Since the beginning of human civilization, education has occupied a vital place in the life of an individual. Education has helped man to acquired supremacy over environment. In the present world, one cannot live a complete life without education.

The role of education in national development is to impart knowledge, understanding, attitudes and skills to human resources and make these resources qualified to utilise the physical resources fully and effectively.

Social justice and equity are by themselves a strong argument for providing basic education for all. It is an establish fact that basic education improves the level of human well-being especially with regard to life expectancy, infant mortality, nutritional status of children, etc. Studies have shown that universal basic education significantly contributes to economic growth.

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 of 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 Government to cover the entire country and address the needs of 192 million children in 1.1 million habitations.

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is an effort to universalise 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.

The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is to provide useful and relevant elementary education for all children in the 6-14 age groups by 2010. There is also another goal to bridge social, regional and gender gaps, with the active participation of the community in the management of schools.

Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA) was launched in the State of Assam along with the rest of the country in the year 2001-2002 to fulfil the goal of Universalisation of Elementary Education (UEE) and Constitutional obligation of providing education to the children of 6-14 years age group.

Since its inception, SSA Assam has been making a serious and passionate effort to expand scope of elementary education in the state for every child up to 14 years of age and registered some significant achievements. SSA interventions are there in both formal and alternative schools like Education Guarantee Scheme (EGS), Sanjogi Shiksha Kendras (SSK), Hard to Reach (HTR) centre, Residential Bridge Course (RBC) centre etc.

The present study is an attempt to analyze the programme implementation of SSA in Udalguri district of B.T.A.D. Assam.

The thesis has been divided in seven chapters. **Chapter one** includes introduction, historical background of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan in Assam, scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan in Assam, need significance of the study, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, definitions and explanations of the terms, delimitation of the present study. **Chapter Two** covers district profile. **Chapter**
Chapter Four discusses the plan and procedure of the study. Chapter Five describes the analysis and interpretation of the data by covering two objectives- 1) Programme implementation of SSA and 2) Problem faced by authorities to implement the programme in Udalguri, Mazbat and Khoirabari block. Chapter Six discusses the findings, implications of the study and various recommendations or suggestions are placed for the successful implementation of SSA programmes. Last or the Chapter Seven is concluding chapter which includes the summary and conclusion.