

Effectiveness of Community Participation in Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

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ABSTRACT

Elective schools are on a principal level unequivocal edifying conditions that recognize a lot of feature on little homerooms, high instructor to-understudy degrees, individualized course, non-aggressive execution assessments, and less made appraisal halls. The motivation driving these schools is to provide educational guidance to understudies cleansed or suspended for bothering lead or weapons ownership, or who can't twin in the standard school condition. Elective schools began to help inward city youth remain in school and get direction. On a key level, allotted to elective schools feel sensibly extraordinary in this condition and are intensely induced to go to class. Understudies embarking to these schools are seen to have higher sureness, seriously motivating inclinations toward school, improved school adventure, higher instructive execution, and reduced heretic lead. Fittingly, unique elective schools are being utilized to target criminal youth. These schools fill the twofold need of bracing the message that understudies are in charge of their shocking practices and expelling vexatious understudies from the standard. If all else fails, elective schools study sharp and social cut-off centers and limits, pick submitted gatherings to programs that enable them to succeed while moving them to achieve higher objectives, and give help through little accumulating and individualized heading and encouraging sessions. Getting ready is a crucial human right and all around starting late, in our country Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 has been affirmed after assent of the President of India on 26th August, 2009 which ended up plausible from first April, 2010 including Haryana State. Since freedom various activities have been moved by the Government to make the basic getting ready major. In the most brief reference purpose behind 21st century, Government of India initiated Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) to comprehend the target of Universalisation of Elementary Education (UEE). SSA joins diverse sub plans. Elective Schooling (AS) is one of the plans of SSA. These schools are non-standard, outstanding sort schools which offer direction to those children who are never picked, drop-outs, working, living in bound towns; unequivocally youths, and need versatility in school timings to change as indicated by private requesting of work, family care and family unit tasks. These schools are foreseeing that an earth shattering business should achieve the target of UEE. Each educational program and plans ought to be reviewed once in a while in order to know their attainability and to improve their quality correspondingly as support.

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is a halfway supported incorporated leader plan propelled by the Central administration of India in the year 2001-2002. The central purpose of SSA is on universalization of rudimentary instruction, network interest, decentralized arranging and

better nature of training. It covers the whole nation in a mission mode and gives helpful and pertinent, basic training to all youngsters in the age gathering of 6 to 14 years including fundamental abilities. The goals of the plan are to enlist of all kids in school, and maintenance of all kids till the upper essential stage by 2010, crossing over of sexual orientation and social classification holes in enrolment, maintenance and learning and guaranteeing that there is critical improvement in the learning accomplishment levels of kids at the essential and upper essential stages. The paper basically investigations the nature and extent of SSA plot in India in the light of goals and based on information accessible

Keywords- AIE-Alternative Innovative Education, SSK-Sanjogi Siksha Kendra, JK-Jyoti Kendra CCP Community Coaching Program RBC-Residential Bridge Course

Introduction:

Sarava Shiksha Abhiyan is one of the more effective decentralization programs the Indian State has started. It was propelled in 2001, with the 'time-bound' goal of universalizing quality basic training for all in the age gathering of 6-14 by 2010. The program is implemented by the Central Government in a joint effort with the State, and is regularly quoted as a model delineation of viable decentralization. While the Central Government has given just a system (instead of rules), the structure and substance of the program is created by the separate State Government. Be that as it may, what makes SSA a truly decentralized program is its very core: Community preparation is the rotate of the SSA program. Network cooperation, as per the SSA, incorporates the association of panels like the Village Education Committee (VEC), School Management Committee (SMC) and Parents' Teachers' Association (PTA). The SSA has been structured such that without network interest the twin goals of the SSA of giving quality and gathering amount would collapse. To ensure the accomplishment of SSA destinations, the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) has laid out the key purposes for network preparation. Often many misconstrue that the main reason to network assembly is to ensure accountability; the carefulness of the network will ensure that there is no misallocation or abuse of assets. Be that as it may, the reason for network assembly is past ensuring transparency. By tying the network's advantages with the schools, SSA tries to do the notorious 'take out two targets with one shot': Through people group investment, the social disparities that frequently hinder the way to full education are tried to be cleared out. Community mobilization in this manner assumes a job in connecting sexual orientation and social holes and in observing the nature of training (which incorporates keeping check of understudies' advancement, improving the nature of school offices, and so on.) (G. o. India 2011). This paper looks to assess network support over these three purposes: i) mobilization for making access and enrolment (incorporates miniaturized scale arranging and school mapping), ii) guarantee value in school offices (incorporates sex touchy framework) and iii) guaranteeing total straightforwardness. Utilizing essential information and optional sources, the paper puts forth its defense with respect to network activation. As the procedures to accomplish previously mentioned destinations may will in general cover, the creators have utilized their caution in discovering which network capacity falls under which reason.

Literature Review:

In a period of globalization the risk of social homogenization has prompted the resurgence of the nearby personalities and consequently, network is the present popular expression. Political savant G.A. Cohen in his way breaking work, 'Why not Socialism', looks at network to a 'camping trip', where each exchange depends on correspondence and the requirement for a ruler is completely eliminated (Cohen 2009). This point of view has found echoes in the Indian polity. The discernment that nearby networks will embrace State arrangements in the expected way is commonly held among different Government substances. As proposed by Gursharan Singh Kainth, the Government tends to standardize the circumstance all things considered, as illustrated by its propensity to set time limits for each all inclusive target (Kainth 2006). The negative impact of homogenizing networks is that the Government regularly does not consider the various potential deterrents the plan may go up against at a 'nearby' level. As an end product, the Government does not recognize the constancy of social chains of command and taboos that can block any development towards universalizing education. There are likewise circumstances where the Government does not mull over plausible areas of contention, similar to ghetto settlements. As per Radhika Iyengar, in her piece on 'Making Children Invisible in Demolitions', the SSA has neglected to represent those habitations that are unlawfully developed, nullifying the privilege of these youngsters to have an education (Iyengar, I Lost my Children: Making Children Invisible in Demolitions 2006). While this paper won't explicitly look at the hole between Government approach and Government practice, it builds up that there is a hole among strategy and practice, due to certain requirements of the network.

Accordingly people group activation can either shake off these requirements or look to keep up status quo. To assess network assembly in light of the potential imperatives of the network, the creators have alluded to Lynn S. Khadiagala's article on 'The Failure of Popular Justice in Uganda: Local boards and Women's Property Rights (Khadiagala 2002)'. Khadiagala vehemently contradicts romanticized ideas of network. What looks sensible in principle may wind up being outlandish by and by on the grounds that elites utilize the adaptability of casual network organizations to minimize gatherings or people by naming their conduct as deviant and problematic. In simultaneousness with this hypothesis, David Moses holds that whatever aim, approach usage on field need not really reflect the normal outcome (Mosse 1994). Watched sociological marvels like 'officializing interests' and 'mutedness' can frequently obstruct compelling network investment. This would normally cause knocks in transliterating the State's approach. So as to address this very issue, the SSA has standardized workshop and instructional meetings that should make mindfulness and endeavor separating social walls. The vantage point that this research paper buys in to is portrayed as pursues. Quite a bit of the literature still demonstrates that the social biases still endure inside the network (Kainth 2006). This perseverance of social chains of command anyway does not appear to disintegrate with the SSA-supported workshops and instructional meetings. Because of 'center around authoritative need instead of on issues of suitability and need', the SSA workshops are practically turning into a Learn-English-in-30-days wonder. The contention set forth by this research project is that SSA workshop and instructional meetings

are not successful instruments to separate social hierarchies and improve viable network mobilization. Elementary training other than being an essential human need is crucial for raising the standard of life, providing beneficial business, evacuation of local backwardness, along these lines guaranteeing by and large advancement and prosperity of a nation. It is along these lines the need of great importance to audit the writing completed by various academicians, instructive scholars, specialists, policymakers and instructive reformers in the field of training in India and specific in Maharashtra state. I have analyzed the applicable distributed writing identified with my investigation of research so as to discover further extent of my goal of the examination. The essence of the different investigations, perspectives and remarks on the aforeside points is as per the following. Acharya, Prasanta Kumar and Behera, Manoranjan[4], brought up that that, the advancement on common works had been exceptionally moderate particularly because generally arrival of assets, insufficient observing and absence of region level combination of SSA with other associated improvement plans. Be that as it may, wonderful advancement was made by Orissa Primary Education Program Authority (OPEPA) in sorting out instructors preparing programs both at state and locale level. About 70% EGS (Education Guarantee Scheme) focuses had been made operational by OPEPA which was a striking accomplishment. Be that as it may, advance in the opening of Alternate and Innovative Education Centres (AIE) was very unsatisfactory. Adhikari, Tejaswini [5] recognized the holes in the current administrations and requirements of understudies and educators with regards to quality training. The review included five schools, under Navi Mumbai Municipal Corporation (NMMC). The examination uncovered that the foundation of schools was in a poor state. The quantity of study halls, instructors, tables and seats were deficient. For 420 understudies there were just 3 study halls and just two educators cared for the whole school. Indian Institute of Education, Pune [6], explored the issue of school dropout which has been ceaselessly alarming the essential instruction framework in India as well as in other creating nations also were featured. In this article different components influencing less attendances were clarified. It was additionally proposed that nearby educators ought to be made accessible for instructing in schools in order to decrease the issue of instructor non-appearance and improve reliability; motivations ought to be given to support ladies instructors; and the social hole among guardians and educators ought to be crossed over through increasingly expand type of cooperation in the school the board and control framework. Jayachandran, Usha [7], opined that Most youngster work of Thane and Nashik districts work in the block furnace industry. During the droop time frame, these youngsters would remain at home and were not able get their instruction. Keeping this in view, versatile schools, kept running by Vidhayak Sansad (valuable parliament) in relationship with Shramjeevi Sangathana, were set up at the site of block ovens close bhongas (impermanent hovels worked by vagrant workers). Assessments are led toward the part of the bargain by the Zilla Parishad and endorsements are given to these kids who were not able proceed with their training in normal schools because of the transitory idea of their folks' lifestyle. As per Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan report [8], inferable from cuts in spending plans and deferrals in store discharges from GOI, there have been enhancements in the extent of assets spent out of all out assets accessible (opening equalization and discharges) in many states. In FY 2014-15, Odisha burned through 100 percent of its finances accessible, up from 80 percent in the earlier year. Correspondingly,

consumptions improved in Maharashtra from 73 percent to 93 percent between FY 2013-14 and FY 2014 15. In December 2015, Accountability Initiative led an office level consumption following review (PAISA study). The review expected to catch the progression of monies at the office level crosswise over key social division plans. These are the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) and the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM). In this segment we report on a portion of our key discoveries from the SSA overview. The study secured 300 schools, spread crosswise over 10 locale in 5 states in India. These incorporate Bihar - Nalanda and Purnea, Himachal Pradesh - Kangra and Solan, Madhya Pradesh - Sagar, Maharashtra - Satara, Rajasthan - Jaipur, Udaipur, Jhalawar and Jhunjhunu

Basu [9] directed an investigation on female instruction in Bihar from 1904 A.D. to exhibit day. The primary goal of the examination were to research the reasons for the backwardness of instruction of ladies in Bihar". Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan has two perspectives for example it gives a wide joined structure to execution of Elementary Education Schemes and program with spending arrangement for fortifying indispensable regions to accomplish universalization of basic education. Dubey [10] in his Article Sarva Shiksha for unique center gatherings said that in spite of the fact that SSA relies on the activity taken and drive propelled by the school instruction division of each state, however its usage at the ground level is similarly significant". As a component of the SSA, the Central and the State governments will embrace changes so as to improve effectiveness of the conveyance framework. SarvaShikshaAbhiyan depends on the reason that financing of rudimentary training mediations must be economical and program calls for network responsibility for based intercessions through compelling decentralization. Sharma [11]analysed the viability of the SarvaShikshaAbhiyan in region Hamirpur of Himachal Pradesh as far as scholastic accomplishment of understudies. It considers a noteworthy limit building job for national, state and locale level establishments like NCERT/NCTE/SCERT/SIEMAT/DIET. It requires the improvement of the standard instructive organization by institutional advancement, mixture of new approaches and by appropriation of financially savvy and effective strategies and this program will have a network based observing framework. "Aggarwal [12] analyzed the requirement for predictable and auspicious accessibility of information on keys pointers in the region of training".

Methodology

For directing the present investigation examine researcher counselled following sorts of studies, led by various researchers.

1. Wastage and stagnation at rudimentary training.
2. Effect of physical conditions on essential training.
3. Impact of remain of educators at central station on the enrolment and maintenance of understudies.
4. Organization of rudimentary training in connection to the program of universalization.

5. Educator's association in the program widespread rudimentary essential training.
6. Anxiety in executing widespread free and necessary essential training.
7. Following the inconsistencies in rudimentary training.
8. Effect of essential training educational plan on school working.
9. Educational plan for essential training.
10. Issue of dropout and disappointment in grade schools.
11. Improvement of Pre-essential and essential training.
12. Research needs in essential training.
13. Evaluative investigation of the offices accessible in grade schools in the Development of essential education. Critical investigation of single educator elementary school.
14. Significance and job of neighborhood bodies in the improvement of essential instruction.
15. Status of essential training offices in the schools.
16. First language is basic for undeniable Primary Education.
17. Different examinations Under DPEP (District Primary Education Program.)
18. Learning incapacities of grade younger students.
19. Advancement reports of area venture office (DPEP) Ahmednagar.

Along these lines the objective of the choosing the present issue has been set up.

Need Of Study

Instructors are the mainstays of training framework. Subjective preparing info prompting esteem expansion among instructors is an approach to upgrade quality showing learning process. Instructor preparing is a nonstop procedure under SSA. Educators have a more extensive job and critical duty in accomplishing UEE. It is very critical to focus on the educators. Except if the instructors set themselves up to embrace the new showing teaching methods, no improvement in the current standard of training being granted in our schools can be accomplished. It is important that every one of the instructors training basic classes be completely situated under SSA. Educator preparing programs for in administration/newly enlisted/un-prepared instructors ought to be normally composed at region level. The fundamental goal of the educator preparing ought to be to improve the information of instructors with respect to curricular and cocurricular exercises and to make showing learning process increasingly viable, upbeat and fascinating. The essential basis of the investigation originates from the significance of instructors in training framework as they are one of the most significant parts of our general public who help in general improvement of their understudies. For this it is important that the instructor themselves ought to know about

different government plans and plans identified with training particularly basic instruction. Furthermore, it will take a gander at the general execution of the program usage and show whether the plan is being actualized in different states, alongside recommending restorative measures. Training activists respected the move expressing that the plan isn't being drilled appropriately in Maharashtra. "There is a great deal of defilement in SSA," said Jayant Jain, leader of the Forum for Fairness in Education, a non-government association (NGO). Previously, the association had revealed a trick worth crores, wherein phony schools were asserting guide by demonstrating counterfeit understudies.

Community Participation: Covering Gender and Equity Gaps on a Regular Basis:

The Government's evaluation report on Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan presents certain achievements in terms of access to education. More than 98% of the sampled rural habitations have access to elementary schools within 3 km. In urban areas, 93% of sampled slum children have access to neighborhood schools within 1 km. The report also provides a positive picture of gender equity; the gender parity ratio in rural areas is 0.89 and 0.82 in urban areas (P. C. Programme Evaluation Organisation June 2010). While the report would argue that during implementation of community participation in SSA, in the last 8 years, large scale progress has been achieved in universalizing access and enrolment, it selectively excludes the issue of absenteeism and repetition of students, and construction of gender sensitive infrastructure. Community participation wasn't able to ensure regular attendance and improvement in educational outcomes in rural areas. In the meetings conducted by the VECs and other committees, only 41.74% of the schools across 9 states discuss students' attendance (Commission n.d.). In urban areas, the situation is as bad. Children in the slum areas also face this issue of silent exclusion. Dropout rate of slum children is 32%; in particular, dropout rate of SC/ST children (in slum area) is an alarming 58% (Commission n.d.). Studies show that there is a positive correlation between attendance and performance of the students (Sheldon2002). Due to frequent absenteeism from school, children perform poorly which causes repetition which in turn makes children vulnerable to drop-out. This leads to what is widely known as 'silent exclusion' (Create 2011). According to Pratham ACER report (Pratham2011), particular groups of children belonging to disadvantaged communities and living in remote areas are vulnerable to the problem of absenteeism, repetition and silent exclusion. Much of the data shows that first-generation students with a low-income background are more prone to miss school regularly; research revealed a negative correlation between parent's educational status and income (Commission n.d.). The SSA framework states how the creation of VECs and SMCs was to ensure 'focus on the inclusion and participation of children from SC/ST, minority groups, urban deprived children, children of other disadvantaged groups and the children with special needs, in the educational process.' As part of the SSA framework, the State Government is supposed to fund various workshop and training sessions for capacity-building of the VECs, SMCs and PTAs. However, as mentioned above, high-rates of absenteeism still persist, suggesting the ineffectiveness of these training sessions. The lack of action regarding absenteeism is underscored further by the topics of discussions of the VECs, SMCs and PTAs. The major issues discussed in the meetings pertained to delay in receipt of funds, infrastructure issues

pertaining to poor construction of buildings, lack of toilets, furniture in schools, shortage of teachers and community participation. Approaching the discussions of the VECs, PTAs and SMCs with a gendered perspective will also reveal reasons why there still is a higher dropout rate of girls compared to boys over the long run.

So as to guarantee standard participation of young ladies, the SSA system has focused for the most part on the creation of anganwadis. The method of reasoning behind this was most young ladies couldn't attend school routinely because of kin obligations. SSA likewise lays accentuation on free uniform and reading material and female educators' guidance to boost young lady youngsters into going to school regularly. Be that as it may, there's an absence of any reference to development of independent toilets. While not exactly a bunch of states have more than 80 percent of schools announced having basic can offices for understudies on the grounds, separate young ladies' toilets don't exist in many states (Das 2007). Hence despite the fact that there is an expansion in the quantity of female instructors in grade schools and high budgetary assignments with the expectation of complimentary outfits and course readings, there are still individual (?) reasons that appear to stop young lady understudies from going to school regularly. Unfortunately, this propagation of social chains of command inside the VECs, PTAs and SMCs has gone unchecked, prompting circumstances of 'officializing interests'. The careless idea of workshops and limit building sessions gave under the SSA structure don't appear to have any compelling effect. As Gurusharan Kainth says, the SSA may give preparing yet its focus and reach is still exceptionally restricted (Kainth 2006).

Conclusion:

Network Participation is the motor of the Sarava Shiksha Abhiyan. Nonetheless, most Indian communities still act in agreement to customary standards and qualities. Regularly this has a negative effect on the adequacy of SSA on youngsters. For example, the discernment that the girl tyke is intended to remain at home keeps on persevering in the provincial Indian mind. So as to separate these social dividers, the Indian State has a one expression arrangement, for example Limit building sessions for communities. However from the writing that was assembled, there was clear proof that there was a hole among approach and practice. While arrangement imagined a more prominent job for compelling network investment post-preparing and limit constructing, the training demonstrates that all the time limit building sessions have an irrelevant effect of network support. The paper observes this on three checks: Firstly, assembly of youngsters and guardians to join up with schools and committees has been shallow. Albeit most guardians enlist their kids into the local schools, just a couple of them know about the worth and of their job during the time spent training. Also, crossing over social holes isn't reliably given consideration. Most low-income and - rank understudies have high dropout rates, showing that network cooperation isn't centered around guaranteeing value. Likewise, absence of a gendered point of view among VECs and different boards of trustees keeps on being an issue. At long last, most boards in themselves are spur of the moment in nature: Irregularity in gatherings and proceeding with numbness of SSA's rules torment the working of network cooperation. Along these lines network interest does not appear to bring as quite a bit of a worth expansion true to form. This contention would profit by further validating experimental and subjective research In perspective on this information,

the essentialness of limit building and workshop sessions can be addressed. The parameters under which these sessions have been organized incorporate preparing two times per year for generally networks. The Government does not understand this Kiran Bedi wonder isn't incredible enough to handle profoundly dug in social issues. Rather there ought to in a perfect world be a foundation that works connected at the hip with the network all the time. This maybe would light the motor of network interest.

Discussion

The motivation behind the present examination was to research the familiarity with the elementary teachers of Ahmednagar area towards the key ideas of SSA. This investigation likewise endeavored to look at the consciousness of various factors like sexual orientation, level of training, inhabitation, scholarly discipline, execution of plans under SSA, helpful bits of knowledge for store arranging of SSA for rudimentary instruction. The examination will be useful for its wide scope of suggestions like 1. This investigation is valuable in knowing the current degree of consciousness of key ideas of SSA among Ahmednagar locale. 2. Extraordinary exercises like discussions, exchanges, classes, field study and so forth ought to be sorted out to create mindfulness About Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan. 3. This examination will be productive for the arrangement creators and organizers for making more mindfulness Among grade teachers.

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