

Suggestions' for Overcoming the Barriers of Girls' Education in India in Present Scenario

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Abstract: Girls' schooling is a major an open door for India to be grown socially and financially. Instructed Girls' are the weapons who yield positive effect on the Indian culture through their commitment at home and expert fields. They are the explanation of further developed economy in the country as well as society. The targets of the paper are: to statement late status and difficulties of young lady's schooling in India; to give potential ideas to conquer the difficulties of Girls' schooling in India. The specialist has utilized different sort articles, reports, research papers, books, official sites, and online materials to lead this review. The paper has been partitioned into four sections. The initial segment of the paper features about the verifiable foundation and significance of Girls' schooling in India. The second piece of the paper examines about the new status of Girls' schooling in India. The third piece of the paper explains about significant drives have been taken by the public authority of India for working on Girls' schooling and various difficulties of Girls' schooling in India. The last piece of the paper gives ideas to conquering the boundaries of Girls' schooling in India. The paper presumes that Girls' schooling is exceptionally unfortunate condition in rudimentary and auxiliary stage than the advanced education. At rudimentary and optional level Girls' enrolment rate has been diminished from 2012 to 2015; however, Girls' gross enrolment proportion has been expanded at advanced education level from 2012 to 2015. Parental disposition, absence of framework, absence of safety, superstitions connected with Girls, financial state of guardians are the significant difficulties for advancing Girls' schooling in India. This paper proposes that higher specialists, local area individuals, NGOs and all residents of India should need to assume liability to destroy various obstructions connected with Girls' schooling from our general public.

Keyword: Adolescents' Education, Status, Encounters, Propositions.

1. Introduction

In the past folks felt that teaching Girls was excessive. Presently we have started to understand that Girls' schooling is central. The advanced age is the time of new of Girls. They are attempting to contend with men in all circles of life. There are many individuals who go against Girls' schooling. They say that the appropriate circle of Girls is the home. Thus, they contend that the cash spent on young lady's schooling is squandered. This view is off-base, since young lady's schooling can achieve a quiet goal in the general public. Girls' schooling assumes a fundamental part through up degree of denying Minimized segments, particularly Girls in the public eye. Since Girls are the foundation of society, they are the mother of the race and watchman of group of people yet to come, so schooling is a lot of

important. Girls should be taught, for the Girls shape the future and thus the predetermination of the country. Be that as it may, present situation is various Girls are comprise with 58.65% of the absolute populace however the education pace of the Girls is 65.5% though the young men proficiency rate is 82.1% (Statistics Report, 2011) and yearly normal dropout pace of Girls in essential level is 4.14% and in upper essential level is 4.49% (DISE Information, 2014-15). Yearly normal dropout pace of Girls in auxiliary level is 17.79% and in higher optional level is 1.61% (U-DISE Information, 2014-15). Despite the fact that Administration has taken numerous drives to advance Girls' schooling in our country, "Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Plan was sent off in 2015 with the honorable reason to teach Girls. 'Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana' conspire was sent off in 2015 to meet the cost of the Young lady kid's advanced education and marriage" (Service of Ladies and Kid Improvement Report, 2015). Administration of India is additionally assuming liability to make Girls' latrine in each school to limit dropout rate in the schools. Since as per the Yearly Status of Training Report (2014) "at center and secondary schools, there is a relationship between's the absence of latrines and drop-out rates." The reasons for the review are to statement ongoing status and difficulties of young lady's schooling in India; to give potential ideas to beat the difficulties of Girls' schooling in India.

Historical Background of Girls' Education in India:

For over quite a while back, there was essentially no schooling for Girls in India. A couple of Girls of the upper stations and high societies were given some training at home. Proficiency of Girls around then was viewed as a shame. The idea of giving instruction to young lady kids never went into the personalities of guardians. An odd inclination was claimed to exist in most of the Hindu families that a young lady educated to peruse and compose will before long turn into a widow after marriage. As per the report of Public Council on Ladies' Schooling (1959), "It can't be rejected that the general image of the training of Girls was the most unacceptable and Girls got basically no proper guidance whatever, with the exception of the little homegrown guidance that was accessible to the girl of the high society families."

It was the 'American Mission' which initially began a school for Girls in Bombay (Presently Mumbai) in 1824. By 1829 in the span of five years upwards of 400 Girls were signed up for that school. Then the principal ten years of nineteenth hundred years with endeavors of preachers as well as the Indian willful associations, a few Girls' key schools essentially in Bombay, Bengal and Madras states, began (Mondal, 2015).

The public buff also assumed the liability to advance vital training overall and that of the Girls specifically. However, rule endeavors couldn't go quite far because of the Indian Conflict of Autonomy of 1857. After the conflict metropolitan councils and other area bodies were urged to open grade schools. In the year 1870, trade schools for ladies were laid out stirring and ladies were prepared to become educators in Girls' schools.

Because of this large number of endeavors, extraordinary headway was made in young lady's schooling in the last quarter of the nineteenth 100 years (Mondal, 2015).

Be that as it may, notwithstanding these, there was an incredible hole between the schooling of young men and Girls. It was assessed that for each 1,000 young men at schools, the quantity of Girls was just 46. Toward the start of the nineteenth 100 years there was not really any educated lady in the nation with the exception of a couple of in the distinguished houses. It flabbergasts that before the centuries over hundreds of Girls were signed up for the recently opened establishments all around the country. However, Girls and ladies have made a lot of instructive increases as of late, yet at the same time have far to go before their noteworthy instructive hindrance is destroyed. The school system of India, in the same way as other

social organizations, has for quite some time been unfair towards the ladies. In 1916 SNDT Ladies College in Bombay turned into the main foundation of higher figuring out how to concede female understudies (Mondal, 2015).

The extent of young lady understudies has expanded consistently after autonomy and generally somewhat recently. The education pace of Girls has gone up from 8.86 percent in 1951 to 29.75 percent in 1981, 39.29 percent in 1991 to 54.16 percent in 2001, and presently in 2011 registration report it is 65.5% (Statistics Report, 1951-2011).

Enrolment of Girls in advanced education has likewise developed beginning around 1995. The principal deterrent in the Girls training in India is rustic home, low rank, low monetary standing joined with the customary demeanor towards Girls' schooling all in all. These variables will generally prevent open doors from getting instruction to a young lady. While in general of young lady understudies has gained ground and today isn't is business as usual that in numerous resources and branches of colleges and schools, a larger number of Girls as young men are seen.

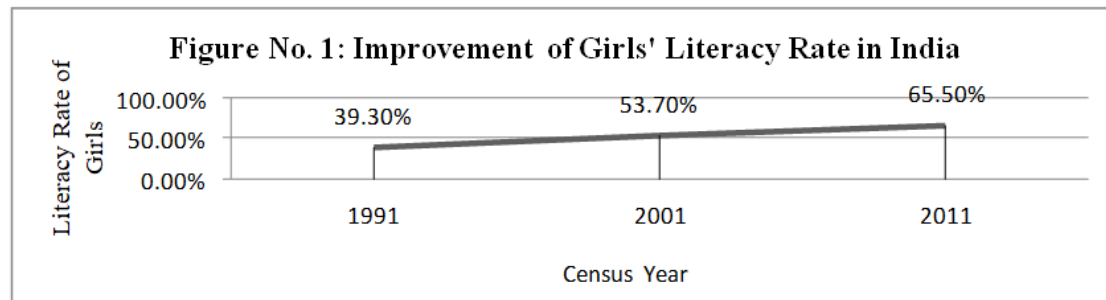
Importance of Girls' Education in India:

Girls' schooling is one of the best ways for finishing destitution in emerging countries. The advantages of their schooling are seen by people, their families, and all through society. These advantages include: Lessening the quantity of children ladies have; bringing down baby and youngster death rates; lower maternal death rates; (Kumar, J. and Sangeeta-2013), safeguarding against HIV/Helps disease (Latha, P.S.- 2014); Expanded number of ladies with occupations and higher profit. Young lady's schooling assists with disposing of ignorance; foster confidence and fearlessness (Nanda, P; Das, P; Singh, A. and Negi, R. - 2013)

Instruction for Girls can have the advantage of deferring marriage and pregnancy for little kids. Rather than a young lady getting hitched before age 20 and frequently enduring maltreatment by her better half, Girls who go to essential and optional school are bound to have something to do with who they wed. Girls who go to class likewise can utilize more viable techniques for family arranging and subsequently have less and better children. An informed young lady and lady will have found out about HIV/Helps and know a wide range of ways of safeguarding herself from getting the sickness. Each time of tutoring assists a lady with pursuing better choices for herself as well as her family (Ruler, E. and Winthrop, and R.- 2015). Ladies who went to class frequently have better families. These ladies are bound to look for clinical assistance from centers or specialists. Since they can peruse, proficient Girls can grasp a specialist's point by point guidelines and observe up for help if necessary. These ladies likewise can peruse nourishing names and give their family quality dinners that advance growth and lower cholesterol. Training likewise shows youthful ones the significance of keeping herself and her home spotless and safe (World Bank Report, 2008).

Status of Girls' Education in India:

As of late, India has apparently shown impressive improvement in Girls' schooling. The education rate has likewise expanded than the previous many years. In 1991 Girls' proficiency rate was 39.3% and in 2001 Girls' education rate was 53.7%, however in 2011 Girls' proficiency rate worked on by 65.5%.



Source: Census Data, 1991 to 2011

Alongside boosts in proficiency, India has seen a huge expansion in essential, upper essential as well as advanced education enrolments. The new information (DISE and U-DISE info 2012-2015) recommends that there has been a significant expansion in the support of Girls in all degree of training, for example Essential, Auxiliary and Advanced education in view of an expansion in enrolments and decrease in drop-out rates throughout the long term.

Table No. 1: Enrolment Status of Girls' Education in India from 2012 to 2015

Years	Primary	Upper-primary	Secondary	Higher secondary
2014-2015	48.19%	48.63%	47.47%	47.06%
2013-2014	48.20%	48.66%	48.63%	46.57%
2012-2013	48.36%	48.77%	48.33%	46.09%

Source: DISE and U-DISE data 2012-2015

It is clear from the table no. 1 that Girls' staffing status has been expanded in the Higher Auxiliary level from 2012 to 2015. Be that as it may, the situation with Girls' enrolment has not been improved from 2012 to 2015 in Essential and Upper Essential level. In Optional level Girls' staffing status was delayed from 2013 to 2014; but it was shrinking in 2015.

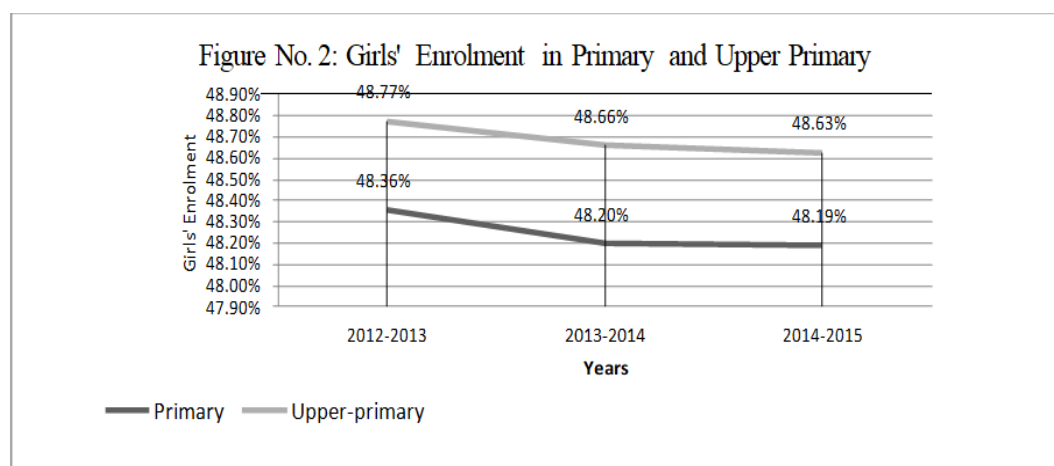
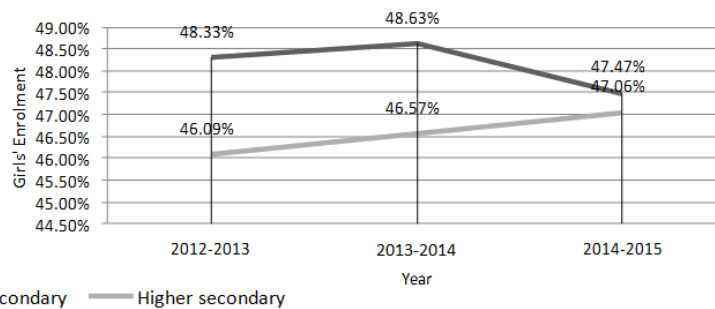


Figure No. 3: Girls Enrolment in Secondary and Higher Secondary Level



Source: DISE and U-DISE data 2012-2015

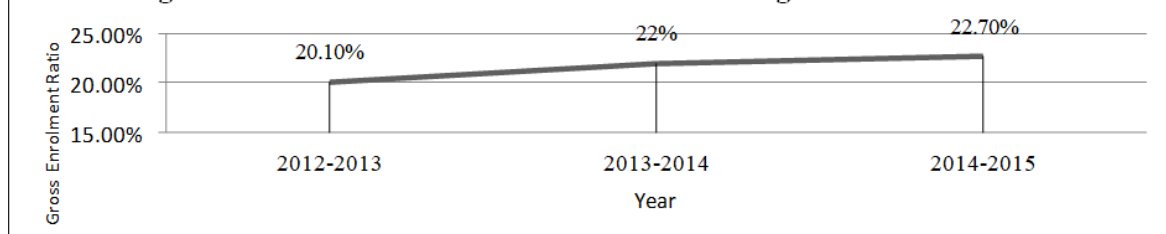
Table No. 2: Gross Enrolment Ratio of Girls in Higher Education Level

Years	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015
Higher Education	20.1%	22%	22.7%

Source: AISHE, 2012-2015

Table no. 2 proves that in advanced education level Girls' Gross Enrolment Proportion has been expanded from recent many years.

Figure No. 4: Gross Enrolment Ratio of Girls in Higher Education Level



Source: AISHE, 2012-2015

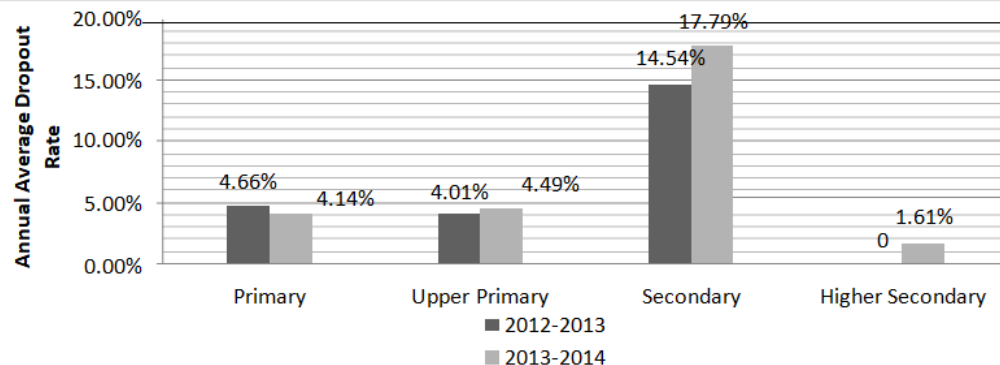
Table No. 3: Annual Average Dropout Rate of Girls in Elementary and Secondary Level

Years	2012-2013	2013-2014
Primary	4.66%	4.14%
Upper Primary	4.01%	4.49%
Secondary	14.54%	17.79%
Higher Secondary	Not Available	1.61%

Source: DISE and U-DISE data 2012-2015

Table no. 3 uncovers that yearly typical dropout rate was diminished in 2014 at essential level. Be that as it may, yearly normal dropout rate was delayed in 2014 at upper essential and optional level. In higher auxiliary level yearly normal dropout rate was not such a huge amount in 2014.

Figure No. 5: Annual Average Dropout Rate of Girls in Elementary and Secondary Level



Source: DISE and U-DISE data 2012-2015

Table No. 4: Top Five States/UT's By Female Literacy Rate: 2011

Name of the State/UTs	Female Literacy Rate (%)
Kerala	92.0%
Mizoram	89.4%
Lakshadweep	88.2%
Tripura	83.1%
A & N Islands	81.8%

Statistics Report referenced that in all over India female education rate is obviously better in Association Domains than different States. Female proficiency rate is excellent in South Indian states than different pieces of India. Kerala put top in female proficiency, for example 92.0 %.

From the above chat, obviously in vital, upper essential and optional level Girls' training status was not super great in most recent couple of many years. In essential, upper essential and optional level Girls' enrolment was shrank from 2012 to 2015 and drop out status was expanded from 2012 to 2014. The state of Girls' schooling is obviously better at higher optional level. In advanced education (school/college) level it was likewise acceptable. In this way, in grass root level the state with Girls' schooling is in very unfortunate condition than more significant level.

Major Initiatives for Improvement of Girls' Education in India:

Legislature of India has taken various drives for development in Girls' schooling. These are given underneath:

Article 15: restricts segregation on the grounds of religion, race, standing, sex and spot of birth.

Article 45: The State will attempt to give early childcare and training to all youngsters until they complete the age of six years.

Mahila Samakhya Program: Mahila Samakhya (MS) is a continuous plan for ladies' firming that was started in 1989 to decipher the objectives of the Public Strategy on Schooling into a substantial program for the training and strengthening of ladies in country

regions, especially those from socially and financially minimized gatherings. (MHRD Yearly Report, 2014-15).

Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas Plan (KGBV): This plan was sent off in July, 2004, to give schooling to Girls at essential level. It is fundamentally for the oppressed and country regions where proficiency level for Girls is exceptionally low. The schools that were set up have 100 percent reservation: 75% for in reverse class and 25% for BPL (beneath Neediness line) Girls. (MHRD Yearly Report, 2014-15).

Public Program for Training of Girls at Rudimentary Level (NPEGEL): This program was sent off in July, 2003. It was an impetus to connect with the Girls who the SSA couldn't arrive at through different plans. The SSA shouted to the "hardest to arrive at Girls". This plan takes care of 24 states in India. Under the NPEGEL, "model schools" have been set up to give better open doors to Girls. (MHRD Yearly Report, 2014-15).

Public Plan of Impetus to Girls for Auxiliary Training (NSIGSE) was sent off in May 2008 with the goal to lay out an empowering climate to lessen the dropouts and to advance the enrolment of young lady kids having a place mostly with SC/ST people group in optional schools. (MHRD Yearly Report, 2014-15).

Indira Gandhi Public grant plot: is accommodated single young lady kid for seek after both higher and specialized instruction. (MHRD Yearly Report, 2014-15).

Master Vivekananda Grant for Single Young lady Kid: The dropout part at different degrees of tuition for Girls is a lot higher than that of young men. Keeping Master Vivekananda thoughts of ladies schooling and to advance Girls training, UGC has presented the Master Vivekananda Grant for Single Young lady Kid for research in Sociologies with a mean to pay direct expenses of advanced education particularly for such Girls who end up being the main young lady kid in their loved ones. (MHRD Yearly Report, 2014-15).

Saakshar Bharat: The Public Proficiency Mission was reevaluated with its new variation, Saakshar Bharat sent off in 2009. It plans to speed up grown-up training, particularly for ladies' (in the age gathering of 15 years or more) who have no admittance to formal learning, designated female proficiency as a grave device for ladies' leave. This has prompted an expansion in proficiency, among ladies, from 53.67% (Evaluation 2001) to 65.46% (Registration 2011). It is likewise interestingly that of the absolute of 217.70 million literates added during the 10 years, ladies (110.07million) outdid men (107.63million) (source: Service of Ladies and Youngster Development Administration of India (XIIth Long term Plan)).

Udaan: The Plan is committed to the advance of young lady kid training, in order to advance the confirmation of young lady doubles. The point is to address the showing hole between school training and exchange entrance checks. It looks to improve the enrolment of young lady doubles in esteemed specialized schooling organizations through motivating forces and scholarly help (MHRD Yearly Report, 2014-15).

Pragati - Grants for Young lady Kid for Specialized schooling. It targets giving consolation and backing to young lady kid to seek after specialized schooling (MHRD Yearly Report, 2014-15).

Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao: This is recently reported Plan of the Govt. of India for upgrading Girls' schooling in India. (MHRD Yearly Report, 2014-15).

Early afternoon Dinner Plan: The orientation hole in school support will in general limited, as the late morning Feast Plan disintegrates the boundaries that keep Girls from going to class. Late morning Dinner Plan likewise gives a valuable wellspring of work for ladies and frees working ladies from the weight of cooking at home during the day. In these and alternate ways, ladies and young lady kids have an exceptional stake in Late morning Dinner Plan (MHRD Yearly Report, 2014-15).

From the above talk, obviously Rule of India has taken such countless drives for the growth of Girls' schooling. Regardless of that the situation with Girls' schooling has not been expanded in trust level in light of the fact that these drives have not been reached to the grass root level. Thus, Administration of India should need to assume liability to carry out these plans and arrangements at grass root level.

Challenges of Girls' Education in India:

For the most part acknowledged by many tutoring have countless advantages for the kid. In any case, the incongruity of the truth of the matter is that even following 62 years of its freedom, a larger part of Indian kids, particularly Girls are denied of these advantages. Girls are frequently removed from school to share the family errands like really focusing on more youthful kin (Das, 2010 and Sivakumar, M.A. - 2012).

(1) Negative parental mentality towards quieting makes is one of the major snags to help young lady's tuition in India. (Hickey, M.G. and Stratton, M. - 2007 and Kumar, J. and Sangeeta-2013).

(2) Absence of female educators is one more expected hindrance to Girls' schooling (Latha, P.S. - 2014). Girls are bound to go to class and have higher scholastic deed, in the event that they have female educators. As of now, ladies represent just 47.70 % of educators at the Rudimentary level (U-DISE, 2014-2015).

(3) Absence of infrastructural office in schools is one of the serious issues being developed of Girls' tuition in India (Sivakumar, M.A.- 2012). Yearly Status of Instruction Report (2014) concurred that because of absence of Girls' latrine office, dropout rate at basic and optional levels have been expanded than the previous many years.

(4) Numerous Girls jealous of seeking after training above center level, offices for which are nearby away from their homes, can't benefit themselves of these offices because of absence of inn game plans. (Worah, H.- 2014)

(5) Guardians frequently grumble about doubt for Girls going to schools. Occurrences of snatching, assault and attack of Girls hose the excitement of guardians and young lady understudies in seeking after schooling past a particular age; from that point they stay bound to their homes (Kumar, J. and Sangeeta - 2013).

(6) However, instruction ought to be free, there are a ton of expenses related with sending youths to school. The expense of garbs, course readings or transport passage can be a lot to handle for a family living in destitution (Latha, P.S.- 2014). Time and again, guardians decide to keep their Girls at home and send the young men to school all things considered.

(7) In many pieces of the country, the closest elementary school to a specific local area may be a 4 or 5 drawn out leave. Additionally, Girls might confront risks or brutality on the long method for tutoring; such myriad guardians select to keep their Girls at home and out of danger. (Latha, P.S. - 2014).

(8) Normally, Girls are approached to bring the water, deal with their more youthful kin and to help their moms cook and clean (Sivakumar, M.A. - 2012). Because of this, Girls might not have the amazing chance to go to class on the grounds that their commitments to the family are esteemed more than their own schooling.

(9) In many pieces of the nation, kids' wellbeing is a major concern, particularly on the off chance that they're confronting destitution. In the event that there's insufficient food or adequate clean water to keep Girls sustained and sound, they may not be alright to go to class.

(10) When Girls are compelled to wed youthful, they are frequently pulled out of school at an exceptionally basic age in their turn of events. The progress from essential to auxiliary schooling is key for Girls to acquire the fundamental abilities they need to get away from the pattern of destitution. However, this is much of the time the very time that numerous Girls pass on school because of early relationships. (Lord, E. and Winthrop, R. - 2015)

(11) Absence of energy and interest of the authorities responsible for instruction is one more issue for advancing Girls' schooling.

(12) Absence of mindfulness among carrying out organizations and local area individuals to execute various plans and arrangements of Girls' schooling at grass root level.

Suggestions' for Overcoming the Barriers of Girls' Education in India:

The training of Girls is an essential piece of public turn of events. We can assist Girls with getting the training they merit by supporting the accompanying:

- (1) **Equivalent Entry to Instruction:** Plan upholds local area drives that fee uplifting outlooks towards equivalent entry to tuition, and that bring issues to light on its import for both young men and Girls. Plan likewise upholds the formation of orientation delicate learning conditions to guarantee both young men and Girls partake in their right to training.
- (2) **Instructing Young men about Orientation Uniformity:** Orientation equity is really great for everybody; young men and Girls, ladies and men. Plan draws in young men in answers for do angle uniformity to assist with changing accepted practices in whole networks.
- (3) **Girls' Grants:** Grants assist Girls with educational expenses, school regalia, school supplies and safe transportation.
- (4) **Testing Orientation Jobs:** Bringing issues to light at family and local area levels will advance uplifting outlooks towards training for Girls. It's likewise essential to draw in guardians in open discourse with respect to usually held orientation generalizations.
- (5) **Forestalling Savagery in Schools** - Plan works with networks to guarantee that their schools are sans viciousness and that they give a protected learning climate to Girls. Plan likewise works with schools to construct organizations of companions, good examples and tutors, train female instructors, and offers social help to assist with making a place of refuge for Girls to learn.
- (6) **No Decent Tutoring Hours:** Fixed tutoring hours don't appropriate for Girls in that frame of mind, as they are required for homegrown work at home or in ranches and fields during these hours. This is one of the reasons for lower cooperation paces of Girls in schooling. The enrolment paces of Girls and their maintenance can be improved assuming that instructive offices are made accessible to Girls during periods appropriate to them when they are liberated from homegrown tasks. Adaptable school timings have been

attempted in Rajasthan through the Shiksha Karmi Undertaking and Lok Jumbish, and the outcomes are empowering (Khan, 2004).

Higher specialists, local area individuals, NGOs and all individuals of India should need to take obligation to destroy various obstructions connected with Girls' schooling from our general public. Every single resident of our nation should need to recall that public advancement can't be accomplished without Girls' schooling.

2. Conclusion

Prior to reaching determination it very well might be referenced that the assignment of the school experts in India is to set up the Girls for the triple job she should play in grown-up life. In the first place, as the organizer and fashioner of a blissful home, furthermore to have the option to procure her occupation freely a respectably on the off chance that conditions request her to do so and thirdly to release her obligations as a capable and illuminated resident. The Indian Schooling Commission 1964-66, properly accentuated, "For full progress of our HR, the advance of homes and for trim the personality of youngsters during the most receptive long stretches of their early stages, the training of Girls is of more prominent significance than that of young men". In any case, the change of the demeanor of people in general towards Girls' schooling would go far in advancing the circumstance.

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