



## PROBLEMS OF GANA SIKSHYAKA UNDER SARVA SIKSHYA ABHIYAN

**Sanjeet Kumar Tiwari, Ph. D.**

Associate Professor, School of Education, MATS University, Raipur (C.G.)

[sanjeetstiwari@gmail.com](mailto:sanjeetstiwari@gmail.com)

### Abstract

The Education for all movement is a Flagship programme of the government of India for achievement of universalisation of elementary education in a time bound manner, as mandated by the 86<sup>th</sup> amendment to the constitution of India, Making free and compulsory education to children of age 6-14 (estimated to be 205 million in number) in 2001 a fundamental Right, The SSA Programme is an attempt to Provide an opportunity for improving Human capabilities to all children through provision of community owned quality education at reducing gender and social inequalities. SSA is an historical effort with co-operation of the states, for achieving the long standing target of UEE through a collective approach. Its objectives is to change the scenario of elementary education in the country by providing useful and quality education to all children in to the age group of 6-14 years. SSA is an effort to accept the need of bringing reforms in school education through elementary education the effective participation of the teachers is very much needed for the programme of UEE in which the educational system will get more benefit from that.



*Scholarly Research Journal's* is licensed Based on a work at [www.srjis.com](http://www.srjis.com)

### NEED FOR THE STUDY

The Gana sikshyakas are untrained/nonpermanent teacher who had been appointed considering their contribution during the implementation of Non-formal education (NFE) and Education guarantee scheme (EGS) These Posts will be re-extended in every year. They work as teacher who performs other official work along with teaching but they get low salary. Some of them are untrained and hence they lacked professional qualification of how to teach students in primary level and are also unaware of pedagogy. As they getting very little remuneration they are economically not self sufficient as a result they face problems in teachings learning process and also in their economic status. This has brought an inferior complexity among them when compared with educationally trained and Regular teachers investigator has decided to undertake the present study to have an understanding of their problems and to suggest suitable measures to improve the situation.

### OBJECTIVES

- i. To find out the present status of Gana Sikshyaka under Sarva Sikshya Aviyan .
- ii. To find out the academic problems faced by G.S .

iii. To Find out the financial Problems faced by G.S .

iv. To Suggest suitable measures for solution.

### **METHOD**

The Present study which falls under the descriptive survey method. Descriptive studies serve as divest sources of valuable knowledge concerning human behavior/describes existing attitudes / characteristics of a group of subjects.

### **LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY**

◆> The sample of the study is limited to Bijepur town of Bargarh district only, ❖ The scope to the study is limited to Gana Sikshyaka Only. ◆> The arc of study is limited to workings Gana Sikshyaka of both Rural and Urban Areas.

### **TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES USED**

The researcher used an oral interview schedule which can be judged the problems of Gana Sikshyaka.

### **COLLECTION OF DATA**

The investigator personally visited the schools and had to make a personal contact with the Gana Sikshyaka by the permission of their Head of the institutions.

### **DATA ANALYSIS**

**Table -1 Educational Problem Of G.S**

<b>Educational Qualification</b>	<b>P.G</b>	<b>B.A</b>	<b>+2</b>	<b>HSC</b>	<b>Total</b>
No. of Teachers	1	11	16	2	30
Percentage	3%	37%	53%	7%	100%

### **PROBLEMS OF G.S RELATING TO ADMINISTRATION**

After a long period of service as an EGS and NFE teacher they had been placed in govt, primary school. They have to perform all the activity as perform by the teacher of the school but in spite of their commitment they have not recognized by their authority.

Item	Agree		Partially Agree		Disagree	
	No	Percent	No	Percent	No	Percent
1. The dealing of headmaster is satisfactory	30	100	00	00	00	00
2. Satisfactory performance as per the order of Headmaster	27	90	00	00	03	10
3. Interaction with the colleague is satisfactory	24	80	6	20	00	00
4. Teaching in the class is satisfactory	30	100	00	00	00	00
5. Report with the VEC member is satisfactory	26	86.66	04	13.33	00	00
6. Proper recognition from the higher authority	06	20	03	10	21	70

## **FINDINGS**

Form the above Table it reveals that the entire teacher agreed that their headmaster were satisfied their behaviors.

Regarding their performance of duty 90 percent teacher agreed that they have perform their duties up to their satisfaction and authority had not complained about their performances.

They were assign the duty of taking regular classes and had to perform various co-curricular programme in the school. The entire teacher agreed they had done their duty to satisfaction as per the notice of the head master.

Beside these entire curricular and co-curricular programme they have also good rapport with the village education committee and 87 percent teacher agreed with the statement. In spite of all these activities undertaken by the G.S 70 percent G.S had not been recognized by their higher authority.

### **FINANCIAL PROBLEMS OF G.S**

The G.S had been appointed with contractual basis without enjoying the basic facilities as enjoyed by other regular teacher of primary schools. The trained G.S gets a remuneration of Rs. 2200.00 and untrained teacher get a remuneration of Rs. 1750.00.

The payment is meager and also not regular they have to labour hard but do not get the full payment. It creates financial as well as emotional problem among the G.S The following table reveals these facts.

**TABLE- 3 FINANCIAL PROBLEM OF G.S**

Item	Agree		Partially agree		Disagree	
	No	Percent	No	Percent	No	Percent
1. Insufficiency of the salary	30	100	00	00	00	00
2. Regular payment of salary	00	00	00	00	30	100
3. Dissatisfaction of irregular payment of salary.	27	90	03	10	00	00
4. More work load as per the salary	29	96.60	00	00	01	3.33

The above table reveals the fact that the entire teacher agreed that the salary paid to them was not sufficient and also not regular. Ninety percent of them were dissatisfied with this job due to this problem. More than 96 percent agreed their workload was more than their salary they received.

After analysis and interpretation of data the present study had drawn the following findings.

- > All the G.S are untrained.
- > Twenty percent of the total sample were working under both NFE and EGS center where as 80 percent were working only in EGS centre.
- > Twenty percent of the total sample were working under NFE scheme for more than 5 year.
  - > Seventy percent teachers had served below five years in EGS centers.
  - > Sixty three percent of the total sample appointed in unsuitable place.
- > Fifty seven percent of the total samples were working in the school which is far away from their locality.
- > Ninety percent of respondents thought that they are competent enough to teach in primary school.
- > Seventy three percent of respondent agreed that this is last chance of getting a job.

- > Ninety three percent of the total sample agreed that they are mentally prepared for teaching in primary school.
- > Fifty three percent of respondent agreed that their duty motivated the drop outs and their parents to join their schools again.
- > Eight seven percent of total sample felt the necessity of training for their future carrier advancement in the job.
- > All respondent agreed that dealing of their headmaster is satisfactory. Headmasters were found to be co-operative as viewed by all G.S
- > Ninety percent of were performing their duty satisfactory as per the order of headmaster.
- > Eighty percent of the total sample agreed that their colleague behaved them property.
  - > All the G.S took classes regularly.
- > Eighty seven percent of total sample agreed that they have good relationship with V.E.C. members.
- > Seventy percent of respondents disagreed that they are getting proper recognition from higher authority including BRCC, CRCC, DI, DPC etc.
- > Eight percent of respondents consider teaching as a respectable job. However 93 percent of them felt that this job did not bring happiness for their family as they are ill paid.
- > Sixty three percent of respondent are not satisfied with this job due to low salary and irregular payment of salary.
- > All the respondent agreed that their family member are not satisfied with the job due to low salary.
- > Eight Seven percent of the respondents are not satisfied with the facilities provided by the education department.
  - > All the G.S agreed that their salary is not satisfied.
- > Ninety percent of the total sample agreed that irregularity of payment cause dissatisfaction among them.
- > Ninety Seven percent of respondent agreed that work load is the school too much as per their salary.

### **SUGGESTION FOR THE SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM**

All the G.S have been appointed for doing the job of teaching at primary level. Most of them are over aged, over burden, not get their payment regularly. So such steps should be take by the school and mass education dept. of Govt, of Odisha to regularizes the post of Gana

Sikshyaka and should enjoy all the facilities as enjoyed by the regular teacher. They are not acquainted with the advanced methodology of Teaching learning process so they should be train in above areas,

### **SUGGESTION FOR FURTHER STUDIES**

The researcher would like to suggest the followings topic for further study.

- (i) A similar investigation may be undertaken with a lager sample over all state of Odisha.
- (ii) A comparative study may be undertaken in different districts of the state.
- (iii) Similarly a comparative study may also undertaken with other states of India.

### **REFERENCES:**

- Aggrawal, J.C. (2007) "Development and planning of modern education".*  
*Das, M (2000) " Education in India : Problems and perspectives.*  
*Dhawan, M.L. " Issues Indian Education".*  
*Mehrotra, S (2006) " The economics of elementary education in India".*  
*Pathania, A. and Pathania, K " Primary Education and mid-day meal scheme".*