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Awareness of women regarding Beti Bachao and Beti Padhao scheme

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Abstract

The study entitled “ the Role of Beti Bachao and Beti Padhao scheme in the upliftment of girl child” was undertaken during 2020-2021 in kalyanpur and chaubeypur blocks of Kanpur Nagar. In each block 6 villages were purposiely selected, and from each village 25 respondents were taken. Thus, total 150 respondents were selected for the study purpose. Out of total respondents, 28 per cent of respondents were Illiterate 40 per cent of respondents belonged to OBC category.

Keywords: awareness of women Beti Bachao & Beti Padhao scheme

Introduction

Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme is a central government programme. It is an effective campaign to save them and educate the girl child all over the India. It is a scheme run by the Government of India with the aim of spreading awareness as well as improving the efficiency of welfare services for the girls of India.

The Prime Minister of India, Narendra Modi, has started a Sukanya Samridhi Yojana (lunched on 21 of January in 2015) under the Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao scheme, Sukanya Samridhi Yojana was launched to support this scheme as well as make it successful by meeting the essential expenses of the girl child such as health, higher education and marriage. This scheme is a good start for the girl child as it involves so many effective efforts of the Government of India.

It is a best scheme ever as it reduces the tension of parents as well as will save the lives of present and future born girls through this small investment on annual basis. Beti Bachao Beti Padhao was unleashed with the aim of addressing the declining Child Sex Ratio and other issues related to women’ s empowerment especially education. As the declining sex ratio over the years caused women disempowerment and discrimination against the girl child, there usurped a need to ensure the protection and empowerment of the female.

Research Methodology

To complete the above objective, by employing the appropriate research methodology, the study was conducted in district Kanpur the year 2020-2021. Two blocks Kalyanpur and Chaubepur were selected randomly in this study. From the selected blocks, six villages Gambhirpur, Hradaypur, Singhpur, Bhikharipur, Bahlolpur and Abdulpur were selected. Twenty five respondents were selected randomly from each village. Thus, 150 beneficiaries were selected. Depedents and independent variables, namely age, education qualification, caste, religion, type of family, size of family, type of house, annual income, occupation, land holding, social participation, awareness, opinion, constraints, Role, suggestions etc. were used. The data so collected were subjected to statistical analysis for which statistical tool, such as percentage, rank weighted mean correlation coefficients and standard deviation etc.

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Results

Table 1: Distribution of respondents according to their educational qualification N=150

Education	Frequency	Per cent
Illiterate	42	28.0
Up to primary	22	14.7
High school	20	13.3
Intermediate	30	20.0
Graduate and above	36	24.0
Total	150	100.0

Table 1 shows the distribution of respondents according to their educational qualification, 28.0 per cent of respondents were illiterate followed by 24.0 per cent of respondents who were educated up to Graduation and above followed by 20.0 per cent of respondents who were Intermediate followed by

14.7 per cent of respondents who were educated Up to primary followed by 13.3 per cent of respondents who were educated up to High school in the study area.

Table 2: Distribution of respondents according to their Caste N=150

Caste	Frequency	Per cent
General	42	28.0
OBC	60	40.0
SC/ST	48	32.0
Total	150	100.0

Table 2 shows that the distribution of respondents according to their Caste, 40.0 per cent of respondents belong to other backward Caste, where as 32.0 per cent of them belonged to SC/ST Caste, and 28.0 per cent of respondents belonged to their General Caste in the study area.

Table 3: Distribution of respondents according to awareness regarding Beti Bachao and Beti Padhao Scheme N=150

S. No.	Awareness	Symbol	Aware	Partially aware	Unaware	Mean score	S.D.	Rank
1.	Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme Started in year 2015	A	61.3	20.0	18.7	2.43	2.0	VII
2.	Target of the Scheme is to ensure the education of a girl child in order to make them dependent	B	50.7	37.3	12.0	2.39	1.9	X
3.	The benefits given under the Scheme ensure survival and protection of the girl child	C	52.0	38.7	9.3	2.43	2.0	VII
4.	Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme are important for development of girl child	D	58.7	25.3	16.0	2.43	2.0	VII
5.	Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme provide better education to female which will improve their situation in the Society	E	54.7	42.7	2.7	2.52	2.0	V
6.	Child marriage which prevails in village is a way of a security protection of a girl child	F	60.0	26.7	13.3	2.47	2.0	VI
7.	Scheme will make people aware about rights of the girl child	G	52.0	37.3	10.7	2.41	2.0	VIII
8.	Scheme prevents child marriage of girls by focusing on minimum marriage able age i.e. 18 yrs	H	45.3	41.3	13.3	2.32	1.9	XI
9.	It discourages female foeticide as a method of balancing family and controlling population	I	57.3	38.7	4.0	2.53	2.1	IV
10.	There is a reward of Rs. 1 crore is for an innovative a balanced sex ratio	J	65.3	28.0	6.7	2.59	2.1	II
11.	Scheme helps in reduction of crimes against girl child	K	66.7	29.3	4.0	2.63	2.1	I
12.	Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme is beneficial for both rural as well as Urban girl child	L	60.0	36.0	4.0	2.56	2.1	III
13.	Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme assures protection education, survival and adequate nutritional status of girl child	M	56.0	44.0	0.0	2.56	2.1	III
14.	Scheme will make girl child aware of her rights	N	48.0	44.0	8.0	2.40	1.9	IX

Table 3 reveals the distribution of respondents according to their awareness regarding Beti Bachao Beti Padhao scheme. 66.7 per cent of respondents were aware that scheme helps in reduction of crimes against girl child 29.3 per cent of respondents were partially aware about that Scheme helps in education of girls against girl child where as 4.0 per cent of them were unaware with mean score value 2.63, Standard deviation 2.1 and rank "I". 65.3 per cent of respondents were aware about that there is a reward of Rs.1 crore for an innovative balanced sex ratio 28.0 per cent of respondents were partially aware about it where as 6.7 per cent of respondents were unaware with mean score value 2.59 Standard deviation 2.1 and rank "II" 60.0 per cent of respondents were aware about it the fact that Beti Bachao Beti Padhao scheme is beneficial for both rural as well as Urban girl child, 36.0 per cent of respondents were partially aware about it where as 4.0 per cent of them were unaware with mean score value 2.56, standard deviation 2.1 and rank "III". 57.3 per cent of respondent were aware that this scheme

discourages female foeticide as a method of balancing family and controlling population, 38.7 per cent of respondents were partially aware where as 4.0 per cent of them were unaware with mean score value 2.53, standard deviation 2.1 and rank "IV". 54.7 per cent of respondent were aware about the that Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme provide better education to female which will improve their situation in the Society, 42.7 per cent of respondents were partially aware about it where as 2.3 per cent of respondents were unaware with mean score value 2.52, standard deviation 2.0 and rank "V" 60.0 per cent of respondents were aware about child marriage which prevails in village is a way of a security protection of a girl child 26.7 per cent of respondents were partially aware about it where as, 13.3 per cent of respondents were unaware with mean score value 2.47, standard deviation 2.0 and rank "VI". 58.7 per cent of respondents were aware that Beti Bachao Beti Padhao scheme is important for development of girl child, 25.3 per cent of respondents were partially aware about the scheme, where as 16.0 per cent of respondents were

unaware with mean score value 2.43, standard deviation 2.0 and rank "VII". 52.0 per cent of respondents were aware that scheme will make people aware about rights of the girl child, 37.3 per cent of respondents were partially aware about it where as 10.7 per cent of respondents were unaware with mean score value 2.41, standard deviation 2.0 and rank "VIII". 48.0 per cent of respondents were aware that scheme will make girl child aware of her rights 44.0 per cent of respondents were partially aware about where as 8.0 per cent of respondents were unaware with mean score value 2.40, standard deviation 1.9 and rank "IX". 50.7 per cent of respondents were aware that target of the scheme is to ensure the education of a girl child in order to make them dependent 37.3 per cent of respondents were partially aware where as 12.0 per cent of respondents were unaware with mean score value 2.39, standard deviation 1.9 and rank "X". 45.3 per cent of respondents were aware that scheme prevents child marriage of girls by focusing on minimum marriage able age i.e. 18 years 41.3 per cent of respondents were partially aware where as 13.3 per cent of respondents were unaware with mean score value 2.32, standard deviation 1.9 and rank "XI". From the overall view, it is concluded that Scheme helps in education of crimes against girl child and them is a reward of Rs. 1 crore for an innovative balanced sex ratio, women were aware about the fact that Beti Bachao and Beti Padhao is mitigating loss of girl child.

Conclusion

Thus, about more than fifty per cent respondents have low education of qualification in the study area. On the basis of above findings it can be concluded that majority of respondents belonged to other backward caste in the study area. The majority of respondents were aware of Beti Bachao and Beti Padhao Scheme. They know that Scheme helps in reduction of crimes against girl child. The study also concluded that maximum number of respondents were aware that there is a reward of Rs. 1 crore is for an innovative balanced sex ratio. The respondents were aware that Beti Bachao and Beti Padhao Scheme is beneficial for both rural as well as Urban girl child. It assures protection, education, survival and adequate nutritional status of girl child.

Recommendation and Suggestions

1. There should be continuity in awareness creation.
2. There should be provision of sufficient number of school and educational facilities to bring back the dropout girl child.
3. The status of girl child, which is a very powerful method, could be employed for creating awareness and affecting attitude changes especially in area where female foeticide is known to be prevalent.
4. The number of female teacher should be increased in the school.
5. There should be provision of same education for boys and girls. So, that their could be mutual understanding among them.
6. There should be proper monitoring and Supervision under this Scheme.
7. Through this scheme, female foeticide and female infanticide should be prevented from occurring in the country.

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