

**RESEARCH PAPER****Academic and Achievement of Primary School Students: A Successful Scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan****B.C. Swain¹ and Preeti Verma²**¹ Rajendra Academy for Teachers' Education, Gopalpur, Durgapur, West Bengal² Kendriya Vidyalaya No. 1, Airforce Station, Kalaikunda, West BengalEmail: drkbswain71@gmail.com, iamprettyverma@gmail.comReceived: 8th Jan. 2018, Revised: 20th February 2018, Accepted: 22nd February 2018**ABSTRACT**

The study attempted to know the performance and progress of students enrolled at NFE centres and available infrastructure and human resources of centre in Delhi. In the study 80 students were selected from four centres. The entire study was conducted in 2 phases. In first phase Standard Procedure for the standardization of Achievement Test, Administration of the Standardized tests on a sample of 80 Students was carried out. In second phase the final data was collected on a sample of 80 students. Findings of the study reveal that the learners studied at the centre having adequate facilities 86.50 % marks in math and Hindi and who were studied at the centre having Inadequate learning facilities had less academic achievement (73.60%) than adequate learning centres. The centres which provide more facilities included learning teaching materials (Level wise textbook, Work sheet, Charts, Models, play materials and toys, Primary science and mathematics kit, Maps and globe, Low cost or zero cost learning materials), basic infrastructural facilities etc., performance of learners was found better than fewer Inadequate-learning Centre. The relationship between teacher's behaviours on academic achievement of the students, Correlation of Hindi with Math is 0.60, Hindi with Teachers is 0.70 and Math with Teachers is 0.41 which positively and highly correlated.

Key words: Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Achievement, Primary School Students

INTRODUCTION

Primary Education, being the basis stone, is pretty vital for all-round improvement of every child. In this context, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and Right to Education (SSARTE) play a vital function now not solely contribute in the direction of country wide improvement however additionally in eradicating illiteracy and augmenting the tutorial overall performance of the learners. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is the country wide flag-ship programme spearheaded by means of Government of India (2001) to gain universalisation of major schooling in the age of 6-14 years in order to exercise Article 21 (A) of Indian constitution. In this article strive has been made to determine the educational success of the college students reading in essential colleges below SSA programme. The decade of the ninety has viewed the developing style of parallelization of college schooling programmes and institutions. The seeds for this have been sown in the National Policy on Education -1986 (NPE-1986) which cited that Universalization of Elementary Education (UEE) will be performed both thru the college system, or a parallel move of Non-Formal Education (NFE). This fashion used to be in addition magnified by way of the government's choice to set up a countrywide literacy mission (NLM) in 1988. Instead of a much-expected UEE Mission NLM succeeded in diverting political interest from the difficulty of training as a Fundamental Right and projecting mere literacy as education.

In 1993, underneath the Education for All (EFA) the authorities opened the doorways of NLM to the 9-14 age corporations as an alternative of limiting it to the 15-35 age companies as was once firstly intended. This pass implied that the authorities does now not pay any exclusive interest to higher fundamental degree (classes vi- vii) as a long way as coverage is concerned, this may now not have existed at all. When it got here to the science that is taught in formal faculties as per CBSE/State norms; literacy by myself used to be predicted to suffice. As an end result of this development, the State's instructional duty is being assumed to be fulfilled if a toddler in the age crew of 6-9 years spends three years in an NEF centre, accompanied by using insurance of two

years in grownup literacy type when she is Sept. 11 years of age except ever having even stepped into a school.

The ESS was once the oldest of these literacy projects, which was once commenced in November 1991. This venture suggested on success of 20-69 percentage and in a similar way EFA programme of Delhi administration referred to in 1992 used to be winded up besides reporting any development and DSS was once winded up in 1993. The NDMC challenge additionally ended in 1995 with a meagre fulfillment of 17.18 percent. Now days a programmer SSA (7-year best education) for baby age crew 6-14 years launched by means of central & nation governments of India.

None of these initiatives had been evaluated externally. In fact, all the three initiatives had been a ways under the success fee of 60 percentage requirement, which is quintessential for initiating an exterior evaluation. So a ways put up literacy and continuing schooling (PL &CE) tasks have been section of the before projects.

The Delhi Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Samiti, had adopted the 'campaign approach' to attain its literacy targets. Campaign' strategy is if truth be told 'volunteer' based totally approach, requiring one volunteer for each ten learners. Having a giant target, each marketing campaign required lots of trained volunteers. Thus, the volunteers and their profile are amongst the most vital elements on which success or failure of each marketing campaign is dependent. Now day's dropout baby is very principal troubles in our faculty schooling system. Therefore, a choice gadget (learning centres) is having to to furnish fine schooling for all children, specially who are out of schools. Thus, it was once giant in the learn about to overview the profile and views of the neo-illiterate college students in regards of their extended learning. Hence the current lookup targeted of the student's views. So, all these elements have been blanketed in the existing study.

OBJECTIVES

1. To learn about the reputation of college students and instructors at the mastering centres.
2. To find out about the adequacy of infrastructural amenities handy at the centres.
3. To find out about the educational success of newbies belonging to mastering centres regarding adequate and insufficient infrastructure and facilities.
4. To examine the educational success of novices belonging to gaining knowledge of centres with regard to enough and insufficient infrastructural facilities.
5. To learn about the relationship between teachers' behaviour and educational fulfillment of the learners.
6. To examine the tutorial fulfillment of rookies being taught with the aid of skilled and untrained teachers.
7. To examine the tutorial fulfillment of rookies being taught with the aid of skilled and untrained teachers.

HYPOTHESIS

1. There is no sizable distinction in the tutorial fulfillment of newcomers belonging to mastering centres regarding sufficient and insufficient infrastructure and facilities.
2. There is no massive distinction in mind-set of the instructors closer to rookies and studying centres.
3. There is no great distinction in the tutorial fulfillment of rookies belonging to getting to know centres regarding sufficient and insufficient infrastructural facilities.
4. There is no sizable relationship between teacher's behaviour and educational fulfillment of the learners.
5. There is no full-size distinction in tutorial success of newcomers being taught with the aid of educated and untrained teachers.

METHODOLOGY

In order to make pattern representative, a random sampling method used to be chosen through the use of "draw of lots" in which each and every character receives equal possibilities of being selected. Thus, from a whole of 108 college students of class-III have been matched on their age

and sex. Only these college students have been chosen who had been of eight to 9.5 years of age and equal quantity of boys and women was once chosen. Hence, solely ninety six college students had been observed assembly the matching criterion of Finally eighty college students have been chosen the usage of 'draw of lots' approach taking forty boys and forty ladies from all 4 centres. The following equipment had been used-

1. Learning Centre Checklist.
2. Teachers Attitude Scale.
3. Construction of Teacher's Attitude Scale.
4. Comprehensive Academic Ac
5. Teacher's Behaviour scale

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

OBJECTIVE 1: To learn about the reputation of college students and instructors at the mastering centres.

1. There had been eight male instructors and ninety seven woman instructors working at these gaining knowledge of centres. It can be traced that all centres have had negligible wide variety of male instructors and many of the instructors was once female.
2. Therefore, most of the instructors had been graduates and a few had been undergraduates whereas negligible variety of the instructors was once who have been under to twelfth slandered instructing at mastering centre.
3. In the mastering centres, in the main instructors had been woman and pretty younger between 19 to 25 years. Few instructors had been in the age of 25-35 years of age whilst very few instructors had been above forty years of age.
4. Very few instructors had been postgraduate, few have been graduate however most of the teachers have been twelfth handed related to their instructional qualification.
5. Very few have been B.Ed. diploma holder. But most of the instructors have been untrained.
6. Most of the instructors have one month to 5 years instructing experience, very few instructors had been having extra than 5 years instructing experiences, however few instructors had no ride at all.

OBJECTIVE 2: To find out about the adequacy of infrastructural amenities handy at the centres.

1. In the pucca constructions most of the centres have been going for walks however few centres had been working in the partly pucca.
2. Most of the studying centres had boundary wall from all aspects with neat and easy premises and perfect entrance gates.
3. There had been acceptable seating preparations for instructors and learners, however few newcomers introduced their very own tat-Patti and very few freshmen have been seating on the desk.
4. All mastering centres had been offering secure consuming water for their learners.
5. All centres had rest room facilities. But few have no separate bathroom services for girls.
6. Learning centres had electrical energy services with working bulbs and fans.
7. Playgrounds have been additionally reachable in practical situation in most of the mastering centres, however some mastering centre has no playground.

OBJECTIVE 3: To find out about the educational success of newbies belonging to mastering centres regarding adequate and insufficient infrastructure and facilities.

It has been observed that these newbies studied at ample studying centres, had acquired 86.50 p.c marks in math and Hindi and who have been studied at Inadequate getting to know centres had much less tutorial fulfillment (73.60%) than sufficient studying centres. It can be concluded these mastering centres grant greater amenities covered studying instructing substances (Level clever textbook, Work sheet, Charts, Models, Play substances and toys, Primary science and arithmetic kit, Maps and globe, Low fee or zero value mastering materials), fundamental infrastructural amenities

etc., their overall performance of freshmen higher than much less Inadequate getting to know Centre.

1. Some of the freshmen confirmed one hundred percentage end result in mathematics. But very few newcomers should now not bypass the test. In each of the check learner of classification III scored marks from 33 to forty three percent.
2. It used to be determined that all inexperienced persons exceeded in Hindi of category III. In arithmetic most percentage of newbies scored marks between 25 to 35 percent. While maximum percentage of newcomers scored marks between 35 to 45 percent. In Hindi, very few novices may want to rating above ninety five percent.
3. Most of the novices scored marks in the vary from 33 to forty three percent. Very few inexperienced persons ought to no longer pass by the test. Only few newbies should rating above eighty three percentage marks.
4. In arithmetic most of the rookies scored ninety three and above percentage marks in the test.

OBJECTIVE 4: To examine the educational success of novices belonging to gaining knowledge of centres with regard to enough and insufficient infrastructural facilities.

The end result certainly indicated that the impact of Adequate and In-adequate Learning Centre's on learners' fulfillment of major category college students brings about a relatively enormous distinction in the learners' fulfillment of principal stage college students who are at the essential segment of cognitive development.

OBJECTIVE 5: To learn about the relationship between teachers' behaviour and educational fulfillment of the learners.

It used to be discovered that suggest rating of the college students enrolled at the centre having adequate mastering services is 41.75 as in contrast to the suggest rating 30.95 of the centres having insufficient mastering facilities. The calculated t-value is 6.76, which is exceedingly vast at 0.01 levels. Thereby rejecting the null speculation which states that there is no enormous distinction in the degree of learners' success of the enough and insufficient studying centres.

The end result without a doubt suggests that the impact of Adequate and In-adequate Learning Centre's on learners' fulfillment of most important type college students brings about a relatively widespread distinction in the learners' fulfillment of principal stage college students who are at the necessary section of cognitive development. It has additionally been found through the researcher that: Maps, Globes, and charts had been on hand in the getting to know centres-

1. Toys and play substances have been absent in majority of the getting to know centre, however if present, majority of them had been in practical condition.
2. Primary science kit, Mathematics package and Newspapers had been absent in mastering centres
3. Blackboards have been existing in the studying facilities out of which most of the blackboards have been in useful condition.
4. First aid-box and scientific check-up have been absent in the majority of the mastering centres.
5. Recreational services had been now not accessible in gaining knowledge of centres.

OBJECTIVE 6: To learn about the relationship between teachers' behaviour and educational fulfillment of the learners.

It used to be confirmed the relationship between teacher's behaviours on educational success of the students. Correlation of Hindi with Math is 0.60, Hindi with Teachers is 0.70 and Math with Teachers is 0.41 which positively and fantastically correlated. So, the investigator discovered that if the behaviour of the instructors is pleasant closer to freshmen then the educational success of the college students will exhibit appropriate educational result.

Objective 7: To examine the tutorial fulfillment of rookies being taught with the aid of skilled and untrained teachers.

It has been located that all most all the 4 centres had countless skilled instructors however these had greater skilled instructors at mastering centre their student's overall performance used to be

exact in assessment to the college students being taught by using untrained teachers. As desk shows two NGOs (Nav Jyoti and Prayas) have greater skilled instructors and different two NGOs (Seva Bharti and Gram Seva) had much less variety of skilled instructors than Nav Jyoti and Prayas. So, the overall performance of the college students differs from these who have been taught by way of educated or untrained teachers. Now as the proof of gathered information suggests the overall performance of the freshmen who had been taught through educated instructors is better.

It has been observed that these beginners studied at enough getting to know centres, had acquired 86.50 percent marks in math and Hindi and who have been studied at Inadequate gaining knowledge of centres had much less educational fulfillment (73.60%) than enough studying centres. It can be concluded these gaining knowledge of centres grant greater services blanketed gaining knowledge of instructing substances (Level smart textbook, Work sheet, Charts, Models, Play substances and toys, Primary science and arithmetic kit, Maps and globe, Low fee or zero price getting to know materials), fundamental infrastructural services etc., their overall performance of newcomers higher than much less Inadequate mastering Centre.

1. Some of the inexperienced persons showed one hundred percentage end result in mathematics. But very few beginners may want to now not omit the test. In each of the check learner of type III scored marks from 33 to forty three percent.
2. It used to be located that all newcomers exceeded in Hindi of classification III. In arithmetic most percentage of beginners scored marks between 25 to 35 percent. While most percentage of inexperienced persons scored marks between 35 to forty five percent. In Hindi, very few newcomers ought to rating above ninety five percent.
3. Most of the inexperienced persons scored marks in the vary from 33 to forty three percent. Very few freshmen ought to no longer skip the test. Only few novices may want to rating above eighty three percentage marks.
4. In arithmetic most of the novices scored ninety three and above percentage marks in the test.

CONCLUSION

Demand for satisfactory schooling is growing in India. At the equal time it has been located that required modifications and assignment of instructing all can't be achieved in isolation. It wishes collaborative efforts of the country and central government, non-public organizations, and nearby government. Joint efforts being made by using Central and kingdom governments are truly capable to increase the indications which are the criterion of assessing the overall performance of a developed country. The years coming beforehand will simply be precious to make India as a position mannequin for the growing nations to launch the tasks like SSA.

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