**IMPACT OF SARVA SHIKSHA ABHIYAN AT ELEMENTARY LEVEL : A CASE STUDY OF MAYURBHANJ DISTRICT,ODISHA**

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Education is the backbone for the development of a good soul within a good human being. From the ancient period to till now for the smooth movement of society education plays an important role. Starting from Gurukul ashram period to advance stage of technology, education is the key to solve all the problems of human beings. So after independence, educationist to steps for the development of educational status in India. The secondary Education commission Was also known as Mudaliar commission was also started with some ideal aims and objectives. Those are \_ (i) To produce ideal citizens (ii) To develop capacity of earning money (iii) Quality leadership (iv) To develop human virtues ( v) To improve vocational efficiency ( vi) To develop personality.

 To achieve the motto for the development of educational scenario, Kothari commission (1964-66) emphasized free and compulsory Elementary education for all the children aged 6\_14 years. In the National policy on education 1986 policy proposed education based on accepted structure of 10+ 2+3. It is the best policy for the development of education in remote areas especially for SC, ST, Handicapped, backward, minorities and women.10+2 structure is replaced by National Education Policy \_2020 by 5+3+3+4 structure which motto is to make the children self-sufficient in their future life.

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Education is one of the basic agents of transformation towards the development in life. So immediate steps should be taken to increase the potentiality of their future living. Elementary Education plays an important role in bringing change in the society. It also create opportunities for increasing their earnings. It can also help in tackling creates problems of poverty at large. The major role is to develop knowledge and skills of the person. With the development of personality, social development, nation building will be a strength.

 With the above background, the present study tries to understand the impact of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan of Mayurbhanj District.

 MISSION OF SARVA SHIKSHA ABHIYAN OF MAYURBHANJ DISTRICT, ODISHA

Education in Odisha has developed at very fast pace since it's formation. Odisha state having large population offer immense opportunities for the students within and outside region. To carry on the smooth operation of the education system.

Mission mode implementation under SSA has undoubtably, contributed to sub statistical achievements in universalization access and enrollments , especially among hitherto unreached children (elementary education , sub-group report for 12th plan, NUEPA,2012).However mission mode implementation was also expected to influence and reform the mainstream education Department to take up the challenge of universal elementary education. This has not met only limited success and over the last 10 years of education Departments and SSA mission agency have tended to function as dual and parallel structure. Implementation of Right to Education act resultant ramp of SSA , since the implementation of RTE begin in collaboration with SSA.

 Mayurbhanj District of Odisha has total population of 2,519,738 as per the census 2011. Out of which 1,256,213 are males while 1,263,525 are females. In 2011, there were total 586,253 families residing in Mayurbhanj District . The average sex ratio of Mayubhanj District is 1,006. The population of children age 0 to 6 years in Mayurbhanj District is 351834 which is 14% of the total population. There are 179536 male children and 172298 are female children between the age 0 to 6 years. Thus as per the census 2011 , the child sex ratio of Mayubhanj District is 960 which is less than average sex ratio (1,006) of Mayubhanj District.

 The total literacy rate of Mayubhanj District is 63.17 %. The male literacy rate is 63.22% and female literacy rate is 45.53% in Mayurbhanj District.

SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT IN PRIMARY EDUCATION

1. LITERACY CAMPAIGN \_ proper awareness campaign should be organized to create awareness for education. So that people man our about the importance of education.
2. CHANGING ATTITUDE OF PARENTS\_ positive attitude should be created towards education among the parents. So that they will be interested to send their children to school.
3. APPOINTMENT OF MLE TEACHERS ( FEMALE) \_ primary children are mostly acquainted with their home language. So by appointing female MLE teachers , the primary children will be able to follow the teacher as well as their text books.
4. INCREASING NUMBER OF SCHOLARSHIPS\_ mostly the people of Mayubhanj District are tribal. So tribal people should be encouraged for studies when they will be given scholarships. So that financial problems may not arise for continuing their studies.
5. PROVISION OF RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS The number of residential schools should increase from class 1 to P.G. both for the boys and girls which will be helpful for them to continue their studies.

CONCLUSION

Education is an important avenue for upgrading the economic and social status of a person in the society. So government should do take necessary steps to open ashram schools in tribal area by relaxing the government rules so that more children can register that names in the schools. For proper implementation of steps , sector wise plans must be prepared and the implemented on a priority basis for the betterment of these people.

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