

Impact of Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme on Education and Equality of Girl Child in Rural Areas of Jharkhand

Priyal Akhouri Singh¹, Mohi Sami² and Abhishek Ranjan³

^{1,2,3}Amity University Jharkhand

E-mail: ¹priyalakhourisingh28@gmail.com, ²mohisami77@gmail.com, ³abhishekranjanbabu@gmail.com

Abstract—Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) was a government social scheme launched by the Prime Minister Narendra Modi on 22nd of January in 2015 at Panipat, Haryana. This scheme was to aware people about the importance of girls in the society. The launch of this was very much required as according to census data of 2011, child sex ratio of age group 0-6 years was 919 girls per 1000 boys in our country. Being educated youth of India, we considered it our responsibility to do a research on the successful implementation of the policy in the rural areas of our state Jharkhand. We reviewed the government initiatives being done in last one year. We collected primary data of approximately 50 families and analyzed the data collected using statistical techniques. This research paper would help us to analyze the situation of women in society at large and also help to take initiatives to improve their condition especially in rural areas where there is lack of awareness.

Keywords: *Beti Bachao Beti Padhao; Jharkhand; Empirical; Gender Inequality, Girl Education.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Hon'ble Prime Minister, Narendra Modi launched this scheme on 22nd January, 2015 in Panipat with an initial corpus of Rs. 100 crore. BBBP aims to arrest the decline in the girl child sex ratio and promote women empowerment in order to improve the women's status in the society. To increase child sex ratio a campaign was launched to ensure girls are born, nurtured, and educated without discrimination to become empowered citizens of this country with equal rights. There have been many campaigns held in different places of Jharkhand to increase the awareness of the program like in Patratu by Samudaik Swasth Kendra, in Ghatiyali by Samaj and H. I College of Pharmacy. As of 2011 census there were 961 females per 1000 male in the Jharkhand state. There were 937 girls under 6 years of age per 1000 boys of the same age in the state. Overall sex ratio in Jharkhand is decreased by 16 girls per 1000 boys during the years from 2001-2011. Literacy rate of Jharkhand is 61% in which there were 73% of male and 49% of female population. [1]

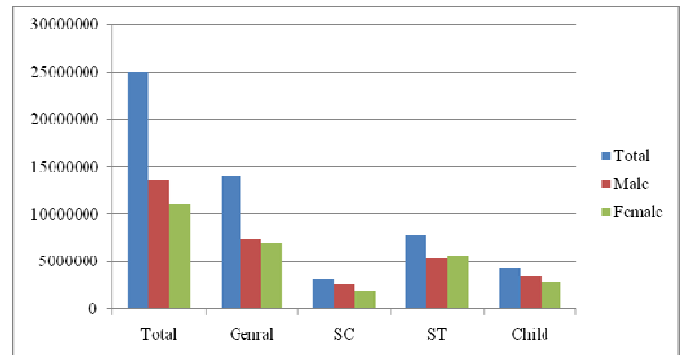


Chart 1: Caste wise male female population 2011 – Jharkhand [3]

2. OBJECTIVES

- To estimate the number of girls getting quality education under this scheme
- To evaluate the scheme and ensure equality for girls
- To make recommendations to improve the functioning of the scheme.

3. LITERATURE REVIEW

The low girl child sex ratio in rural parts has always attracted the geographers and other social scientist to do a research on this topic. Socio-cultural factors and practices such as the status of women in patriarchal structure of the society, preference for a son, fear of dowry are the main reasons for adverse sex ratio. “Beti Bachao Beti Padhao” campaign is to raise awareness and address this issue. After overcoming the teething problems during last one and half year after its initiation, the campaign gained momentum in the recent past. Hence, the quantity and quality of the data doesn't permit a thorough analysis in all the media. To provide a substantially concrete analysis, the current paper analyses only Radio campaign of BBBP. The key indicators of campaign distribution and reach in process

4. HYPOTHESES

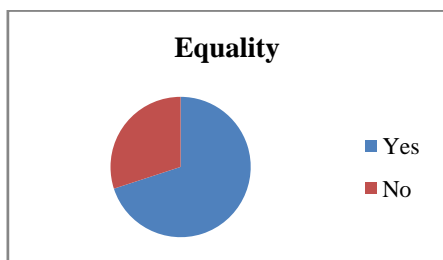
- Beti Bachao Beti Padhao is having a positive impact on girl education in the state Jharkhand.
- BBBP is helping in maintaining gender equality and social justice.

5. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

- **Research Design** – The research is empirical in nature, empirical research is based on experimentation and observation, i. e. evidence. It derives knowledge from actual experience rather than theory or belief. It is very helpful in keeping records and analyzing the data. [2]
- **Sampling Design** – This research is based on simple random sampling design. In simple random sampling technique, we select a group of sample for study from a larger group. Each sample is chosen by chance and has an equal chance of being included in the sample. [2]
- **Sample size** – 10 villages from rural parts of Jharkhand was the sample size where, 50 families were interviewed. It is the act of choosing number of observations to include in a statistical sample. It is a sample size is an important feature of empirical study. [2]
- **Data Collection method** – The data has been collected from both primary as well as secondary sources. In secondary data the information is collected by someone else for some reason but is being utilized by the investigator for a different purpose. The secondary data are collected from various sources like articles, journals, books and reports. In primary data collection the data is collected by the investigator by himself/herself for specific purpose. The sample size, i. e. 50 families were given questionnaires to fill the open and closed ended questions. The questionnaire provides quantifiable answers for a research topic. Rest of the data was collected through personal interview which gives detailed information about personal feelings, perceptions and opinions. [2]

6. DATA INTERPRETATION

The pie chart shows the acceptance of equality between girls and boys in the rural parts of Jharkhand. Among 50 families, 35 families accept that girls and boys should be treated equally.



37 families know about the scheme “Beti Bachao Beti Padhao” whereas still 13 families are still not aware of this scheme.

There was only one family which had received help from this scheme and rest 49 families did not, as majority are not enrolled in this scheme.

According to 10 families government officials come to their villages for supervision and disperse information regarding government schemes. But 40 families did not get any information from the government officials; all they knew was said to them by rest of the families which had an idea about the government schemes. Because of this there is lack of knowledge of how to get enrolled themselves in such helpful schemes.

As 14 families have took the initiative to keep a track of the BBBP, they think that girls are getting quality education under this scheme. They are willing to register their girls in BBBP but the obstacle they face is that they get no help to do the paper works and know-how the procedures.

The open ended question of how this scheme should be implemented so that it works more effectively got very good suggestions. Families recommended that government officials or supervisors should be regular and the dispersion of information must be done in such a way that the news reaches to each and every household. Meetings should be held in villages in Gram Sabha, whenever any new scheme of government is launched. Government should organize campaigns in the villages to make it easy for the village members to do the paper works as the government can do the same at that very moment. They can take the details about the families and get them registered then and there. Strict actions should be taken on such officials who deny from doing the procedure to get the villagers enrolled in the schemes and making it more difficult and complex for them.

7. CONCLUSION

To cap it all, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao scheme is a very good initiative by the government to address the issues of a girl child. It has worked in different parts of the country especially in Haryana but according to our survey we did not see much impact of it in the rural parts of Jharkhand. So our first hypothesis which is Beti Bachao Beti Padhao is having a positive impact on girl education in the state Jharkhand is false. The second hypothesis set was about the equality between girls and boys which was proved true as all the families were in appreciation of educating both girls and boys and treating them in the same manner. We the youth of the country feel it as our responsibility to disseminate the awareness of all such schemes that can help the poor and the needy ones. The government help and initiative should not go in vain so it is our duty to contribute for the betterment of the society.

REFERENCE

- [1] Jharkhand State Rural Part. (n. d.). Retrieved from <https://indikosh.com/st/365272/jharkhand-22>
- [2] Kothari, C. R. , & Garg, G. (2016). *Research methodology: Methods and techniques*. New Delhi: New Age International (P) Limited.
- [3] Ojha, S. (2013, June 02). Child sex ratio down to 948 in Jharkhand - Times of India. Retrieved May 14, 2018, from <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/ranchi/Child-sex-ratio-down-to-948-in-Jharkhand/articleshow/20400504.cms>
- [4] Rihana' and swatantra, A B E R, Vol. 14, No. 6, (2016): 4059-4075, A Process Analysis Of "Beti Bachao Beti Padhao" In The Light Of Its Radio Advertisements.