

DEVELOP INDIA: SAVE THE GIRL CHILD AND EDUCATE THE GIRL CHILD**RamkumarGarg*****Associate Professor****Swami Devi Dyal College of Nursing Barwala Haryana****Prabha Garg******Assistant Professor****M.M.University Mullana Ambala Haryana****Abstract**

According to statistical study it shows that India , China, Taiwan , and South Korea are in favor of males. In 7 Asian countries, 90 million women were estimated to be missing in 2005. Apparently due to sex selective abortions .before birth the ultrasound and amniocentesis made it easier to determine the sex of fetus. In 1991 national census were released and it was found to be a worsening problem. In 2001 national census were released again i found the female population of some Indian states continues to worst. In 2011 national census have shown. It has been observed that the trend is most articulated in relatively prosperous regions of India. According to these census the ratio of girl child is less as compare to boys so we should have to prevent the determination of sex and female foeticide so that the girl can make a recognition in our society.

Keywords: awareness, female foeticide, sex determination, educate girl child

Introduction:

Female foeticide was almost started in the early 1990s on the coming of affordable ultrasound technology in India. According to the statistics, it is found that male to female sex ratio is 102.4 males/100 females in 1961, 104.1 males/100 females in 1981, 107.8 males/100 females in 2001, and 108.8 males/100 females in 2011. It shows that number of male per female is increasing regularly.

In 1979, the advancement of ultrasound technology in India came however its spread was very slow. But it became widespread in 2000s. It is calculated that since 1990s, more than 10 million of female fetuses have been aborted because of being girl. We can see that female foeticide has been practiced through the history and cultural background. Because earlier, people believed that female babies are not superior than male baby as they would not provide manual labor as well as not lead the family lineage in future. So daughter is considered as family liability however a son is an asset.

In Indian Society, Daughters are given less respect and priority than sons from the ancient time. They did not have same access like boys in the areas of healthcare, education, nutrition, play, etc. In order to combat with sex-selective abortions, there should be more awareness among people. A most famous programme Satyamev Jayate run by the Aamir Khan on TV has done great to raise awareness among people through its first episode of "Daughters Are Precious". Cultural interventions regarding this issue are need to be addressed through awareness programmes. Recently awareness programmes by P.M like Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, or Save girls campaign, etc have been made regarding girl's rights.

In India, the major problem of female foeticide is the dowry system because the expectation of girl child parents that a large dowry must be given for daughters in order for them to marry. This is the pressure for parents to give large dowries for their daughters is most intense in prosperous states where standards of living are high and modern consumerism are more prevalent in Indian society.

In several states of India- Maharashtra, Bihar, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, and Tamilnadu sex-selective abortions of girl child have increased among those people who want small families of 1 or 2 or maximum 3 children.

In Madhya Pradesh the rate of female foeticide are increasing; In 2001, the rate of live births was 932 girls per 1000 boys, which dropped to 912 by 2011. It is expected that if this trend continues, by 2021 the number of girls will drop below 900 per 1000 boys.

According to census data, the child sex Ratio (0-6 years) in India was 927 girls per 1,000 boys in 2001 and in 2011, which dropped drastically to 918 girls for every 1,000 boys.

“A son is a son till he gets her wife, but a daughter as a daughter for her whole life.”

“A baby girl..... One of the most beautiful miracles in life

There are following example of women which are contributing in developing country

Rani Lakshmi Bai" also known as "Jhasi ki Raani" ,Mother Teresa, Indira Gandhi, P.T. Usha, Madhu Bala , Aishwarya Rai, Lata Mangeshkar ji, Helen ji (a famous dancer), Rekha ji (known for evergreen beauty) , Shahnaz Hussain(known for herbal cosmetics), Sania Mirza, Ekta Kapoor(for best daily soaps), Satti (for her devotion), Sarojini Naidu (freedom fighter), Meera Bai, Mumtaz Mahal (an Empress of India), Sanya Nehwal, Sushmita Sen (1st miss Universe from India), Kiran Bedi (1st IPS lady officer), Bachendri Pal (who climbed Mt. Everest) , Kalpana Chawala, Maharani Jodha Bai .

Factors Responsible For Female Feticide

More importance given to the male child for cultural and religious reason.

The status of women is low in and outside the home.

Women is depend on Economical and social factor.

In Indian society the dowry is an evil.

Easily affordable and accessible process for sex determination.

Objectives

1. To bring awareness among the people.
2. To bring a change in people mindset towards girl child.
3. To prevent the determination of sex.
4. To prevent female foeticide.
5. To provide quality education to girl child.

Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao Scheme

The Govt. of India has launched this scheme for girl child that aims to generate awareness among the people and improving the welfare services meant for women.

Our Prime Minister Narendra Modi has launched a scheme for girls named Beti Bachao Beti Padhao in order to save the girl child and educate the girl child all over the India. The programme was launched on 22nd of January, Thursday in 2015 at Panipat,. This scheme was launched especially in Haryana as this state has lowest female sex ratio (775 girls/1000 boys) all over the country. It has been effectively implemented in hundred districts across the country to improve the status of girls. 12 districts (Ambala, Kurukshetra, Rewari, Bhiwani, Mahendergarh, Sonapat, Jhajjar, Rohtak, Kaithal, Panipat, Karnal, and Yamuna Nagar) have been chosen from the Haryana state itself because of having low child sex ratio.

We have to improve the status of girls and give them importance; Haryana Government celebrates an event named Beti ki Lohri on January 14. The purpose of launching Beti Bachao Beti Padhao scheme is to make girls independent socially and financially using their higher education and proper rights. It helps in improving the awareness among people and improving the efficiency of welfare services given to women. If we have a sight on latest census report of 2011, we see a continuous decrease in the girl child sex ratio (of age group 0-6 years) from last some decades. In 2001, it was 927/1000 whereas in 2011 it remains only 919/1000. There is huge reduction in the number of females is because of the practice of aborting female fetus after sex determination through modern diagnostic tools in the hospitals. This bad practice came into existence because of the gender discrimination in the family and society.

After a birth of girl child, she has to face another type of discrimination in terms of education, health, nutrition, safety, rights, and other needs of the girl child. We can say that female were dis-empowered instead of being empowered. In order to empowering women and give them their full rights from their birth, government of India has launched this scheme. Empowering women brings all around progress especially in the family and society. Beti Bachao Beti Padhao scheme is the way to achieve positive changes in the human negative mindset for girls. This scheme may make a call to people to end the discrimination between sons and daughters and work as a key to end female foeticide. While launching the scheme, PM reminded to the whole medical fraternity that the purpose of medical profession is to save lives and not finish lives.

Govt. has also launched the Sukanya Samridhi Yojna (girl child prosperity scheme), under which girl children below 10 years will have bank accounts with more interest and income tax benefits. Parents need 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 “Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao” scheme will be initially started in 100 districts across the country, including 12 in Haryana. These include 87 districts where the child sex ratio is below the national average, 8 districts where it is above the national average but is showing a declining trend and five districts where it above the national average and improving. The last five have been selected so that the child sex ratio levels can be maintained and they can become models for other districts.

Chief Minister Manohar Lal Khattar, Haryana Governor Kaptan Singh Solanki, Ravi Shankar Prasad, Union ministers Maneka Gandhi, Smriti Irani and J P Nadda shared the stage with Modi and Bollywood actress Madhuri Dixit was also present to promote the drive against female foeticide.

Girl Child Campaign Targets

To promote a protective environment for girl child children.

To increase the girl’s enrolment in secondary education.

To provide seperate toilet for girls in every school.

To improve the sex ratio at birth.

To reduce the gender differentials.

Research Methodology

Research methodology deals with a systematic and scientific methods that can be adopted to solve research problems. Methodology is a crucial step in any research because it directly influences the whole research and in this paper the data is collected by secondary sources i.e articles, reports, research papers and internet etc.

Suggestions

1. To eliminate the discrimination between son and daughter in the society.
2. To change the mindset of persons for girls.
3. To focus on the girls education so that the girls can contribute in the development of the country.

4. Govt. Scheme will bring the positive change among the peoples.
5. Empowering women and give them their full rights

Conclusion:

The child sex-ratio has increased marginally from 819 in 2001 to 834 in 2011 with the possibility that it can be further improve with cam-paigns to sensitize people towards the concern the girl child particularly in the districts where child sex ratio in decline trend during

2001-2011.but this is still far behind to national average (918) and state average of 1981 census. In 1981 it was 902. The main reason of low child sex ratio is huge dependence on son. There is a continuous belt low girl child sex ratio from north-east to south-west. The districts which are under beti bachao beti padao programme have to learn a lesson from the district like mewat (the only district in the state which has child sex-ratio more than 900) to make this programme a success. Beti bachao beti padhao scheme is the way to achieve positive changes in the human negative mindset for girls. This scheme may make a call to people to end the discrimination between sons and daughters and work as a key to end female foeticide.

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