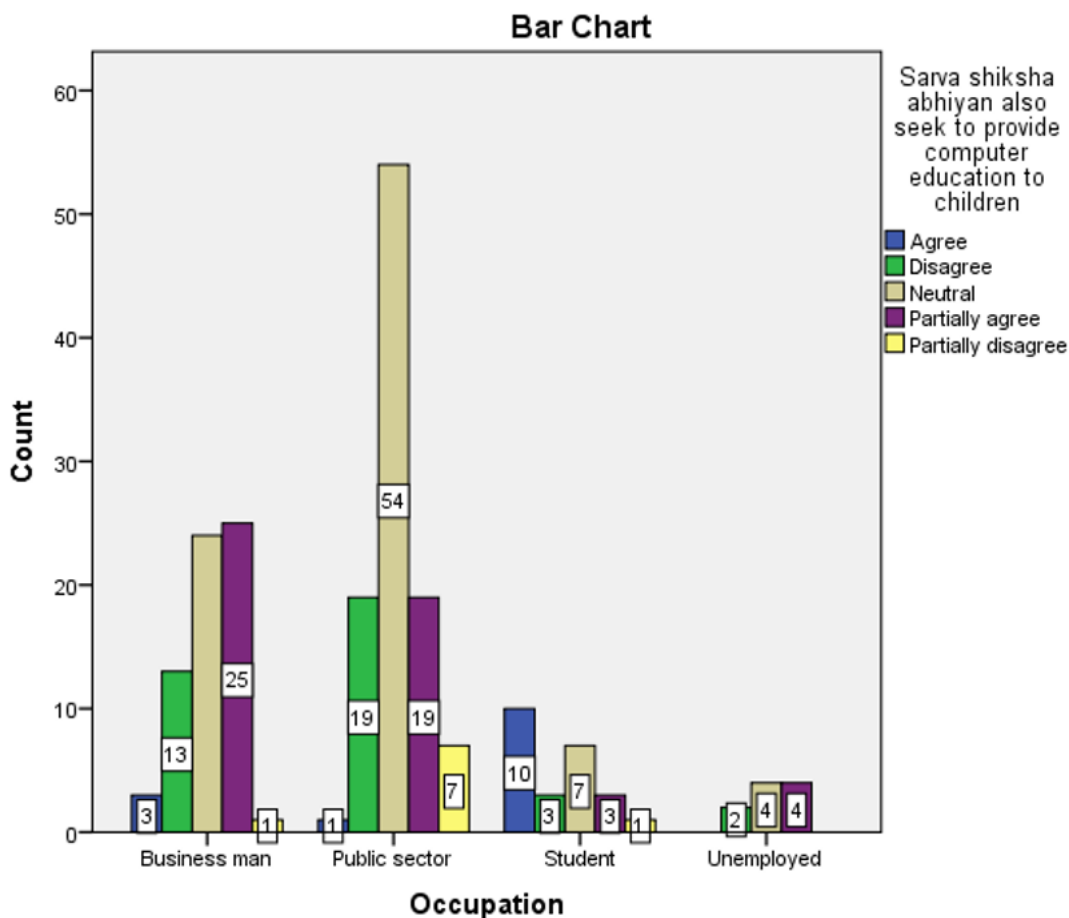


**LEGEND:**

Figure 12 shows the agreeability of the statement that SSA also seeks to provide computer education to children compared with Education .



FIGURE 13:

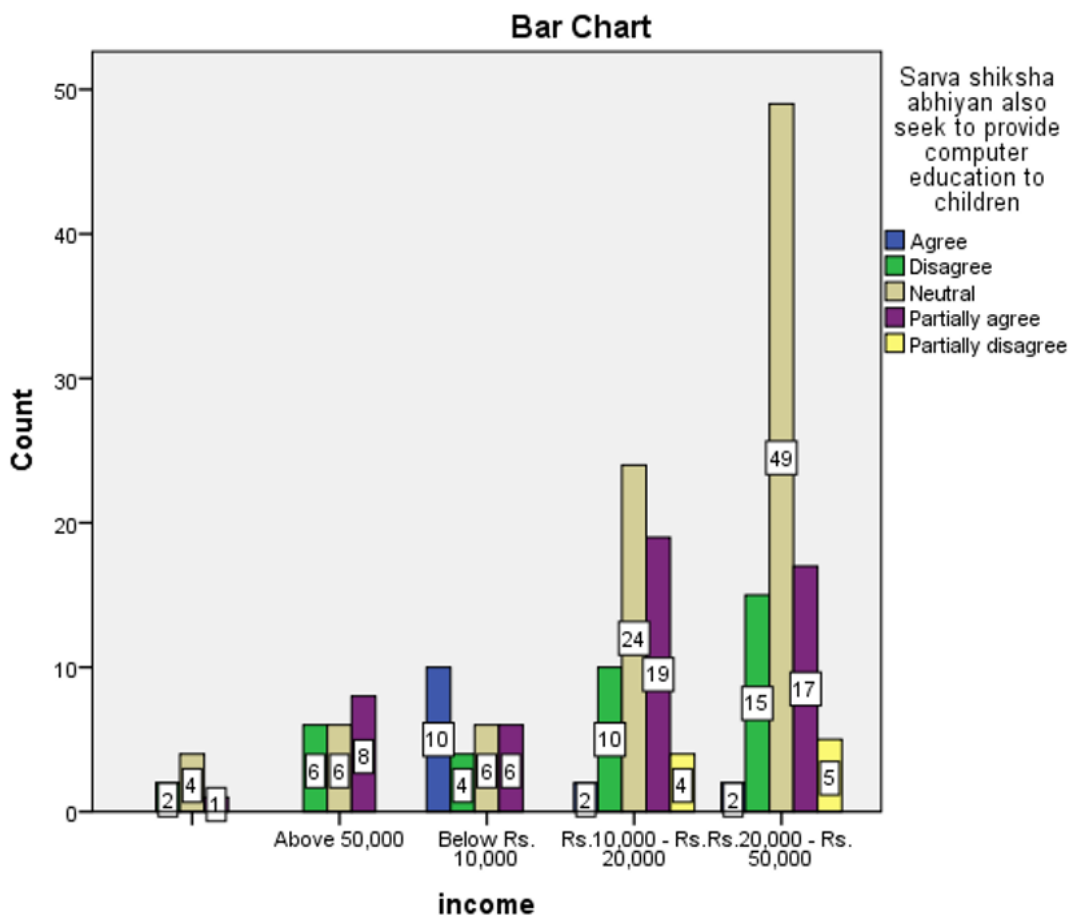


**LEGEND:**

Figure 13 shows the agreeability of the statement that SSA also seeks to provide computer education to children compared with Occupation



FIGURE 14:



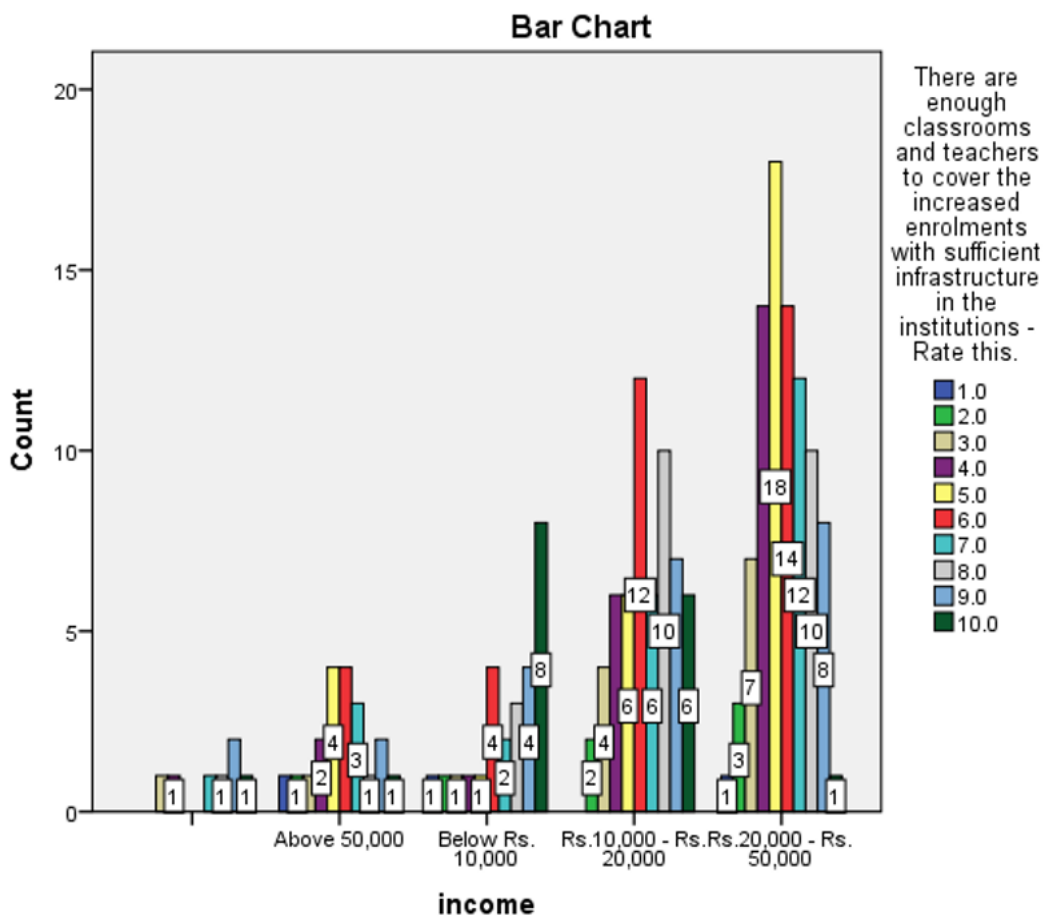
**LEGEND:**

Figure 14 shows the agreeability of the statement that SSA also seeks to provide computer education to children compared with Income.





FIGURE 15:



**LEGEND:**

Figure 15 shows the scaling of people’s opinion about the statement that there are enough classrooms and teachers to cover the increased enrolments with sufficient infrastructure in the institutions compared with Income.

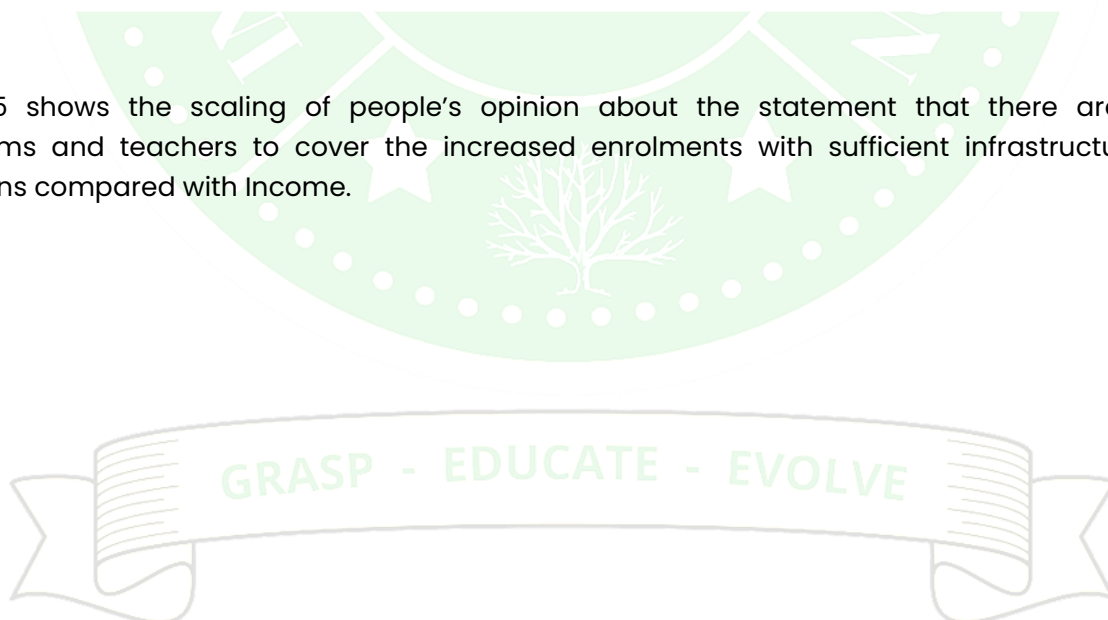
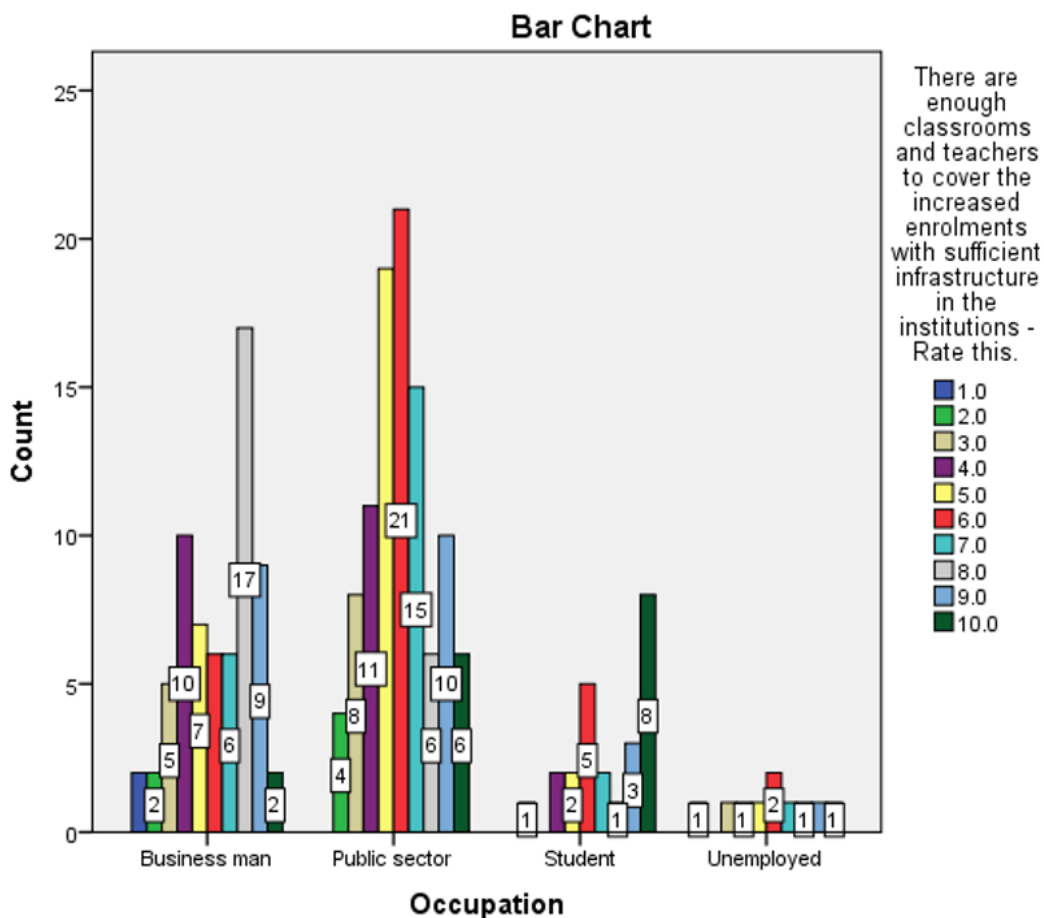


FIGURE 16:



**LEGEND:**

Figure 16 shows the scaling of people’s opinion about the statement that there are enough classrooms and teachers to cover the increased enrolments with sufficient infrastructure in the institutions compared with Occupation .

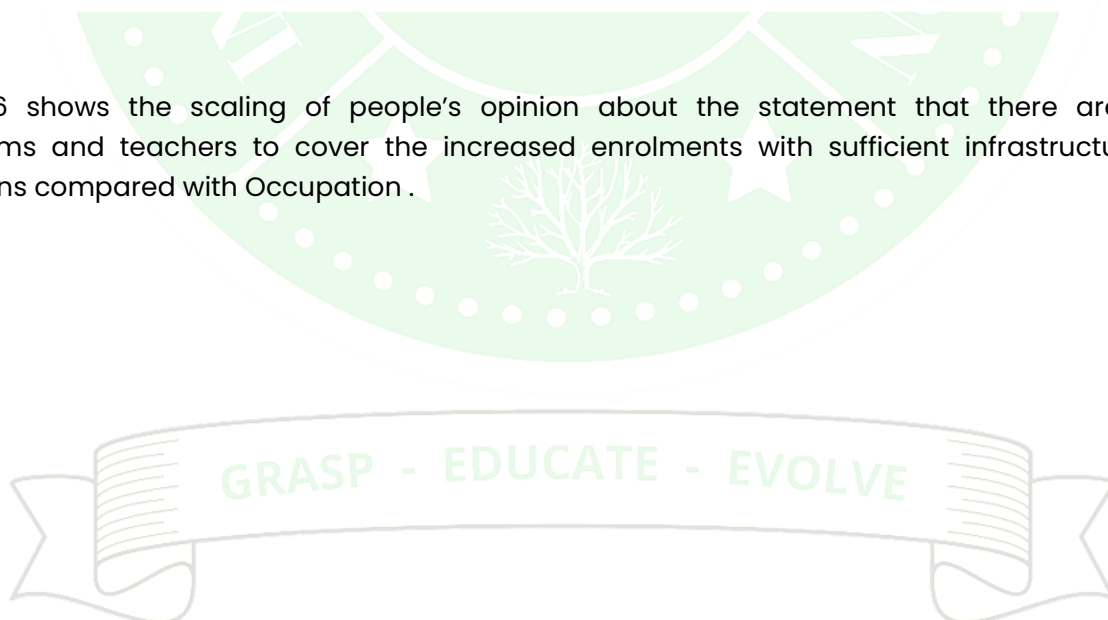
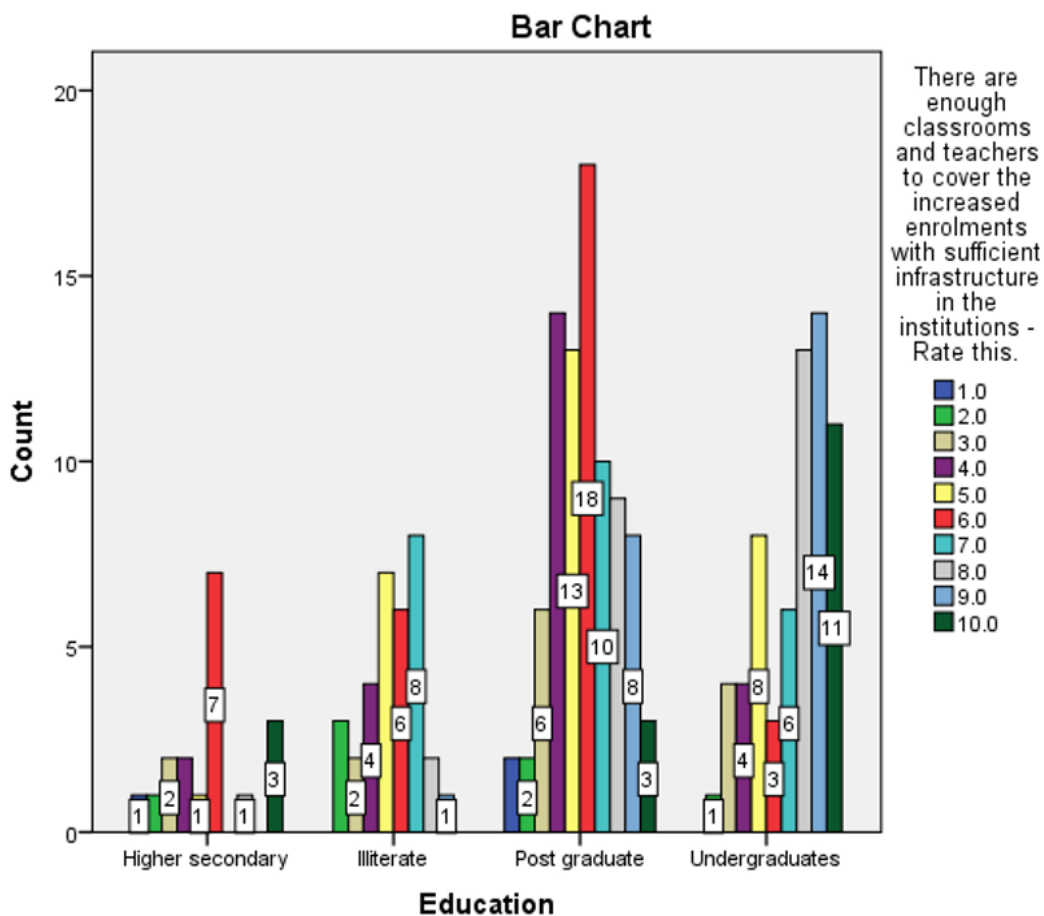


FIGURE 17:



**LEGEND:**

Figure 17 shows the scaling of people’s opinion about the statement that there are enough classrooms and teachers to cover the increased enrolments with sufficient infrastructure in the institutions compared with Education .

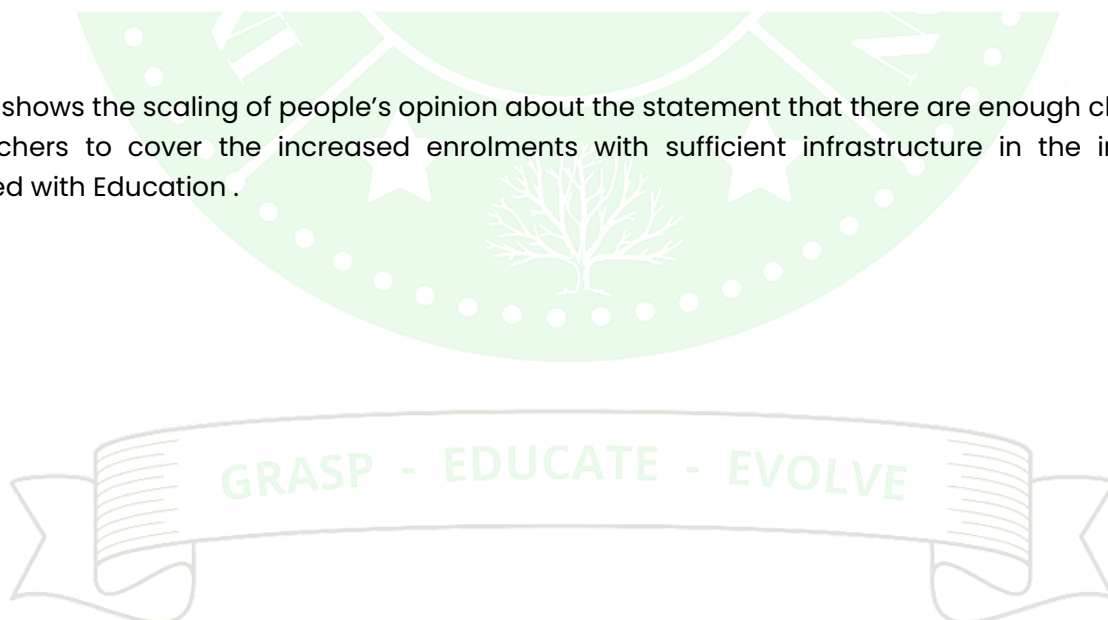
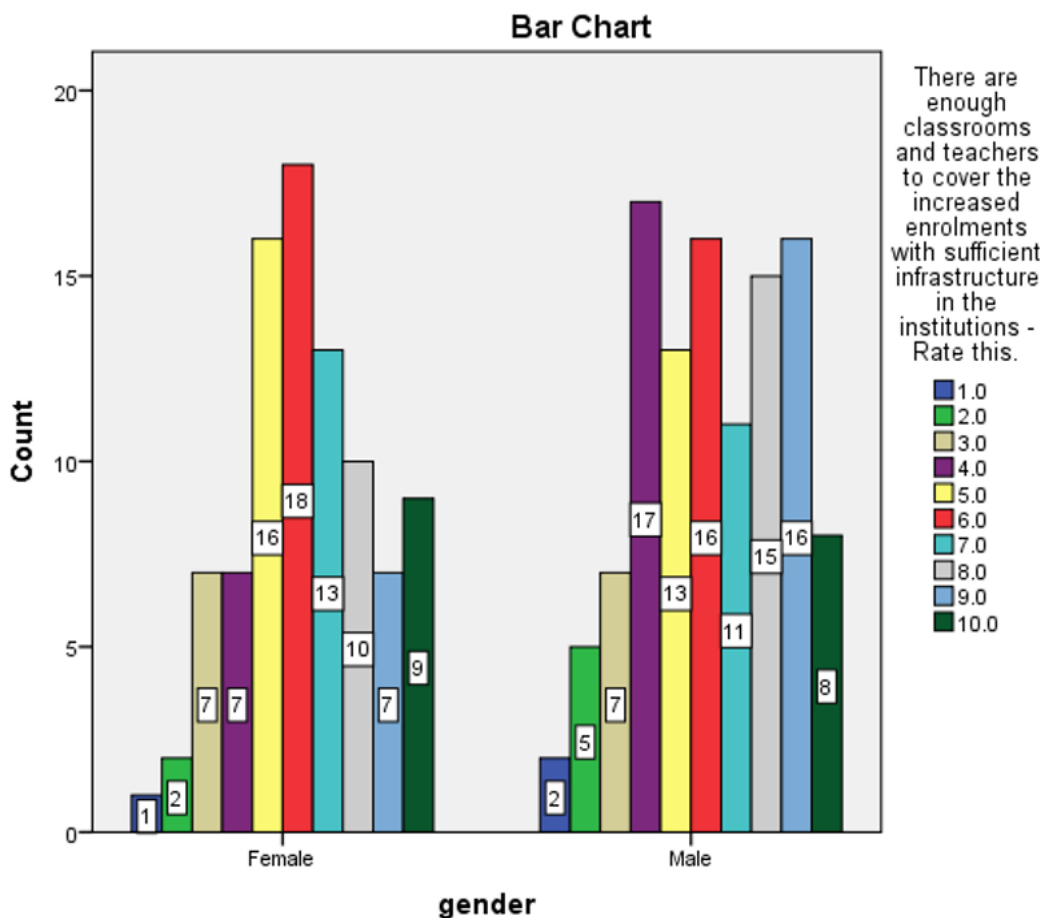


FIGURE 18:



**LEGEND:**

Figure 18 shows the scaling of people’s opinion about the statement that there are enough classrooms and teachers to cover the increased enrolments with sufficient infrastructure in the institutions compared with Gender.

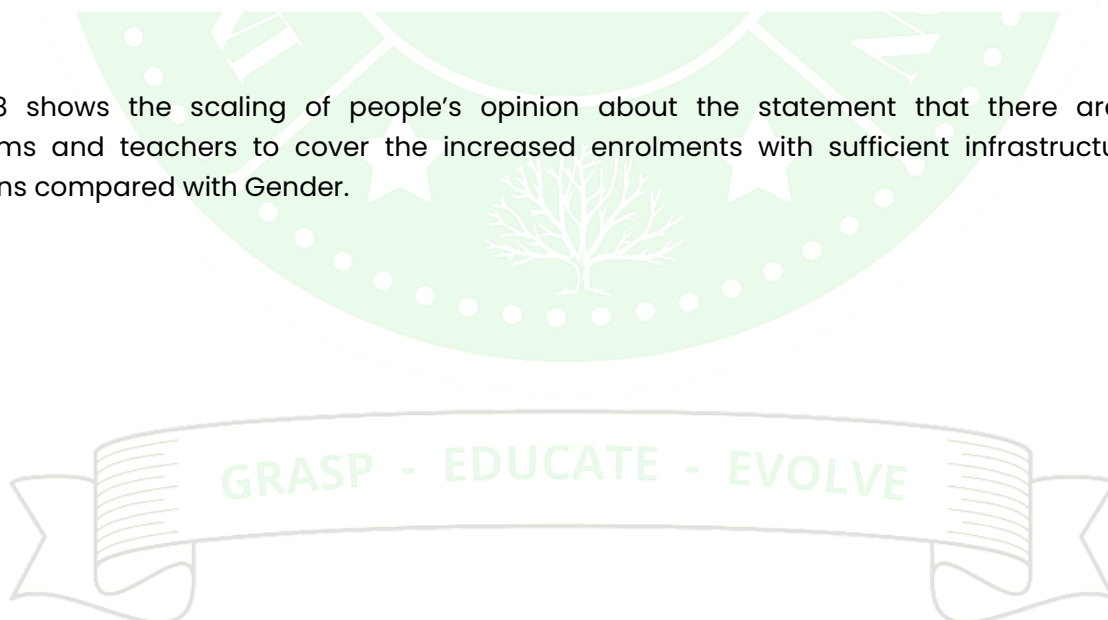
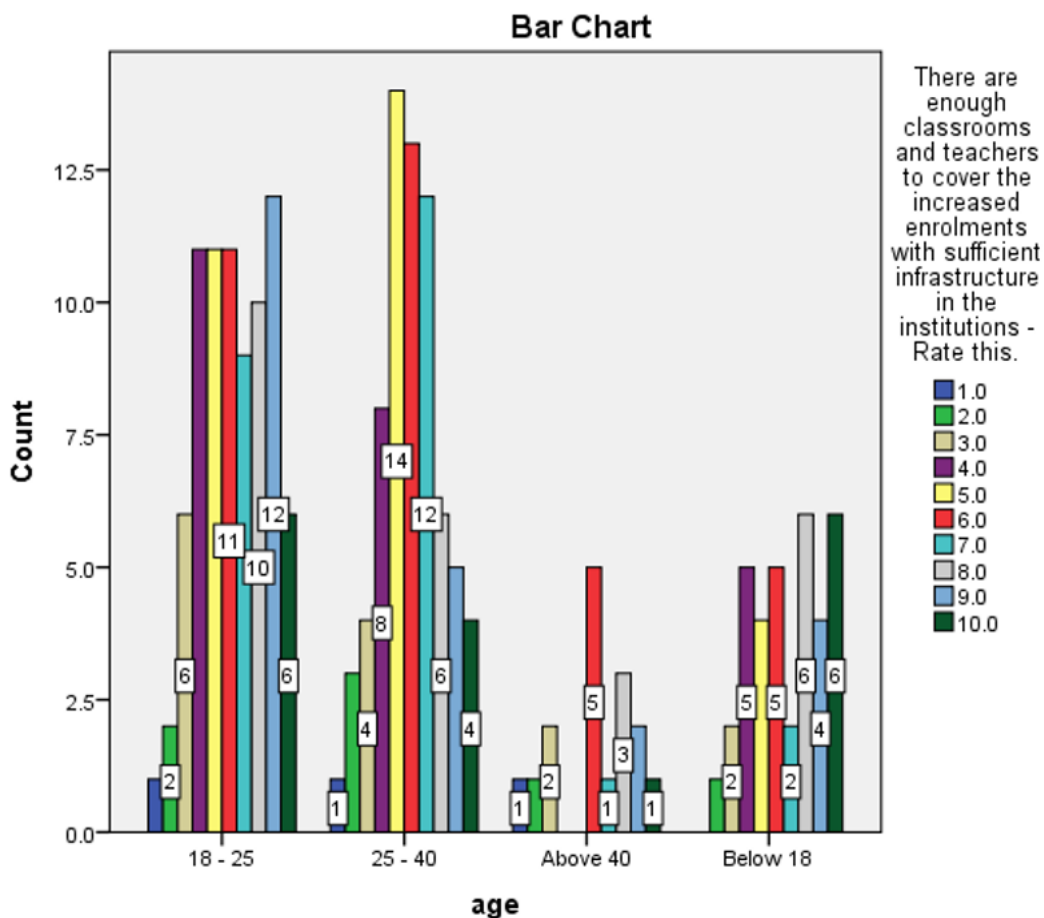




FIGURE 19:



**LEGEND:**

Figure 19 shows the scaling of people’s opinion about the statement that there are enough classrooms and teachers to cover the increased enrolments with sufficient infrastructure in the institutions compared with Age.

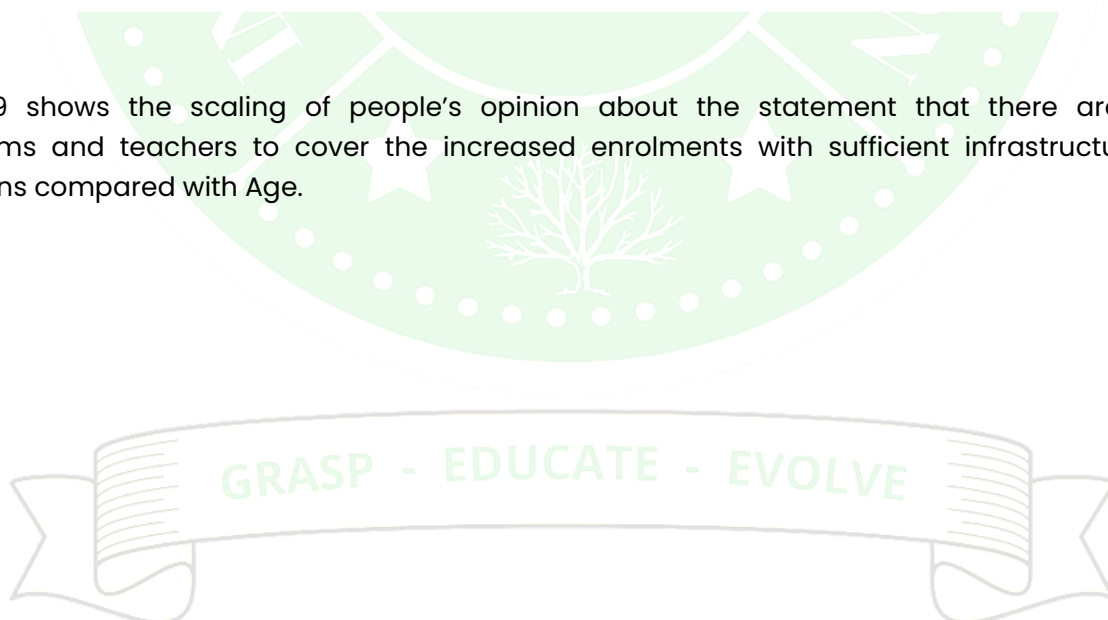
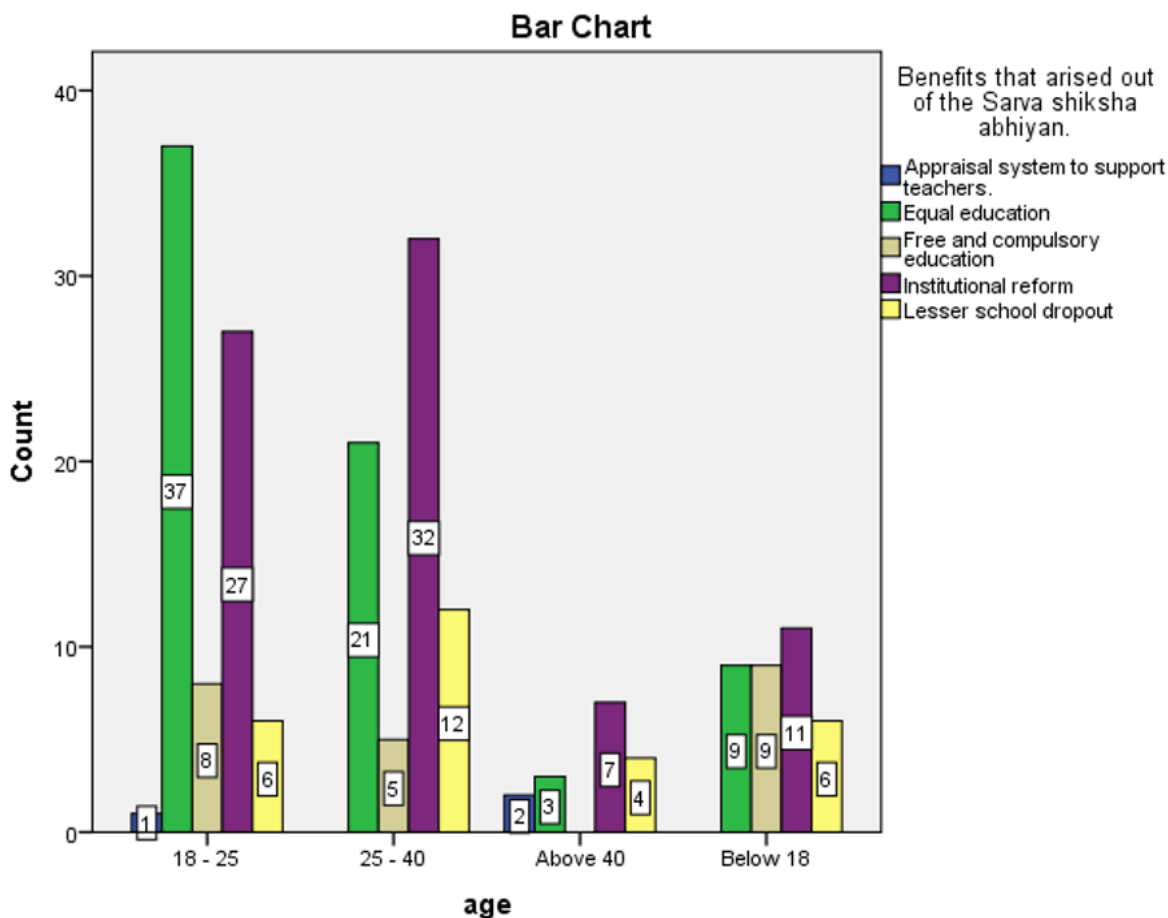


FIGURE 20:



**LEGEND:**

Figure 20 shows the graph of Benefits that arises out of the Sarva shiksha abhiyan compared with Age.

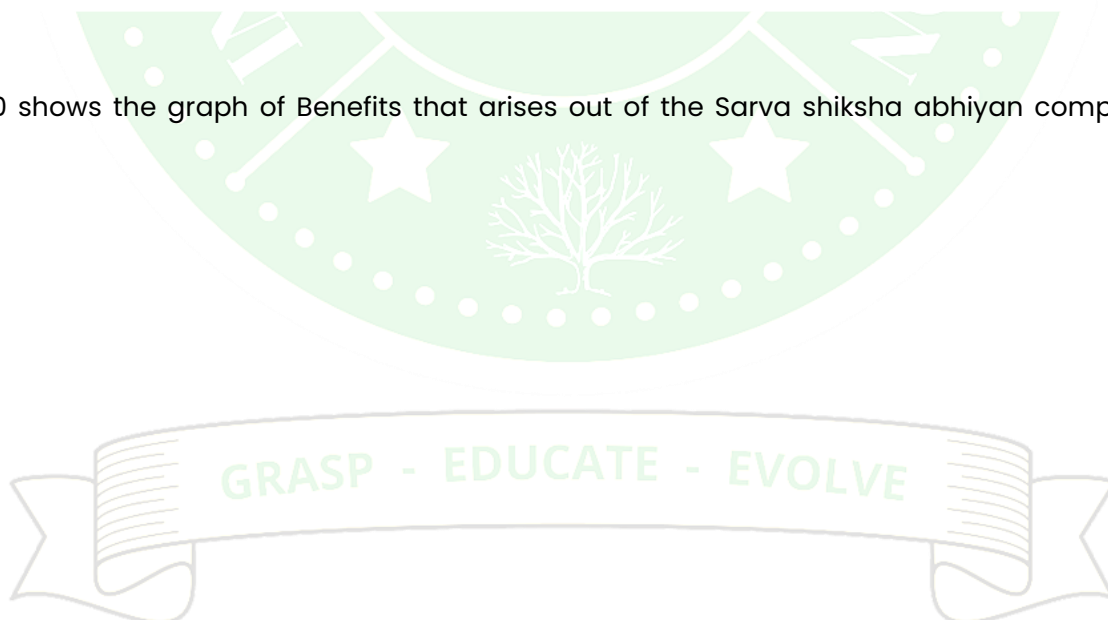
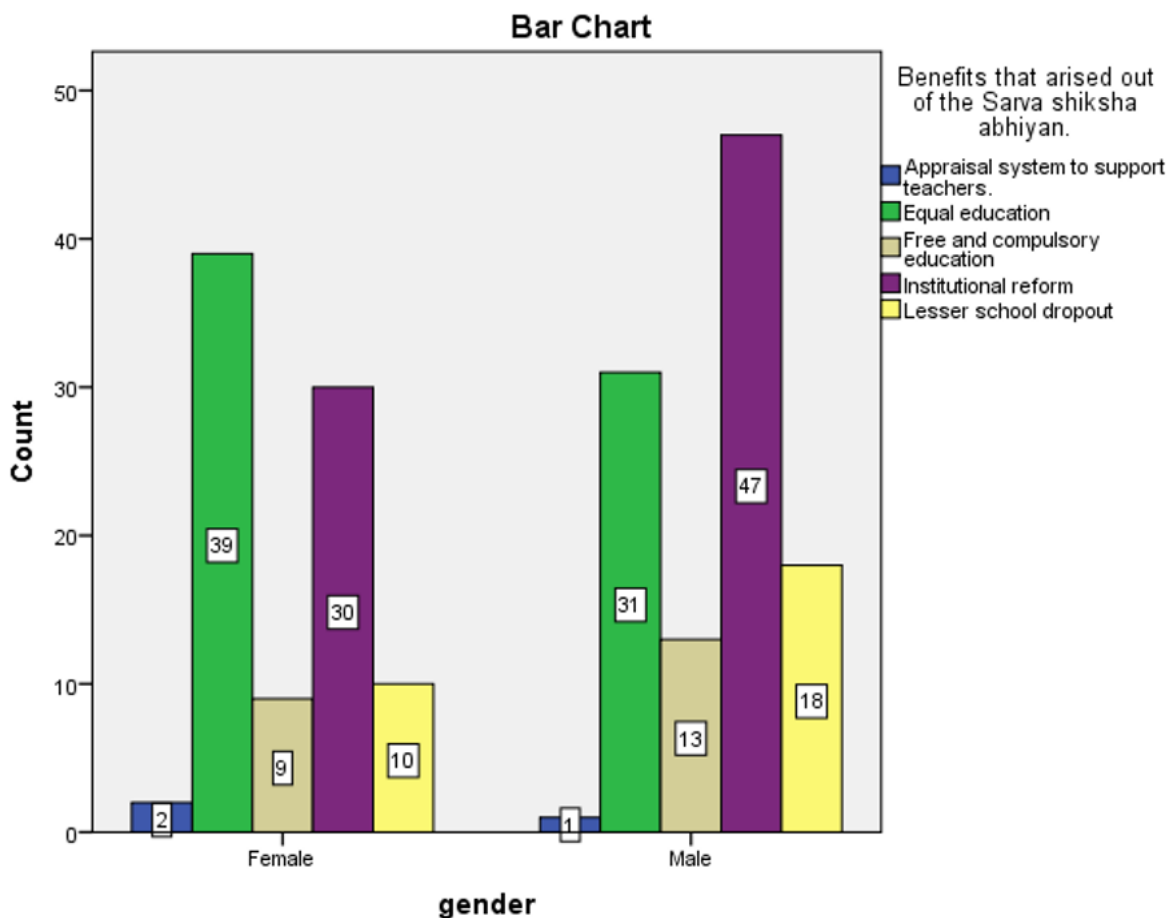


FIGURE 21:



**LEGEND:**

Figure 21 shows the graph of Benefits that arises out of the Sarva shiksha abhiyan compared with Gender.

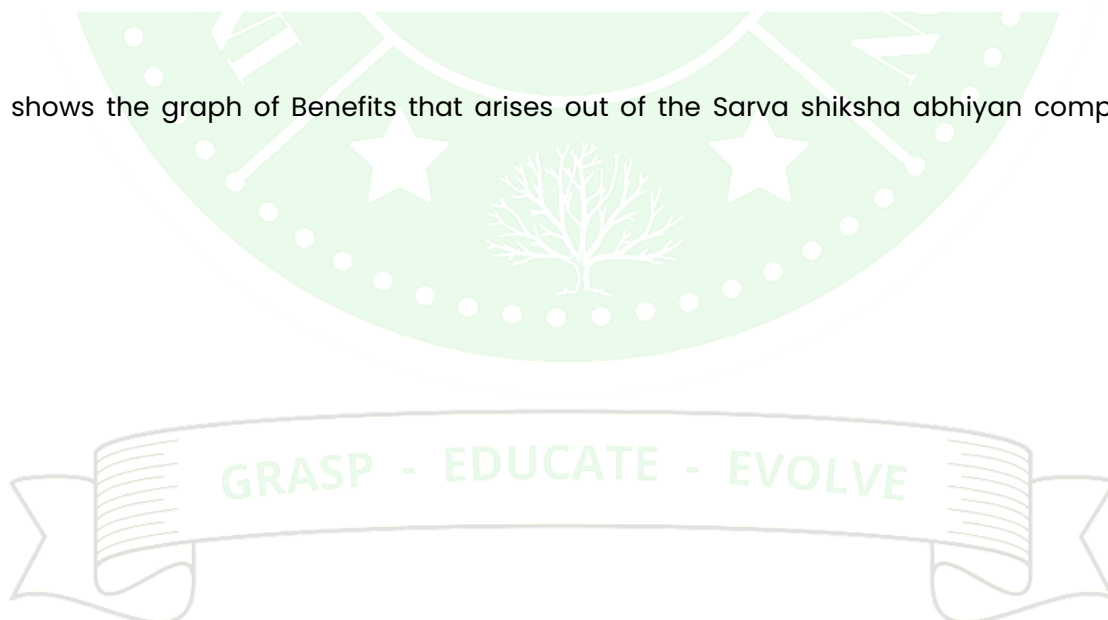
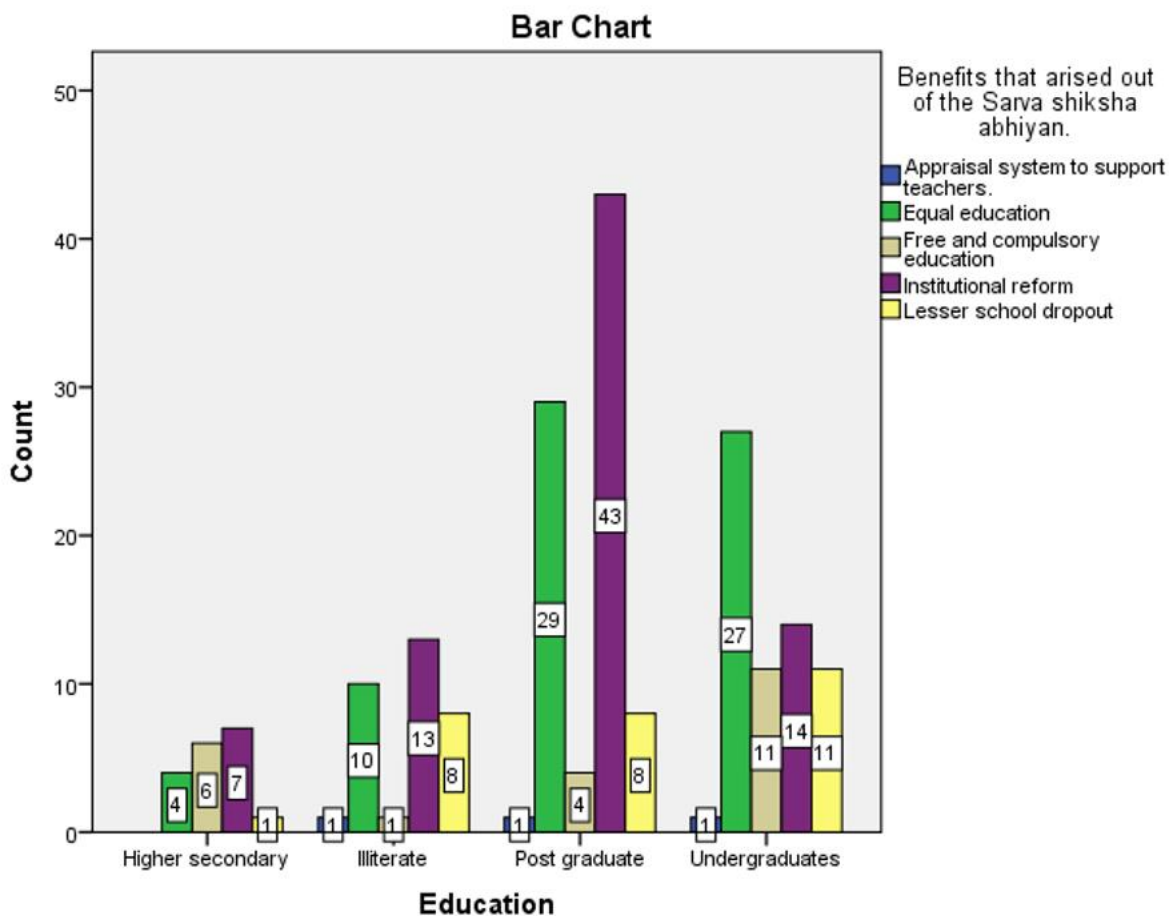


FIGURE 22:



**LEGEND:**

Figure 22 shows the graph of Benefits that arises out of the Sarva shiksha abhiyan compared with Education .

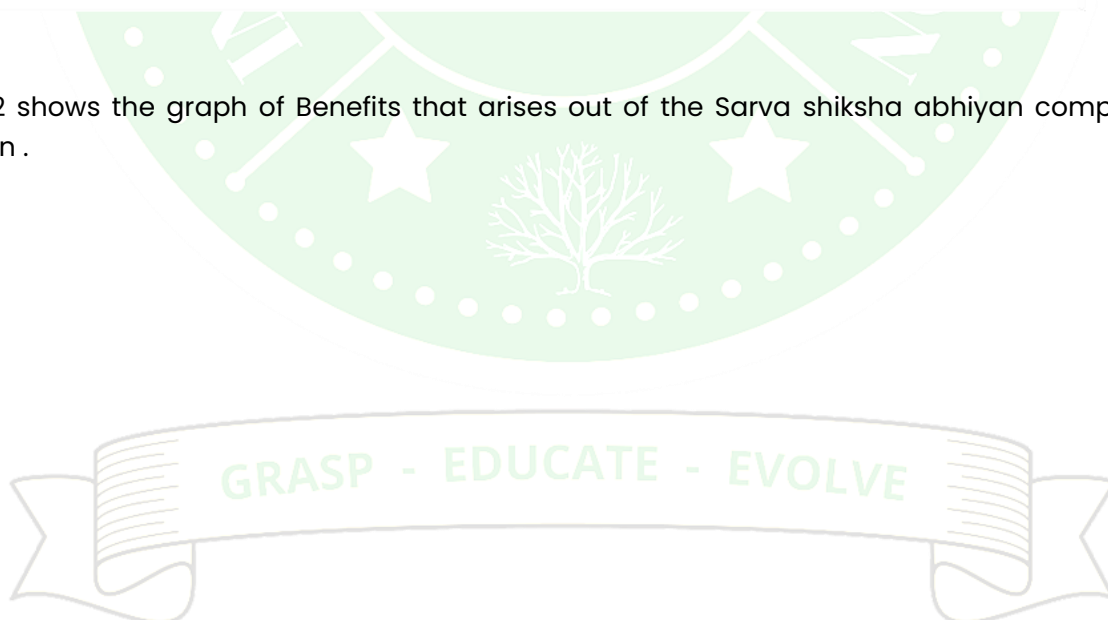
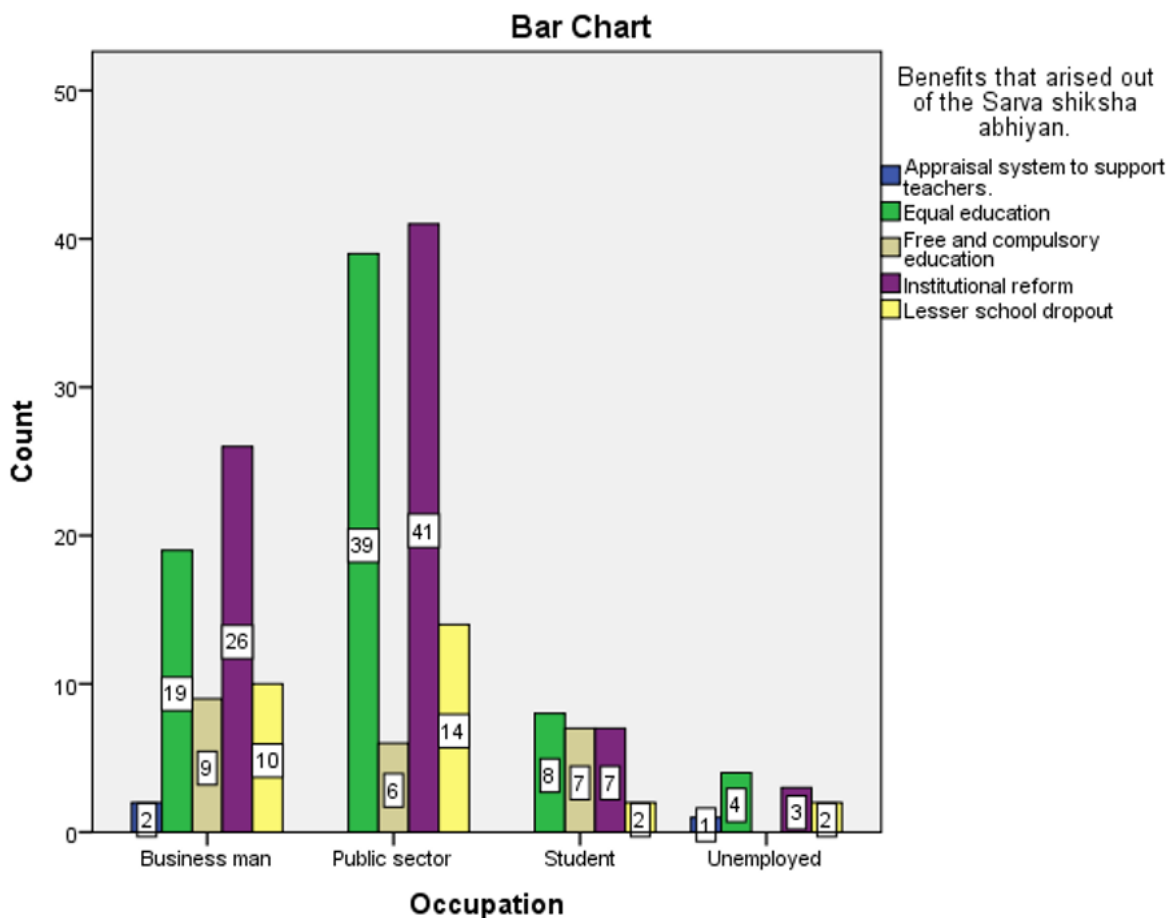


FIGURE 23:



**LEGEND:**

Figure 23 shows the graph of Benefits that arises out of the Sarva shiksha abhiyan compared with Occupation .

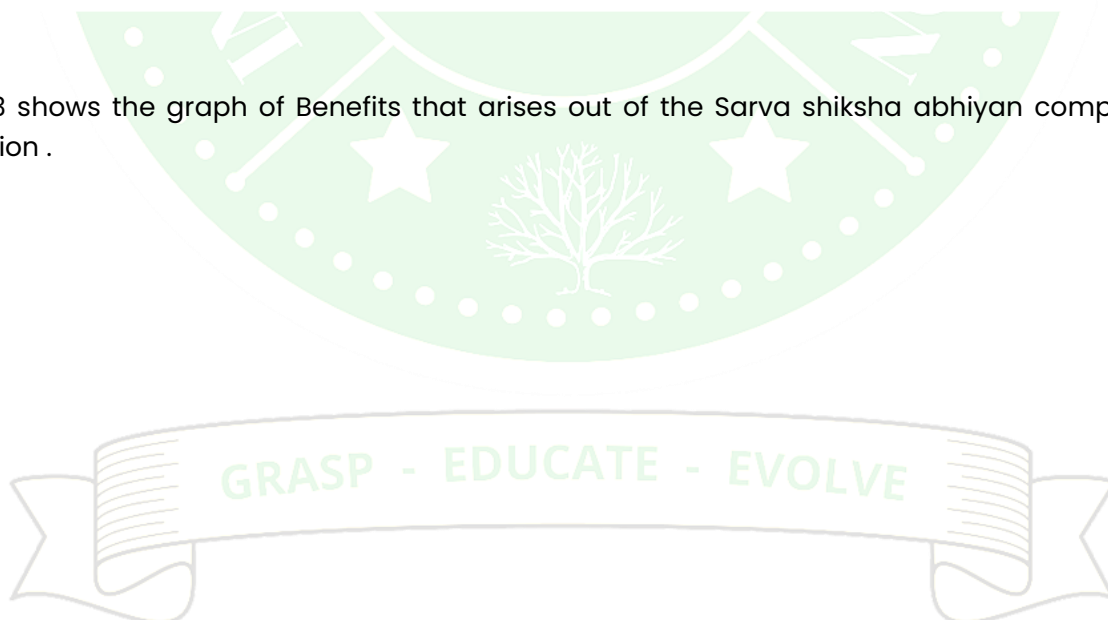
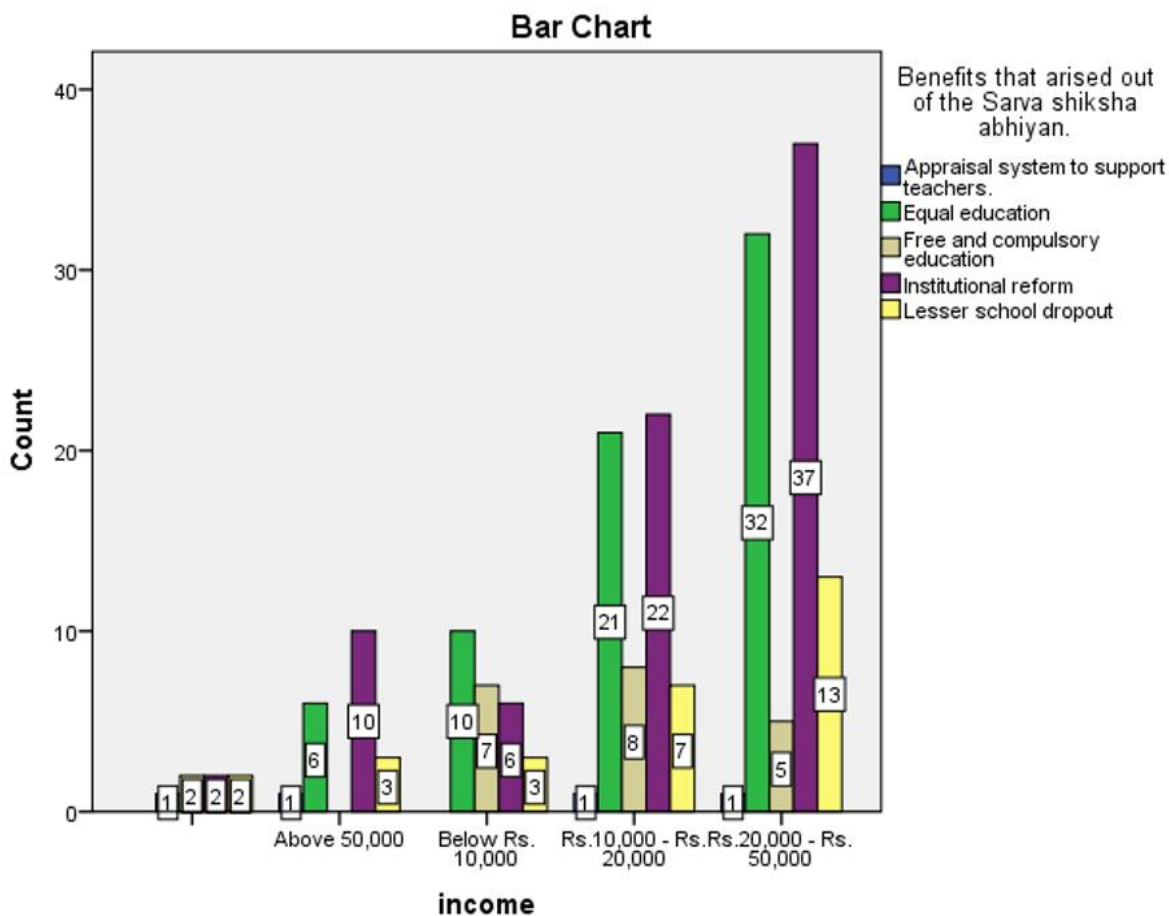


FIGURE 24:



**LEGEND:**

Figure 24 shows the graph of Benefits that arises out of the Sarva shiksha abhiyan compared with Income.

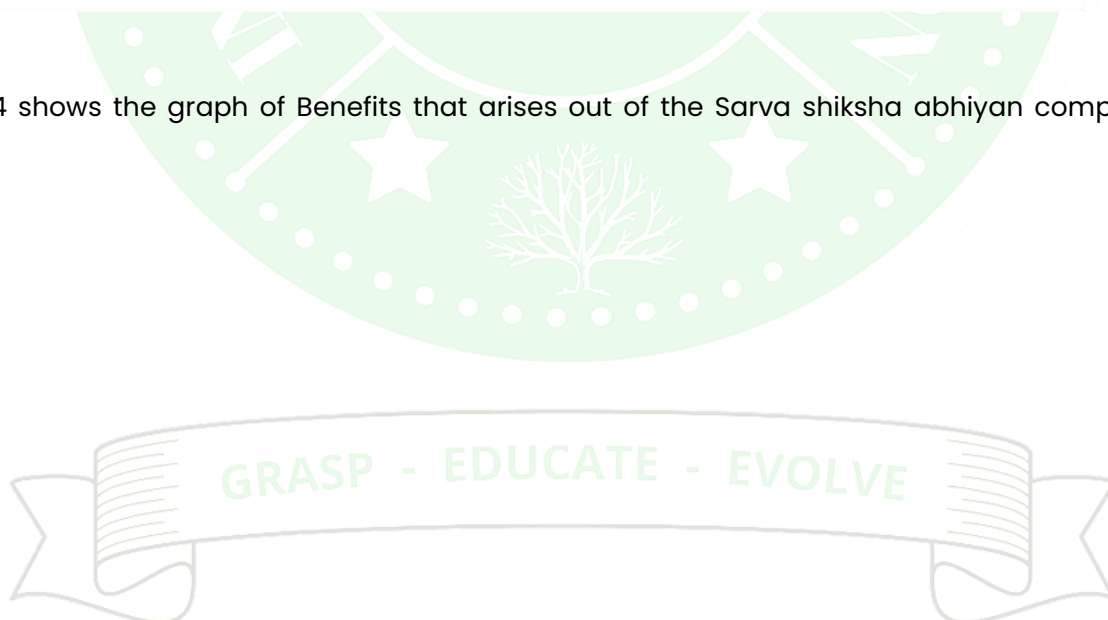
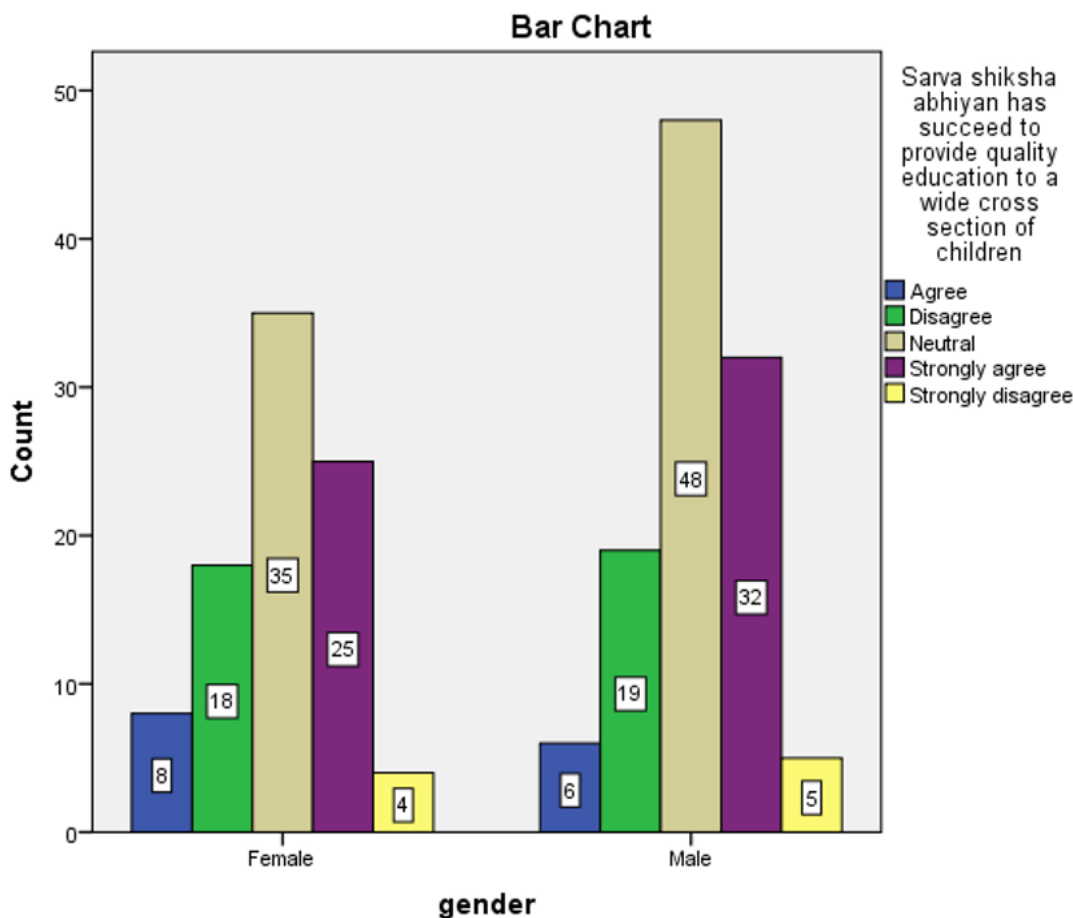




FIGURE 25



**LEGEND:**

Figure 25 shows the agreeability of the statement that SSA has succeeded in providing quality education to a wide cross section of children compared with Gender.

**RESULTS:**

In **figure 1**, 31% of 18-25, 34% of 25-40 were neutral and 13% of below 18 were agree and 28% of 18-25 were disagree and 14% of 25-40 were strongly agree and 1% of 18-25, below 18 were strongly disagree with the statement that SSA has reduced drop out from schools by providing them free education. In **figure 2**, 13% of female and 11% of male were agree, 26% of female and 32% of female were disagreed, 30% of female and 48% of male were neutral, 17% of female and 18% of male were strongly agree, 4% of female and 1% of male were strongly disagree with the statement that SSA has reduced drop out from schools by providing them free education. In **figure 3**, 6% of higher secondary

students agreed, 20% of illiterate and 40% of postgraduate students were neutral and 20% of undergraduate students disagreed and 3% of undergraduate students strongly disagreed with the statement that SSA has reduced drop out from schools by providing them free education. In **figure 4**, 21% of business man were disagree and 47% of public sector with neutral and 13% of student agree and 8% of disagree and 3% of public sector, 1% of student and unemployed were disagreed with the statement that SSA has reduced drop out from schools by providing them free education. In **figure 5**, most of the people who earning between Rs. 20,000 – Rs.50,000 were neutral and some of the people earning above Rs.50,000 were neutral and

strongly agree with the statement and few of the people earning between Rs. 10,000 – Rs. 20,000 were disagree with the statement that SSA has reduced drop out from schools by providing them free education .In **figure 6**, 46% of the people who earning between Rs. 20,000 – Rs.50,000 were neutral and 21% of the people earning between Rs. 10,000 – Rs. 20,000 were strongly agree and very few people who earning more than Rs.50,000 were disagreed and strongly disagreed with the statement that SSA has succeeded in providing quality education to a wide cross section of children.In **figure 7**, 49% of public sector were neutral, 23% of business man were strongly agree,10% of student were agreed and 3% of unemployed were disagreed and strongly disagreed and 2% of strongly agree and neutral with the statement that SSA has succeeded in providing quality education to a wide cross section of children.In **figure 8**, 4% of Higher secondary and 7% of illiterate and 13% of post graduate and 13% of Undergraduate were disagree with the statement that SSA has succeeded in providing quality education to a wide cross section of children.In **figure 9**, most of the person in age group of 25 – 40 were respond to neutral and 25% of age group 18 –25 were respond to strongly agree and 8% of below 18 were respond agree to the statement that SSA has succeeded in providing quality education to a wide cross section of children.In **figure 10**, most of the people from the age group of 18 – 25 and 25 – 40 were neutral and above 40 , below 18 were partially in agreement with the statement that SSA also seeks to provide computer education to children.In **figure 11**,45% of male and 44% of females were neutral, 20% of females and 31% of male were respond to partially agree, 15% of females and 22% of male were respond to disagree with the statement that SSA also seeks to provide computer education to children.In **figure 12**, 50% of the postgraduate were respond to neutral, 20% of a undergraduate were respond to partially agree and 8% of disagree were respond to neutral to the statement that SSA also seeks to provide computer education

to children.In **figure 13**, 54% of public sector were respond to neutral,25% of businessman were respond to partially agree and 10% of student were agree with the statement that SSA also seeks to provide computer education to children.In **figure 14**, 49% of people who earning 20k to 50k were respond to neutral and some people who earning 10k to 20k were respond partially agreed to the statement that SSA also seeks to provide computer education to children .In **figure 15**, the people who earning Rs 20k to 50k were mostly respond above average that 12% were rated 7, 10% were rated 8,8% were rated 9 and 1% were rated 10 to the the statement that there are enough classrooms and teachers to cover the increased enrolments with sufficient infrastructure in the institutions .In **figure 16**, most of the people who are in business and the people working in the public sector rated below average and student and unemployed people were also rated in minimum to the statement that there are enough classrooms and teachers to cover the increased enrolments with sufficient infrastructure in the institutions.In **figure 17**, most of the postgraduate and undergraduate people were rated above average . 8% of post graduates and 14% of undergraduates were rated 9 , 3% of postgraduate and 11% of undergraduate were rated 10 to the statement that there are enough classrooms and teachers to cover the increased enrolments with sufficient infrastructure in the institutions.In **figure 18**, male were highly responded compared with females. Most of the male respondents were rated above average .15% were rated 8, 16% were rated 9 and 8% were 10 to the statement that there are enough classrooms and teachers to cover the increased enrolments with sufficient infrastructure in the institutions .In **figure 19**, most of the people aged between 25 – 40 were rated above average. 12% rated 7, 6% rated 8, 5% rated 9, 4% rated 10 to the statement that there are enough classrooms and teachers to cover the increased enrolments with sufficient infrastructure in the institutions .In **figure 20**, the

age group of 18 – 25 were highly responsive, 37% responded to equal education, 8% responded to free and compulsory education. 27% were responding to institutional reform and 6% were responding to lesser school dropouts which are the Benefits that arise out of the Sarva shiksha abhiyan .In **figure 21**, male were highly responsive ,47% of male and 30% of females responded to institutional reform and 38% of females and 31 of male were respond to equal education which are the Benefits that arise out of the Sarva shiksha abhiyan .In **figure 22**, Most of the postgraduates and undergraduates were highly responsive.43- of postgraduates were respond to institutional reform and 27% of undergraduates were respond to equal education which the Benefits that arises out of the Sarva shiksha abhiyan .In **figure 23**, most of the public sector was highly responsive . 19% of business men respond to equal education and 26% of business men respond to institutional reform which the Benefits that arises out of the Sarva shiksha abhiyan .In **figure 24**, most of the people who are earning above 20k to 50k highly responded to institutional reform. 32% were equal education and 13% were lesser school dropouts which the Benefits that arises out of the Sarva shiksha abhiyan .In **figure 25**, male were highly responsive compared with females. 35% of females and 48% of men were neutral,25%offemalesand32%ofmalewerestrongly agreed,4%of females and 5% of females strongly disagreed with the statement that SSA has succeeded in providing quality education to a wide cross section of children .

#### DISCUSSION:

In this figure most of the middle aged people were neutral because they might have thought that SSA has not completely reduced school dropouts and some of the people agreed with the statement that SSA provides free education to all the children which reduced drop outs from the school.**(Figure 1)**In this figure most of the male and females were neutral and few of them strongly disagreed. Compared with male, females have a higher response. Maybe female respondents thought that SSA has not reduced

school dropouts, still many of the children are not getting proper education in our country.**(Figure 2)**In this figure ,most of the people were neutral with the statement and most of the post graduate and undergraduate students disagreed with the statement. That people might have thought that SSA's primary motive is to provide free and compulsory education for all children.**(Figure 3)**In this figure most of the working people disagreed with the statement. As like the previous statistical data the same opinion has stated here also.**(Figure 4)**In this figure most of the people are neutral with the statement. The people can not strongly confess their opinion; they might be confused that SS has reduced school dropouts are not. Some of the people were partially agreeing and some partially disagreeing so they moved with the neutral option. **(Figure 5)**In this figure, most of the people neutral with the statement that they are SSA have succeeded in providing education to all the children but there is doubt whether it is quality or not,no people confused their opinion about this statement . **(Figure 6)**In this figure, most of the people were neutral with the statement SSA has succeeded in giving quality education but it doesn't reach every child in our country. **(Figure 7)**In this figure mostly people disagreed that SSA has not succeeded in providing quality education to a wide cross section of children.**(Figure 8)**In this figure middle aged people were agree and neutral with the state that they might have good opinion about Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and it provides a good and quality education for the children in Chennai.**(Figure 9)**In this figure, people partially agree that SSA has sought to provide computer education to children but still it is not yet completely provided to all children. So they partially agreed and some were neutral. **(Figure 10)**In this figure, most people are neutral and partially agree that people may have thought that SSA was implemented more efficiently in the early days but later the effect of SSA has reduced. **(Figure 11)**In this figure , some of the people who responded disagree, which means that SSA fails to provide computer



education to the children in the present days. There are many of the students who were not aware about computer education in rural areas. **(Figure 12)** In this figure, most of the public sector people were neutral with the statement that they do not completely agree and disagree. Computer education to all children is provided in private schools when compared with government schools. **(Figure 13)** In this figure, some people partially agree that they might have thought computer education was provided by the government in the present days. Lot of improvements regarding computer knowledge to children are brought up in society. **(Figure 14)** In this figure, many of the people who were rated above average have a good opinion about this scheme. It has provided enough classrooms for the children and teachers to cover the increased enrolments with sufficient infrastructure. **(Figure 15)** In this figure, the working people are not completely satisfied; they are rated below average which means that the people are thinking children are not getting enough classrooms and other facilities to study. **(Figure 16)** In this figure most of the people were rated above average. The educated people might think that there are enough classrooms for the children to get education and well qualified teachers are there to train them. **(Figure 17)** In this figure, Male were thinking that there are enough classrooms for students but females were just in contrast to male opinion. **(Figure 18)** In this figure, Male were thinking that there are enough classrooms for students but females were just in contrast to male opinion. **(Figure 19)** In this figure, many of the people said that free and compulsory education are the benefits that arise out of SSA and it is the primary motive of SSA. **(Figure 20)** In this figure, institutional reform is the main benefit that arises out of SSA. Schools are reviewing and restructuring states that children will be get benefitted of those facilities. **(Figure 21)** In this figure, Equal education is the option were mostly opted by the people they might think that SSA provide equal education to all children without any discrimination. **(Figure**

**22)** In this figure, lesser school dropouts is the minimum option opted by the people. SSA has reduced the school dropouts but still there not completely reduced is the opinion stated by the people. **(Figure 23)** In this figure, institutional reform is the main benefit that arises out of SSA. Schools are reviewing and restructuring states that children will be get benefitted of those facilities. **(Figure 24)** In this figure, most of the people neutral with the statement that they are SSA have succeeded in providing education to all the children but there is doubt whether it is quality or not, no people confused their opinion about this statement. **(Figure 25)**

#### LIMITATIONS:

The Major limitation of the study is the time frame. The sample frame Collected through offline platforms like choosing a particular area and reaching there on a certain date for receiving data, the real field experience is obtained but due to corona post pandemic many hesitated to and the questioner. The restrictive area of sample size is yet another drawback of the research. Collection of data via offline method only on an particular place and particular time is limiting the researcher to collect data from the vast field. Since the data is collected on offline mode wherein the all respondents were not willing to respond and open up the researcher could only come to an conclusion only by limited responses obtained from willing respondents.

#### CONCLUSION:

The study enforced that the quality confines of abecedarian education are enhanced by the programme of SSA. It has numerous confines to achieve quality education and restructure the class room structure, tutoring literacy material, sanitation- outfit and schoolteacher rate on primary education. SSA is a suitable evaluation fashion which increases knowledge rate, registration rate and drop out rate on primary education. Sarva Shikhya Abhiyan( SSA) was evolved to pursue universal abecedarian education in a charge mode. It's also an attempt to produce maternal mindfulness and

to rally the community at large, for the successful achievement of universal abecedarian education. It provides an educational occasion to all children through provision of community possessed quality education. This programme is an attempt to give an occasion for perfecting mortal capabilities through provision of community possessed quality education in a charge mode. These schemes motivated the interest of the scholars on primary education. At last we can conclude that Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is the premier program of the Government of India

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