

A survey of national programme for education of girls at elementary level in context of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan” in Sonipat district

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Abstract

The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan strives to secure the right to quality basic education for all girls in the 6-14 years age group. Schools having classes from I to VIII class and National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level. To study on going National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan in Sonipat District, to find out the different activities of National Programme for Education by Girls of Elementary Level to find out the facilities given by the Government to promote the girls Education of Girls at Elementary Level and to study the views of teachers regarding ongoing National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level. For the sample of the study, firstly 15 Government, primary and upper primary schools were selected on random basis from two blocks of Sonipat District Secondly 30 teachers (2 teachers from each school) were selected on purposive basis from these schools.

Keywords: sarva shiksha abhiyan education of girls at elementary level

Introduction

Investment in basic education contributes immense of benefits and further perpetuates the benefits into the future generations. Benefits of education include the economic and social returns, decline in poverty and income distribution, fertility, population and health outcomes; political and economic development; dynamic externalities associated with education and about all better quality of life. For this Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is implemented in all over country. SSA has opened many study centers at district level and block level. SSA mission statement is ‘All Learn-All Grow’.

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is Government of India’s flagship programme for achievement of Universalization of Elementary Education (UEE) in a time bound manner, as mandated by 86th amendment to the constitution of India making free and compulsory Education to the children of 6-14 years age group; a Fundamental Right. SSA is being implemented in partnership with State Governments to cover the entire country and address the needs of 192 million children in 1.1 million habitations. The programme seeks to open new schools in those habitation and strengthen existing school infrastructure through provision of additional classrooms, toilets, drinking water, maintenance grant and school improvement grants. Existing school with inadequate teacher strength are provided with additional teachers, while the capacity of existing teachers is being strengthened by extensive training, grants for developing teaching learning materials and strengthening of the academic support structure at a cluster, block and district level. SSA seeks to provide quality elementary education including life skills. SSA has a special focus on girls’ education and children with special needs. SSA also seeks to provide quality computer education to bridge the digital divide. SSA is an effort to Universalize

Elementary Education by community ownership of the school system. It is a response to the demand for quality basic education all over the country. The SSA programme 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.

Useful & Relevant Education and Education for Life

One of the goals of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is to promote education and for life. The debate on learning skills and life skills in an old one India. There is a lot to learn from the Basic Education System advocated by Mahatma Gandhi and the ‘Nayee Taleem’ advocated by Dr. Zakir Hussain. The whole issue of relevance of education has been raised in the content of education for life. A lot of experts feel that education is not just the process of imparting literary and numeracy. It is actually a process of socialization that helps children cope with the natural and the social environment.

Why Girls’ Education

For India- as for several other countries focusing on universalizing girls education in critical for progress. Girls’ education is a development imperative. There are at least seven good reasons why this is so.

Statement of the problem

“A survey of national programme for education of girls at elementary level in context of sarva shiksha abhiyan” in sonipat district”.

Operational definitions of the key term used:

1. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA): The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan strives to secure the right to quality basic

education for all girls in the 6-14 years age group.

- 2. Elementary Level:** Schools having classes from I to VIII class and National Programme for Education for Girls at Elementary Level.

Objectives of the Study

- To study on going National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan in Sonipat District.
- To study the different activities of National Programme for Education by Girls of Elementary Level.
- To find out the facilities given by the Government to promote the girls Education of Girls at Elementary Level.
- To study the views of teachers regarding ongoing National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level.

Plan & Procedure

In every study, plan and procedure basically highlight the detail of the work carried out by the investigator. It is, therefore, very essential that the investigator should exert herself fully while preparing the plan for the study and writing the procedure as per which the study is to go on. Always there is the need for thorough understanding of all research methods with particular references to their strength, limitations applicability and appropriation for an inappropriate method can only lead to unsatisfactory results and disillusionment.

Method Used

There are many methods of collecting analyzing and reporting research data. Strictly speaking, the decision about the method depends upon the nature of problem and objectives to be achieved. There are three types of methods used in research. Historical Method, Experimental Method and Normative Survey Method. For the present study, the investigator decides to adopt the survey because only this method could be appropriate for the present problem of research.

Tools Used

A self-made questionnaire was used in this study to get information about National Programme for Education of Girls at elementary level.

Sample of the Study

For the sample of the study, firstly 15 Government, primary and upper primary schools were selected on random basis from two blocks of Sonipat District Secondly 30 teachers (2 teachers from each school) were selected on purposive basis from these schools.

Selection of sample

In the current research investigator has selected 30 teachers from 15 Government primary and upper primary schools. A purposive sampling techniques were employed for the present study.

Statistical Technique Used

In this study, for analysis of data, percentage method has been used.

Analysis of Data

In this study, for analysis of data, percentage method has been used. The questionnaire to be filled by the teacher has total 24 Questions.

Question No. 1

Are the girls liked in your family? (N= 30 teachers)

Yes	No	Total
30	0	30
100%	0%	100%

It can be observed from that from Question No. 1 – Are the girls liked in your family’. All teachers responded in ‘Yes’. It indicates that girls are liked in their families.

Question No. 2

The contribution of the parents is necessary for increasing girls literacy level?(N= 30 teachers)

Yes	No	Total
30	0	30
100%	0%	100%

It can be observed from that from Question No. 2 – The contribution of the parents is necessary for increasing girls literacy level. All teachers responded in ‘Yes’. It shows that the contribution of parents is necessary for girls education.

Question No. 3

Do you guide the parents about sex equality? (N= (30 teachers)

Yes	No	Total
30	0	30
100%	0%	100%

It can be observed from that from Question No. 3 – Do you guide the parents about sex equality’. All teachers responded in ‘Yes’. It shows that teachers are aware about sex equality.

Question No. 4

Is the girls’ education necessary? (N= 30 teachers)

Yes	No	Total
30	0	30
100%	0%	100%

It can be observed from that from Question No. 4 – ‘Is the girls’ education necessary?’ All teachers responded in ‘Yes’. It shows that the girls education is necessary.

Question No. 5

Are you familiar with the NPEGEL (National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level), the integral component of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan? (N= 30 teachers)

Yes	No	Total
30	0	30
100%	0%	100%

It can be observed from that from Question No. 5 – ‘Are you familiar with NPEGEL, the integral component of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan’. All teachers responded in ‘Yes’.

It shows that all teachers are aware of National Programme of Education of Girls of Elementary Level.

Question No. 6

Is the free education policy plays vital role for girls in becoming self dependant? (N= 30 teachers)

Yes	No	Total
30	0	30
100%	0%	100%

It can be observed from that from Question No. 6 – ‘Is the free education policy plays vital role for girls in becoming self-dependent. All teachers responded in ‘Yes’.

It shows that girls education make them self –dependent.

Question No. 7

Are women teachers there in your schools? (N=30 teachers)

Yes	No	Total
26	4	30
86.67%	13.33%	100%

It can be observed from that from Question No. 7 – ‘Are there women teachers in the schools? 86.67% teachers responded ‘Yes’ and 13.33% responded ‘No’.

It shows that most of the schools have women staff which are essential in the teaching of girls at elementary level.

Question No. 8

How many female teachers are in your school? (N= 15 schools)

0 – Teaches	2-5 Teachers	6-8 Teacher	9-12 Teacher	Total
1	7	5	2	15
6.67%	46.67%	33.33%	13.33%	100%

It can be observed from that from Question No. 8 – ‘How many female teachers are in your schools 6.67% school have no female teachers 46.67% schools have 2-5 teachers, 33.33% schools have 5-8 teachers and 13.33% schools have 9-12 teachers.

Question No. 9

Have you been given training under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan? (N= 30 teachers)

Yes	No	Total
0	30	30
0%	100%	100%

It can be observed from that from Question No. 9 – ‘Have you been given training under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan?’ All of the

teachers responded ‘No’.

It reveals that no teacher has been trained under SSA.

Question No. 10

Is there NPEGEL in existence in your school? (N= 30 teachers)

Yes	No	Total
22	8	30
73.33%	26.67%	100%

It can be observed from that from Question No. 10 – ‘Is there NPEGEL in existence in your school? 73.33% teacher responded ‘yes’ and 26.67% teachers responded ‘No’.

It indicates that most of the school have NPEGEL in existence.

Question No. 11

Do you make any effort for drop out girls to take admission again in school? (N= 30 teachers)

Yes	No	Total
30	0	30
100%	0%	100

It can be observed from that from Question No. 11 – ‘Do you make any effort for drop out? All of the teachers responded in ‘Yes’.

It shows that teachers did efforts to promote girls education.

Question No. 12

Do the school keep contact with Anganwadi centres? (N= 30 teachers)

Yes	No	Total
6	24	30
120%	80%	100%

It can be observed from that from Question No. 12 – ‘Do the school keep contact with Anganwadi Centres’ 20% teachers responded ‘Yes’ and 80% teachers responded ‘No’.

It reveals that some schools keep contact with Anganwadi Centres.

Question No. 13

Has the village education committee been constituted in your school? (N= 30 teachers)

Yes	No	Total
30	0	30
100%	0%	100%

It can be observed from that from Question No. 13 – ‘Has the village education committee been constituted in your school. All the teachers responded ‘yes’.

It reveals that all government schools have been constituted by village education committee.

Question No. 14

Is there any Mahila Committee in your school? (N= 30 teachers)

Yes	No	Total
8	22	30
26.67%	73.33	100%

It can be observed from that from Question No. 14 – ‘Is there any Mahila Committee in your school? 26.67% teachers responded ‘Yes and 73.33% responded ‘No’.

It shows that only some school have Mahila Committee.

Question No. 15.

Is the expenditure given by the govt. to schools properly used for construction? (N= 30 teachers)

Yes	No	Total
30	0	30
100%	0%	100%

It can be observed from that from Question No. 4.15 – ‘Is the expenditure given by govt. to schools properly used for construction?’ All the teachers responded in ‘yes’.

It shows that the expenditure given by the govt. to school is properly used for construction.

Question No. 16

Does the authority visit in school for inspection? (N= 30 teachers)

Yes	No	Total
30	0	30
100%	0%	100%

It can be observed from that from Question No. 16 – ‘Does the authority visit in the school? All teachers responded in ‘Yes’

It shows that the authority inspected the school regularly?

Question No. 17

Has the quality of education been increased due to NPEGEL (National Programme for Education of Girls of Elementary Levels)? (N= 30 teachers)

Yes	No	Total
25	5	30
83.33%	16.67%	100%

It can be observed from that from Question No. 17 – ‘Has the quality of education been increase due to NPEGEL? 83.33% teacher responded ‘yes’ and 16.67 as ‘No’

It shows that due to NPEGEL the quality of education has been increased.

Question No. 18.

Are free text books facilities available in the school for the student? (N= 30 teachers)

Yes	No	Total
30	0	30
100%	0%	100%

It can be observed from that from Question No. 18 – ‘Are the free text books available for the students? All teachers responded in ‘Yes’

It shows that all schools give free text book facility to the students.

Question No. 19.

Are the books distributed at the proper time? (N= 30 teachers)

Yes	No	Total
10	20	30
33.33%	66.67%	100%

It can be observed from that from Question No. 19 – ‘Are the books distributed at the proper time? 33.33% teachers responded ‘yes’ and 66.67% as No.

It shows that the books are not distributed at the proper time.

Question No. 20

Is there proper toilet facilities for girls in your school? (N= 30 teachers)

Yes	No	Total
30	0	30
100%	0%	100%

It can be observed from that from Question No. 20 – ‘Is there any separate toilet facilities for girls?’ All teachers responded in ‘yes’. It reveals that proper toilet facilities are available in all schools for the girls.

Question No. 21

How was the results of your schools? (N= 30 teachers)

60-80%	80-99%	100%	Teacher
8	12	10	30
26.67%	40%	33.33%	100%

It can be seen from the that from item No. 21- ‘How was the results of your school? 26.67% teachers responded in 60-80% result; 40% teachers responded in 80-99% result and remaining 33.33% responded in 100% result.

Question No. 22

Have the remedial steps been taken for the improvement of results? (N= 30 teachers)

Yes	No	Total
30	0	30
100%	0%	100%

It can be observed from the that from item No. 22 - ‘Have the remedial steps been taken for the improvement of results? All the teachers responded ‘yes’.

It reveals that all the teachers are aware of improving their schools result.

Question No. 23

Are the primary schools in your neighbourhood situated at

a greater distance? (N= 30 teachers)

Yes	No	Total
30	0	30
100%	0%	100%

It can be observed from the ‘Are the primary schools in your neighborhood situated at a greater distance? All the teachers responded in ‘yes’

It reveals that the schools are situated at the greater distance.

Question No. 24

If yes, what is the distance between the primary schools and the houses of the students? (N= 30 teachers)

1 Km	1.5 Km	Total
24	6	30
80%	20%	100%

It can be observed from the ‘What is the distance between the primary and the houses of the students? 80% teachers responded 1 Km distance and remaining 20% teachers responded 1.5 Km distance.

Education Implications

1. National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level, the integral part of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, will help in understanding the importance of Girls Education.
2. National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level brings the understanding of Governments programme which are being done for girls education.
3. This programme will help how to promote the girls education.
4. Girls education helps in eradicating the problems related to female in our society.
5. This Programme will help the girls to be self-sufficient and by this more economic progress can be achieved.
6. National programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level is not only the need of present generation but also necessary for the future generation.

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