

# INNOVATIVE THOUGHTS

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## BETI BACHAO BETI PADAHO: A FEMINISTIC APPROACH

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### Abstract

*Education is very important aspect to secure human's life. The Beti bachao beti padaho (B2P) is also one of the important women's welfare concerned scheme. Majorly B2P is a wide range ambitious scheme. B2P also majorly concentrate on the education of girl child. This article majorly discusses about B2P scheme positive and negative aspects to improve the women's life. Also how the scheme will helpful to define importance girl child in society.*

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### INTRODUCTION

Throughout the world women faced gender biased discrimination till 21<sup>st</sup> century. The broader history of women fights there human rights. In this result the government launched several policies and laws to secure women's life. The Beti bachao beti padaho (B2P) is also one of the important women's welfare concerned scheme. Majorly B2P is a wide range ambitious scheme. Education is very important aspect to secure human's life. B2P also majorly concentrate on the education of girl child. Education ensures to survive, protect and enhance the livelihood status of human life. This article majorly discusses about B2P scheme positive and negative aspects to improve the women's life. Also how the scheme will helpful to define importance girl child in society.

### OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To find out how the scheme helps to promote women's education.
2. To understand the importance of B2P, how that will brings a change in people mindset towards equal status in all aspects of life of girl child.

As said by Mahatma Gandhi, 'educate one man, you educate one person, but educate a woman and you educate a whole civilization'. Ratio of literacy and informative expansion are considered to be key variables. That impacts a significant amount of other socio-economic aspects. Education is a tool to encourage the empowerment. Some researches shown women's education is increase their capability to survive and diversity of their life.

Central government has launched a scheme for girls named Beti Bachao Beti Padhao. It aims to engender perception among the people and recovering the welfare services intended for women. The purpose of launching Beti Bachao Beti Padhao scheme is to make girls socio-economic conditions are independent with their higher education and appropriate rights. It helps to improving the awareness among people and improving the effectiveness of welfare services given to women. Promote a protective environment for girl child. Increase the girl's enrolment rate in secondary education and improve the sex ratio at birth.

Negative impact of Science and technologies is massive decrease in sex ratio. Number of girl child is aborting female foetus after sex determination. This terrible practice came into existence of the gender discrimination in society. When a girl child is born in the earth; because of the gender she has to face several types of discrimination; they are education, health, nutrition, safety, rights etc. Hence central government has launched a scheme to empowering women and give their complete rights from

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the birth. Major intention of the scheme is to change the mindset based on gender neutral or gender equality. As per the objective rollout and aim of the scheme, it is key to end female foeticide.

### **Broader dimension of B2P**

B2P has broader dimension; it will connect several institutions of the society. For example technology, education, law, policies, politics, marriage etc. See some examples why? How? It will be connected to other institutions to reach a goal of the policy. Rigid agenda has been in place, put into effect of the Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act 1994. Yet many states have not been satisfied for the implementation of this act. Identification of sex selection technology is major advantage to the patriarchal society. Impact of the sex selection technology is increasing in the rate of female foeticide. In this background B2P has a mandatory norm to get eligibility to involve in this scheme, she must register about her pregnancy. It helps to prohibit the sex identification and decreases the rate of female foeticide.

Marriage is one of the important social institutions in patriarchal society; hence the patriarchal systems always set their direction towards marriage and focus their hidden agenda towards women ultimate goal till her death. Because of this women's entire life is trained for maintaining and fulfil the needs of marriage institution. B2P identify that; child marriage is a major problem in this institution. Child marriage is preventing through the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act 2006. It is one of the barriers of women's education; and it will be effect women's health and life too.

### **B2P IS BASED ON CENSUS**

To compare 2001 – 2011 census decrease gender gap in literacy rates and progress in overall sex ratio from 933 to 943. It will be indicate that the improvement of sex ratio. As per the study "Children in India 2012- A Statistical Appraisal" conducted by the Central Statistical Organisation, "During 2001- 2011, the share of children to total population has declined and the decline was sharper for female children than male children in the age group 0-6 years". The study further establishes that "Though, the overall sex ratio of the country is showing a trend of improvement, the child sex ratio is showing a declining trend, which is a matter of concern."

According to the report, female child population in the age group of 0-6 years was 78.83 million in 2001 which declined to 75.84 million in 2011. The population of girl child was 15.88 per cent of the total female population of 496.5 million in 2001, which declined to 12.9 per cent of total number of 586.47 million women in 2011. Similarly the population of male children has also declined from 85.01 million in 2001 to 82.95 per cent in 2011. During the period, 1991-2011, the child sex ratio declined from 945 to 914, whereas the overall sex ratio showed an improvement from 927 to 940. The study further add that "Though the child sex ratio in rural India" is 919 which is 17 points higher than that of urban India, the decline in Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) during 2001- 2011 in rural areas is more than three times as compared to the drop in urban India. This is a matter of serious concern. Wide spread discrimination against girl child, adolescent girls and women continues to exist in our country.

In this society decline of CSR is a key of disempowerment the women and their subordinate status. Child sex ratio is the mirror of measure to discrimination against girl child. Before the birth of a child with the help of gender biased sex selection test. It will helps to female foeticide. Availability, affordability is misuse of sex selective diagnostic tools. These are critically increasing the sex selective elimination of girls. Gender biased sex selective elimination, and post birth discrimination against girls in form of insufficient health care, nourishment and education opportunities, domestic violence etc.

B2P is to be seen in convergence with other national policies that have been recently commenced to protect women and the girl child. Ministry of Home Affairs has determined to spend Rs 150 crores to improve the safety of women in large cities. In the Union Budget of 2014-15, the Ministry of Road, Transport and Highways was given Rs 50 crores for pilot projects to safeguard women in public transport. 'Sukanya Samridhi Yojna' a cash deposit scheme for the girl child was launched on 22 January 2015. Under this programme, a girl child is below 10 years will have bank accounts. Parents must to deposit only Rs 1,000 at the time of her birth. Followed by any amount in multiples of 100 thereafter, for the girl to get Rs 1,50,000 when she is 18 years old. The account could be opened in any post office or authorised branches of commercial banks. As an incentive, a higher rate of interest of 9.1% and income tax rebate was given to such bank accounts.

### **B2P for applied methods effective implementation**

1. Registration of pregnancy, 100% institutional deliveries and birth registrations is help us to reach the
2. B2P goal is 10 base points Decreasing Sex Ratio at Birth (SRB) per year.
3. In Panchayat level Sarpanch is to be the nodal officer.
4. Strict implementation of Pre Natal Diagnostics Technology (PNDT) Act At the district level.
5. Budgetary allocation of Rs 100 crores is to be given to each district. Every one submitted their multi sect oral plan to implement the policy.
6. The district collectors were introduced to the policy challenges through three workshops and two consultative meetings with the Ministry of Women and Child Development.
7. Strong implementation of The Dowry Prohibition Act 1961.

Gender respect should be taught at the school level more so from the home level by the parents. Also we need to address the associated problems in bringing up the girl child, her marriage expenses and discrimination in the society. If these are addressed properly there is no issue which will discriminate the girl from the boy in the society. We need not campaign door to door about the girl child and her safety. Among the list of immediate issues, few are very important, they are: Education for women, Health issues, conduct the Gender sensitization programmes, Arrange the Women safety cells, Safety of women on public Transport system, Cyber crime cells, Government and private hospitals for women, Awards for best parents in the society, Awards for daring girls standing up as role models in the society.

### **B2P in Present Scenario**

B2P have a broad dimension it convergence new education technologies; Adopting communicative methods through mass media. Information Education and Knowledge (IEK) should be incorporated in this programme. Build up a base on girl's socio-economic and psychological empowerment is only possible through IEK elements. IEK elements are helpful to use overall development of women. Development of women's status is essential to promote them, educate them and empower them with giving latest information to all sectors of the society. Hence, create equal value for the girl child, positioning improvement including a social mobilization and communication campaign to change societal norms it is an approach of B2P. Community radio is participatory and expansion medium for educating to girls. We can give the Non Formal Education among the girls through this innovative medium of communication. Community radio programmes on social, economic and psychological issues of empowerment. These programme empowered the rural women socially, economically as well as psychologically.

## **CONCLUSION**

B2P is depending upon a large number of actors and factors. It involves dedication on part of actors at all the stages, from the leaders, bureaucrats, communities, families, to the individuals concerned; common norms, traditions, language, religion, meanings, identities and cultural practices are crucial in determining content; and intent of programs and policies for empowerment of women. Promoting gender equality and empowerment of women needs to be incorporated as one of the important agenda in political dialogue and policy discussions. The effectiveness of programs is also dependent upon the process of implementation which involves accountability and monitoring as well.

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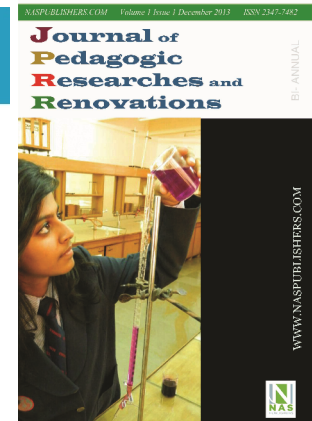
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