

Role of Government Schemes in Uplift Girl's Child Education

Dr. Ashwani Kumar

Assistant Professor

Dronacharya PG College of Education, Rait, Kangra, HP, India

drashwanihpu@gmail.com

Abstract: *Reach of government schemes to girl child focuses on how successfully the schemes made for the upliftment of girl child are accessed by parents and teachers. We know that state and central government has formulated and implemented various schemes for the girl child but the reach of schemes is yet to be measured comprehensively. The data for the study has been collected from teachers and parents from the district Aligarh through a questionnaire and the method used for the evaluation of data is percentage analysis. Contrary to what has often been assumed that all the schemes formulated for girl child reaches them is not always true. Our findings indicate that teachers from private schools and government schools are aware of the schemes but when it comes to spreading awareness, they lack it. The efforts made by the government for the upliftment of girl child needs a lot of improvement.*

Keywords: Child Education

I. INTRODUCTION

In ancient Indian civilization, women had a prominent place. Boys and girls had access to education. The Vedas and Fine Arts were studied by the girls. Women received high self-worth and reached the highest level of intellectual and spiritual achievements. The Vedic period is also known as the 'Golden Age for Women'. Discrimination against women started in the later Vedic period. The ill-fated 'Sati' practice emerged during the Mauryan period. Women's liberty was further restricted by Kautilya in his 'Arthashastra'. Women's status in pre-independence India was poor due to widespread social evils such as child marriage and Sati. Only 2% of the women received an education. Sarojini Naidu, Vijay Laxmi Pandit, Aruna Asaf Ali, Sucheta Kriplani, and Rajkumar Amrit Kaur were among the ladies who came forward to promote the idea of gender equality. In India, the government implements schemes to improve the social and economic problems of the country's inhabitants. These schemes are crucial in addressing many of the socio-economic issues that are faced by citizens, therefore citizens should be aware of them. The First Five-Year Plan aimed to 'promote the welfare of women by assisting them in fulfilling their legal obligations in the home and community while emphasising that 'the major burden of organising activities for the benefit of the vast female population must be borne by private agencies. The development programmes of the Seventh Five Year Plan intended to improve women's economic and social condition and ensure that they benefit from national development. This is when 'beneficiary-oriented programmes' began to provide direct advantages to women in many development areas. In the coming years, the schemes will prove to be beneficial for the girl child but as of now the reach of these schemes seems to be unclear. On a state and national level, the Department of Women and Child Development administers the majority of the schemes. Some of the schemes studied are as follows: Mukhyamantri Kanya Sumangla Yojana This scheme aims at providing social protection, promoting girl child development, and spreading awareness for the ill practices of female feticide and child marriage. It also aims to provide opportunities for higher education and employment to girl children. National Scheme of Incentive to Girls for Secondary Education (NSIGSE).

The Department of School Education and Literacy, MHRD, GoI launched the National Scheme of Incentives to Girls for Secondary Education as a centrally sponsored scheme for encouraging female education of the age group of 4-18 years, particularly at secondary education level. Dhan Lakshmi Scheme This scheme was created with the goal of providing financial incentives to families in order to encourage them to provide better upbringing and education for their girl child, to end sex discrimination, and to change the family's mindset toward the girl child's education by linking cash and non-cash transfers for the well-being of girl child.

Ladli Lakshmi Yojana

This scheme has become extremely popular with the enrolment of a large number of girl child beneficiaries. This scheme combines the conditional cash transfer for improving girls' education as well as popularizing the small family norm.

Bhagyalakshmi Scheme (Karnataka)

Scheme combines incentives for school education, immunization and health insurance, restricted to two girls from BPL families. The scheme also aims at eliminating child labour and ensuring admission to Anganwadi centres.

Balika Samridhi Yojana

The central government designed and financed this programme, which was ultimately taken over by the state government without any changes to the eligibility requirements or benefits. The scheme's goals were to influence family and community attitudes about the girl child at birth and her mother, enhance enrolment and retention of girl child in school, raise the age at which girls are married, and aid the girl in engaging in income-generating activities.

Mukhya Mantri Kanya Suraksha Yojana

The scheme's goal is to prevent female feticide, enhance the gender ratio, and increase birth registration of girl child. The Government of Bihar gives Rs.2000/- under the Mukhya Mantri Kanya Suraksha Yojana to every girl child born on or after November 22, 2007, who belongs to the BPL category. The Yojana's benefits are limited to two girls per family living below the poverty line. Need and Significance of the study We find many schemes are being operated by state and central government for the education of Girl Child. The purpose of these schemes is to provide financial help to needy parents of the girl child and develop a positive attitude towards the importance of education.

The budget is allocated each year, but the major part of it remains unspent due to lack of awareness about the schemes to the people belonging from lower-income and low educational backgrounds despite government doing its best to promote the schemes through TVs, radios, newspaper, etc. Thus, the significance of the study is in finding the reach of government schemes for educating a girl child. Along with this, the study also focuses on:

- Different kinds of hardships faced by the beneficiaries to avail schemes run by state and central government.
- Various Schemes run by Central and State governments for Educating Girl Child.
- Awareness of these schemes among the Parents, Teachers, and Students.
- Documents required during the type of availing the schemes.
- Estimate the percentage of the allocated amount for these schemes spent.
- Changes required in the schemes so that it reaches more and more beneficiaries.
- Political Interventions in the selection of beneficiaries.
- Role of NGO in spreading awareness about these schemes to beneficiaries.
- The gap between the intention of Government and how these schemes are being implemented on the ground level.
- Changes of rules for beneficiaries over time of the launch of these schemes.

Objectives of the Study Objectives of this study are as follows:

1. To analyze the reach of government schemes for girl children in the perspective of teachers.
2. To analyze the reach of government schemes for girl child in the perspective of parents.

II. METHODOLOGY

The study is a quantitative survey. The technique used for selecting the sample is the purposive sampling technique. This study is based on a research survey in which samples have been collected and studied. Sample The investigators used a purposive sampling method for the study. The district chosen for the collection of the sample is Aligarh. Total sample taken for the study is 201. Out of these 47 samples are taken from parents and 154 from teachers.

Tools Selected for the Study

- Girl child scheme awareness Questionnaire for parents
- Girl child scheme awareness questionnaire for teachers Analysis and Discussion

Objective 1 The reach of government schemes for girl child in the perspective of teachers.

Table 1 Percentage analysis of the reach of government schemes for the girl child in the perception of teachers

Sr. No	Dimension	Percentage	
		Agree	Disagree
1	Role of Government	58	42
2	Self-Awareness	80	20
3	Awareness Among Parents	72	28
4	Community Awareness	60	40

Interpretation of four dimensions of the questionnaire:

1. Role of Government From table 1 it is clear that 58 percent of teachers agree that the government is playing an important role in regulating girl child schemes, spreading awareness regarding the schemes for the girl child, reaching at the school level to spread awareness, formulation of new schemes for girl child, implementation of schemes, collecting relevant data increase in funding of the schemes and reduce the girl child drop-out rates in school while 42 percent of the teachers does not agree that government is playing its proper role in formulating and implementation of schemes.
2. Self-Awareness among Teachers from Table 1 it is revealed that 89 percent of the total sample of teachers were having self-awareness in relation to government child and the rest 20 percent of the teachers were not having self-awareness in relation to various government schemes for girl child, Implementation of schemes, Awareness about need of scheme, Problems faced during the implementation of schemes, Level of enthusiasm in while spreading of schemes.
3. Awareness Among Parents: From Table 1 it is evident that 72% of parents were aware of the schemes for girl child. The awareness about the schemes consists of various parameters such as Part of the awareness program, accessibility of schemes, inquiry about girls' schemes, knowledge about girl child schemes getting the benefit of schemes, and effect of schemes whereas 28 percent of parents agreed that they were not aware about the schemes for the girl child.
4. Community Awareness Table 1 shows that 60 % teachers are involved in making the community aware about the schemes for girl child. The awareness dimension consists of parameters like spreading awareness among the community members, organizing awareness programs, reaching out to members of the community to make them aware about the newly launched schemes, reaching out to the beneficiaries, role of schemes in sensitizing the community where as 40 percent of community members were not aware of government schemes for a girl child.

Table 2 Percentage analysis of the reach of government schemes for the girl child in the perception of parents

Objective 2 The reach of government schemes for a girl child in the perspective of parents

Sr. No	Dimension	Percentage	
		Agree	Disagree
1	Role of Government in Spreading Awareness of Schemes	34	66
2	Self-Awareness	58	42
3	Improvement In Schemes	55	45
4	.Reach Of Schemes	53	47

Role of Government in Spreading of Schemes

Table 2 shows that the 34 percent of teacher agree that role of government in spreading awareness regarding the schemes related to girl child which includes creating of awareness program, Information provided by government

regarding the schemes, Awareness programs driven by government representatives and officers in charge, Availability of help centers for availing of schemes for girl child and workshop regarding the promotion girl child schemes is positive while rest 66 percent do not agree that government is making enough efforts to make the parents aware about the schemes for girl child.

Self-Awareness among Parents

Table 2 shows that 58 % of parents were aware regarding the schemes available for girl child. The parameters that are included in the awareness of parents include awareness among girl child parents, awareness about schemes, role of media in promoting awareness among parents, new opportunities to girl child, role of schemes in promoting higher education among girl students, parents' discussion about the schemes with other parents while remaining 42 percent parents agreed that they were not aware of the scheme about the girl child.

Improvement in Schemes

From table 2 it is evident that 55 percent of parents agreed that they want improvement in the schemes the improvement in schemes includes parameters like the complexity in availing of schemes, too many conditions to be fulfilled in order to receive the schemes, lack of proper channel to get enrolled as beneficiaries, lack of monetary assistance whereas 45 percent of parents were of the view that they were satisfied with the ongoing government schemes and the ways of implementation of girl child schemes.

Reach of Schemes

The data in table 2 clearly shows that 53 percent of the parent accepted that the scheme made for the girl child benefits them while the remaining 47 percent accepted that the schemes made for girl child does not reach them.

The parameter of reach of the scheme consists of the availing scheme, Easier eligibility criteria, enrollment for schemes, and providing a monetary assistant reach of the school authority to parents of girl child. Conclusion: In order to help the girl child government has launched various schemes but the launching of schemes is not enough to empower girl child. The important parameter that should be considered is the level of awareness of the schemes among the teachers and parents of girl child. Many girls are devoid of benefits due to a lack of awareness though being eligible.

A proper awareness campaign at all levels should be initiated by the government in a structured way and monitored by the concerned officer.

State Government Sponsored Schemes for Girl Child in India

Apart from the central government, the Indian State governments also actively offer several schemes that benefit girl children. Some of these include:

- Rajshri Yojna - Rajasthan
- Girl child protection scheme - Andhra Pradesh
- Sivagami Ammaiyar Memorial girl child protection scheme - Tamil Nadu.
- Ladli Laxmi Yojana - Madhya Pradesh.
- Ladli - Delhi & Haryana
- MukhyamantriLaadliYojna – Uttar Pradesh
- Mukhyamantri Kanya Suraksha Yojna - Bihar
- Ladli scheme - Haryana
- Kishori Shakti Yojana - Odisha
- MAMTA scheme for girl child - Goa
- Saraswati Bicycle Scheme - Chhattisgarh.
- West Bengal KanyashreePrakalpa - West Bengal
- Bhagyalaxmi scheme – Karnataka

Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao

Launched with initial funding of Rs.100 crore the scheme aims to address the issue of the declining child sex ratio image (CSR) and is a national initiative run jointly by the Ministry of Women and Child Development, the Ministry of Health

and Family Welfare and the Ministry of Human Resource Development. Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP), a comprehensive program is being implemented to address the declining Child Sex Ratio (CSR) and related issues of empowerment of women over a life-cycle continuum.

Highlights

- It's focused on multi-sector action in 100 districts across the country with a low CSR.
- Aims at generating awareness about the importance of girl children and improving the efficiency of welfare services intended for girls in India.
- Working towards preventing female infanticide.
- Under the BBBP scheme, even district-level education officials must ensure that the benefit of free elementary education reaches all the girls in their area.

Sukanya Samriddhi Yojna

Part of the 'Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao' campaign, this Government of India backed saving scheme is targeted at the parents of girl children. The programme encourages them to build a fund for future education and marriage expenses for their female child. Parents can start saving early as the minimum amount of investment required is small, and the account is active for 14 years from the date of opening the account.

Highlights

- It has tax benefits and an interest rate of 9.1%.
- It is meant for girls under the age of 10 years.
- You can start the account with just Rs 1,000.
- The maximum deposit is Rs 1,50,000 per year.

Balika Samridhi Yojna

This scheme was launched by the Government of India on 15th August 1997 and covered all girls born on or after 15 August 1997 who are below the poverty line. Aimed at offering financial aid to girl children born on or after 15 August 1997, the schemes key objectives include improving the enrolment and retention of the girl child in schools and helping raise daughters until their legal age of marriage. If successful, young girls will get an education that will help them with jobs to generate a steady income. Highlights Gift deposit of Rs 500 at birth and second fixed amount deposited every year of school she progresses until class 10.

- Up to Class 3rd - Rs 300 per year
- For Class 4 - Rs 500 per year
- For Class 5 - Rs 600 per year
- For Class 6 & 7- Rs 700 per year
- For Class 8 - Rs 800 per year
- For Class 9 & 10 - Rs 1000 Only one girl child per family can use this scheme.

CBSE Scholarship Scheme/Policy for Girl Education

This central government scheme is available at Government CBSE schools only. It is applicable for one girl child per family across India and aims to supplement the school tuition fee.

Highlights

- Relaxation of Rs 500 per month in school tuition fee.
- The girl should have scored at least 60% or 6.2 CGPA in her 10th board exams.
- The girl child should be the single girl child of her parents.
- Her school fees should not be more than Rs 1500 a month.

While many of these programs tackle the issue of savings and education, some like the Kishori Shakti Yojana also aim to educate adolescent girls about the importance of health care. Adolescent girls get access to current and updated healthcare initiatives and learn about good hygiene. As future mothers-to-be, knowing about 13 life-saving vaccines



that the government provides free of cost and the importance of MMR, Polio, and similar vaccination is integral to their health and reducing child mortality through vaccine-preventable diseases in the future.

REFERENCES

- [1]. Geeta (2018). "Beta Bachao, Beti Padhao". Peripex Indian Journal of Research, Volume 7, Issue-7, 2018
- [2]. Sekhar,TV (2012). "Ladlis and Lakshmis: Financial incentive scheme for girl child. "Economic and Political weekly, Volume 47, No. 17, pp. 58-65,2012.
- [3]. Vishal, Rajani., Bisnoi, Indra. (2014). "Assessment of Benefits given to the adolescent girls under Kishori Shakti Yojna." Indian Journal of Preventive and social Medicine (IJPSM), Volume 45, No 1- 2,2014.
- [4]. Aligarh Census 2011, Retrieved from: <https://www.census2011.co.in/census/city/112-aligarh.html>, Government of Madhya Pradesh, Ladli Laxmi Yojna (2006), Retrieved from: www.ladlilaxmi.mp.gov.in/
- [5]. Government Of India, Balika SamridhiYojna (2006), Retrieved From:<https://pmmodiyojana.in/balikasamridhi-yojana/>, Government of Delhi, Delhi Ladli Scheme (2008), Retrieved From :<http://www.wcdel.in/ladli.html>