

India's National Programme "Beti Bachao Beti Padhao" in Haryana State: An Attempt to Women Empowerment

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Abstract

Globally, about half the number of women is still behind men in many places. Indian culture has always treated women as goddesses with its concept of ideological but the truth is far from the concept of myth. In fact, Indian society is suffered by gender inequality and skewed sex. Gender equality will only be achieved when women and men enjoy equal opportunities, rights and responsibilities in all spheres of life. When women were empowered, the whole family benefited, thus benefiting society as a whole and these benefits often had a ripple effect on future generations. The skewed child sex ratio is a major indicator of female infertility, lack of value attached with her and disrespect. Over the past few years, a large proportion of women have been subjected to discrimination and exploitation. The skewed sex ratio is due to both biased sexual preferences, as well as discrimination against girls after birth. In such a situation, the government would have to promote gender equality and adopt specific strategies for the healthy development of the girl child. Therefore the remedial measures in the form of the BBBP program were an hour-long necessity to prevent gender inequality in the nation. The Indian government launched the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao program in 2015, as a leading program to reduce gender inequality in the sex ratio at birth (SRB) and to ensure social protection for girls.

Keywords: Child Sex Ratio, Literacy Level, Health

Beti Bacao Beti Padhao in India

Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao is an initiative of the Government of India aimed at raising awareness and improving the effectiveness of social services for girls. On 22 January 2015, Prime Minister of India launched the scheme Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao Program (Save daughters, Teach daughters), at Panipat in Haryana. As per census 2011, the state of Haryana is facing low Sex ratio. He pointed the decline in the Child Sex Ratio (CSR), defined as the number of girls per 1000 boys between the ages of 0-6 years in 2011 is staggering. The decline in CSR is a major indicator of women's disempowerment. The CSR reflects both, pre-natal discrimination characterized by biased sexism, and discrimination against girls after birth. The social structure is discriminating against girls on the one hand, the easy access, accessibility and subsequent misuse of diagnostic tools on the other hand, has been and has been unabated since 1961. The decline from 945 in 1991 to 927 in 2001 and further to 918 critical in increasing Sex Selective Elimination of girls leading to low Child Sex Ratio. Strong social and cultural bias, preference for sons and discrimination towards daughters has accentuated the problem.

With the need for concerted and flexible efforts to ensure the survival, protection and empowerment of the girl child, the Government has announced the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao program. This was done through a national campaign and focused on multi-sectoral activities in the 100 selected districts across the country where there was a low CSR. It is a tri-ministerial effort of Ministries of Women and Child Development as the Nodal Ministry, and the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare and the Ministry of Human Resource Development as the concerned Ministries. It is therefore necessary to empower them for the betterment of our country by giving them equal rights so that they can live a healthy life without discrimination. It is with this view that the BBBP campaign has been launched at the National, State, District and regional levels to raise public awareness in the society or save and educate the girl child. This will make the girls independent and financially secure. The objectives of the program are as follows:-

- (1) Protecting preferential sex offenders.
- (2) Ensuring the survival and protection of the girl child.
- (3) Ensuring the education of the girl child.

Beti Bacao Beti Padhao in Haryana

Haryana has taken the challenge of curbing and tying the decline of the Child Sex Ratio with even greater importance. The Haryana government has adopted a multidisciplinary approach to addressing the practice of biased sexism and the creation of a girl child population. Following the launch of the BBBP Program by the Honorable Prime Minister in Panipat on January 22, 2015, the BBBP Secretariat has been established in the Office of the Prime Minister. Key Performance Indicators have been prepared for this and officials from the BBBP Secretariat and the Department of Women and Children Development have visited 19 districts with very low CSR. Regular meetings are held with District Managers and other stakeholders to review regional implementation plans and take corrective action. A 'call to action' program was scheduled for July 2015 to bring widespread attention to the BBBP message. The Prime Minister of the State, the US Ambassador to India, the UNICEF Country Representative from Haryana and Bollywood celebrity Ms. Parineeti Chopra participated in the event. To ensure the effective participation of the private sector, Memorandum of Understanding was signed with the Confederation of Indian Industries (CII) and the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industries (FICCI). The state-level Haryana Diwas was also celebrated as the Beti Diwas in November 2015. Various steps have been taken to bring communities, social organizations and NGOs into one place for the effective implementation of this program. Tutorials and workshops were conducted at the block, district and district level by Zila Parishad members, Sakshar Mahila Samoohs, Anganwadi Workers, SHG members, Doctors and NGOs. Lots of awareness campaigns, birthday celebrations, nukkad nataks, traditional games, film games, children's games, signing campaigns and health camps focused on spreading the message in 12 regions. The objectives set out in this plan need to be reviewed at the end of the Twelve Five Year Plan ie 2017. Although only two years have passed since the launch of this program, the claims made by the Government of Haryana regarding the remarkable improvement The CSR is worth mentioning and needs to be reviewed.

Child sex Ratio

Gaining gender state in Haryana is a challenge. Over the past decade and especially over the past two years, there has been a dramatic increase in violence against women in Haryana as reported in the print and electronic media. The census report shows that Haryana began in the 20th century with a gender ratio of 867 and ended with an average of 865. It entered the 21st century with an even lower gender ratio of 861. Haryana 2011 census statistics show. 830 females to 1,000 males in the 0-6 age group. In Haryana, many schemes such as Kishori Shakti Yojna, Apni Beti Apna Dhan, Beti BachaoBeti Padhao, Dhan Lakshmi program for rural girls, Devi Rupak, Ladli program, Ladli security program social and state level awards for improving gender equality have been mentioned for women's well-being.

Literacy level

Haryana has made great strides in the field of women's literacy. The proliferation of literacy is often associated with important aspects of modern civilization such as modern development, urbanization, industrial development, communication and trade. Literacy creates an important concept in the overall development of human beings that enables them to better understand their social, political and cultural environment and respond appropriately. Higher levels of education and learning lead to greater awareness and also contribute to improving economic and social conditions. It serves as a social development stimulus that enhances the benefits of investment made in almost every aspect of development efforts, be it population control, health, hygiene, environmental management, employment of vulnerable social groups (census, 2011).

In Haryana the state of education was reviewed in order to redefine the goal of education policy as after 1991, the need arose to make education more environmentally friendly. As a result, extensive state debates and workshops were considered, leading to the Education Policy, 2000.

The Department of National Education has launched a campaign entitled 'Betiyan Ka Salaam Rashtra Ke Naam' in which a well-educated girl in the area or ward is invited to hoist the national flag in all public schools on Independence Day. Girls who excel academically are also popular in schools and mothers of baby girls are invited as guests of honor at school events. families on the birth of girls in their homes.

Health

Haryana is the only state which is working to combat micro-nutrient deficiency in India and is the first state to launch a micro-nutrient supplementation programme with a view to overcoming malnutrition in children. It has been providing Vitamin A, iodine and iron supplements to school children. Immunisation is important to ensure that the new-borns are free from disease and lead a healthy life. Mission Indradhanush was launched on December 25, 2014 to ensure that all children and pregnant women are fully immunised by 2020. During its four

phases, 262,024 pregnant women and 961,785 children were immunised. Women's hygiene and health are interlinked, so the Chief Minister announced that around `18 crore would be spent to provide sanitary pads to school girls.

The implementation of the PC & PNDT Act under the Beti Bachao campaign Beti Padhao addresses the old belief that daughter and family lineage are contradictory. The government began honestly with the integration of various officials from the Department of Women and Children Development, the Department of Health and Family Welfare and the Department of Employee Development [in the case of Haryana, the Department of Education fulfills the role of HRD], under a senior official. the plan of the Prime Minister of India. In the Haryana region, under the direct supervision of the Prime Minister, the collective effort (of many stakeholders) of all these departments has seen the campaign spread across the country, gram panchayat / ward, tehsil, district, and provincial savings, empowerment, and participation. for each girl to ensure her safety, equal protection.

Review of Literature

Leena (2016) talks about critical achievement of goals that should focus on people and have a development plan. This can only happen through the efforts of private companies and civil society organizations. He also expressed his views on health, education, and safety. and security and financial security. The government is also showing concern for emerging issues such as the internet to be a safer place for women, the redistribution of gender roles in unpaid care services.

In her study 'Haryana model of fighting female foeticide' Srivastava (2015) examined the various communication medium adopted by the government to aware people. She found that radio ads did better than other ads in being more effective. It's now obvious that interpersonal communication and awareness generation methods like counselling, community role plays, motivating and engaging villagers themselves, door to door campaigning by Asha/Aanganwadi.

Methodology

Justification of the study

In 2001, 927 girls out of 1000 boys but dropped to 919 out of 1000 boys in 2011. After seeing this census report on the child sex ratio in our country, It's a matter of regarding girl child in the country.

Haryana have a very low sex ratio which is 834 per 1000 men.

One of the main reasons for this decline is the general public attitude. People think that boys will look after their parents when they grow up, they are the only ones who lead the house.

Excessive demand of dowry makes the situation worse.

New technologies such as ultrasound are used to test the sex of the fetus. It needs to be stopped.

Objectives of the study

- To examine the impact of decline child sex ratio over the society
- Review of Government-sponsored program to promote Gender Equality, Literacy rate & Health in Haryana
- Know the impact of the BBBP campaign on women's empowerment in Haryana

Research design

Study on BBBP Campaign is descriptive in nature. The study is based on Primary & secondary data sources. The required secondary data about district Wise trends of Sex Ratio, Literacy rate & Health in Haryana under Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme has been collected from the various issues of statistical abstract of Haryana, Annual reports of women and child, Health & School Education department, Books, Journals, media review & Articles and papers on Gender Economics, Health Economics, UNICEF, World bank & WHO studies..It has been analyzed with the help of some necessary statistical tools such as tabular analysis, averages and percentage to draw relative inference. The method of Interrupted Time Series (ITS) analysis was employed to assess the impact of B3P intervention at state level.

Primary data which has been collected through Focus group discussions & survey through a Questionnaire. Questionnaire has been used to collect data as per the requirement of present research. In order to understand various aspects of BBBP scheme, questionnaire in different formats (Household Questionnaire, School questionnaire, Medical Practitioner questionnaire)

were prepared to capture the required information. Multi stage sampling has used to collect the data. Mean, standard Deviation and t test were used to draw inferences.

Strategies for implementation of the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Campaign

In the implementation of the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Campaign, the strong leadership of the Prime Minister, Extraordinary Secretary and Deputy Commissioners, the act of coordination between Women and Children Development, Health and Education was put together by a series of officials. Through the video-conference the Prime Minister liaised with the heads of the relevant departments and looked at the prevalence of child sex, cases on PCPNDT and the infant mortality rate, maternal and infant mortality (IMR) in the state of Haryana. Focusing on changing ideas through community-based interaction, training and awareness of staff and community members was also initiated by the Haryana government.

An awareness campaign was launched in all districts of the state aimed at achieving the goal of raising awareness among various stakeholders. Newlyweds and newlyweds are warned and advised by the media and NGOs. Pregnant and nursing mothers were closely monitored by ANM (Assistant Nurse and Midwife) and staff of ASHA (Authorized Social Health Activist). Those who would become parents and grandparents were also taught the traditions of radio talk, advertisements and public gatherings on the importance of the girl child. Young people in schools and colleges participated in various circles that promoted the importance of the girl child. The medical profession and medical institutions, education authorities, policy makers, and faith-based organizations have all played a significant role in achieving the vision of a safer and more inclusive society for girls.

Challenges before BBBP and Women Empowerments

Although we can save the girl child, can we teach her to reach the level of her empowerment. Beti Padhao and the liberation of women is a major issue that needs to be addressed by us. BBBP favors women and focuses on the development and advancement of women. The decline of the girls' rate in the Child Sex Ratio (CSR) is a major indicator of female infertility. CSR includes both, preterm birth inequality marked by preferential sex selection and inequality after the birth of a baby girl. Social discrimination against girls and the easy purchase and misuse of diagnostic equipment have had a significant impact on the killing of female children and ultimately reduced the girls' rate in the CSR. The best part of this process: The account will mature when a girl reaches the age of 21 from the time she opens an account. You can arrange your daughter's wedding with the money saved under this account. This program provides complete financial protection for the baby girl. After your daughter is 21 years old from the time she opened the account all the money will be credited to her account after adding all the interest to it. Girls' education is a tool for development. Their enrollment in schools will make a big difference in society. Gandhi ji is quoted many times when you teach a man you teach only one person, but when you teach a woman, you teach the whole family and we all agree. Outstanding Successful Women as Bronze Medalist for Olympic 2016- Sakshi Malik has been successfully hired as Product Agents to advocate for BBBP to expand the Program. The BBBP car system was used to provide the benefits of buying a car with a slogan sticker on it. Minimal savings - Sukanya Samridhi Yojna with an interest rate of 9.1% introduced at the name of the baby girl from her birth. The success of the Sukanya Scheme clearly indicates this was seen as a beneficial program to stimulate girls' interest in reading issues, marriage and independence.

Women empowerment programs

Raising the status of women, many constitutional protections and special programs have been launched by the central government to empower women. A few of these are: Integrated Child Development Scheme, National Rural Health Mission, Janani Suraksha Yojana Integrated Child Protection Scheme, Public Distribution System (TPDS), Antyodaya Anna Yojna (AAY), Ujjawala — Ascheme for Prevention of Trafficking and Rescue, Rehabilitation and Reintegration, Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG), Working Women Hostel, STEP (Support to Training and Employment Program for Women), Swarn jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana, Indira Y Awaas, National Law Mahatma Gandhi Employment Certificate (MGNREGA) and Women Empowerment Policy, 2010.

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