



A scientific study on challenges faced by women and girl child in the Indian society

¹Dr.Sumanta Bhattacharya Research Scholar at MAKAUT , Public–Foreign-Defence Policy Analyst , C.E , CH.E , CCIO ,M.Tech , MA in Development Studies, LLB , DIA&D , DG&GS ,PGCPP&A , MPI(oxford University) ORCID ID : 0000-0003-2563-2787, Email-sumanta.21394@gmail.com

²Bhavneet Kaur Sachdev Political Science hons (Calcutta University),Masters in Development studies , Email-bhavneet829@gmail.com

Abstract

Every day we hear crime against women and girls , gender discrimination has been prevalent in India since centuries , with modernization , we have seen women stepping out of their homes, entering the employment sector , girls going to school , is that enough ? Women in Indians society needs to be provided with 100% security where they can freely move around in the country .There are so many schemes for the empowerment of girl child and women , however majority of the benefits have not reached out to the respective people . Women participation in the workforce is declining due to lack of social security and other discrimination faced by them . Many girls are leaving school because of menstruation problem. In India due to lack of sanitation facilitates, thousand of people die each years and many get infected by serious health issue . only 8 % of the women use a sanitary pad . Women are being victim of inequality , rape and sexual exploitation at every places . If these female population is empowered , the economy of India can change in one year , 50% of omen participation in the workforce can reduce poverty and hunger problem for India and many other barriers which has restricted India from development .

Keywords: Gender discrimination , women , Indian society , girl , menstruation , empowerment , security

Introduction

Women and girl child have also be neglected or kept inferior to men , in all countries , gender based inequality is very common in this world . They is no such country which have discriminated women or kept women outside the economy sector . Countries soon or later with tome has modernized their country along with that brought radical changes in their mentality . The developed countries have limited the problem of inequality and brought women into the mainstream , today women are part of economy which has led to the over all development of the nation . Development and equal participation of all the citizen are very important . South Asian countries have also considered women secondary and have limited men to the economy sector , However with rapid urbanization and Industrial revolution , men left their farm and went to the urban sector looking for better job and standard of life which led to women entering the work sector , it was the started of women

entering the workforce in modern era . After with each passing year men use to leave to urban areas and women took the responsibility of the agricultural , thus women entered the economy sector , contributing to rural economy , with growing cities today in urban India , women have entered the workforce , there are schools and colleges for girls , they have special scheme , health care schemes are being introduced for them . However the scheme have reached out to the urban India , the mainstream society ,the rural and tribal population are still vulnerable . It is very difficult to change the mindset of Indian society which is a man made theory , no where in any religious textbook or cultural it is mentioned that women are impure , they shouldn't enter temples or visit mosquitos , during their menstruation they should be kept in a separate room , followed by the birth of a girl child is a curse , this is the creation of a men , in many villages there are no girls left because of killing of a girl child . This is also common in my tribal region , by killing girls every day , India female rate has reduced . Now the women and girl child you have survived and living a normal or miserable life depending upon the social perspective . There have been change in the India society where they have allowed women to be part of the human modern society . Today we have so many school and colleges just for girls to educate and empower them , but that doesn't form even half of the population of India , it is the urban girls who are being education to universities level , in the rural some girl have primary education and some don't have education at all . In order to bring women and girl child into the mainstream the government has introduced a number of schemes.

Research Methodology

For the purpose of this exploration , I have used a amalgamation of two of the archetypical social sciences research tools application –as they are authentic and brilliant method to assemble statistics from multiple appellat in an methodical and convenient way . Question were asked to the common youth , public policy Analyst , urban people ,farmers , interviews –consisting of several interrogation which were dispersed among representative of each contender group .

Objective of the Research Paper

The main areas of exploration in this paper incorporates

- 1.Women and Child development in India.-What is the status of women and girl child in India .
- 2.What are the different scheme brought in by the government to empower women and girl child.
- 3.What has been the impact of the schemes .
- 4.How can we empower women and girl child in India

Literature Review

India is a under developed country and the way the population is growing , it is very important to bring women into the mainstream , educate and empower them ,their participation in the economy is important to make the Indian economy powerful and make a stand at the International market . More than half of the population are not involved in the workforce because they are women, even if 50 % could be brought in India's poverty can be eliminated forever . So in order to bring in gender equality and empower the female gender the government has launched many schemes which are completely funded by the government. Ministry of women and child development , Ministry of Health and Family welfare and Ministry of Human Resource Development together with the government have launched the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao scheme for the wellbeing for the women .It aims to make women socially and financially independent through education , the scheme was launched in 2014 , it also address the problem of declining sex child ratio . It is implemented through a National campaign rated in 100 districts with a low CSR .Abortion and female foeticide has resulted in drop of girl ratio .Social Biases , demand for a male child and deeply ruined the sex ratio . One Stop centre Scheme also referred to as Sakhi , which is formed for providing legal , medical and counselling and shelter to the casualty of violence , it is a 24 hours helpline . Women helpline scheme – provide easy accommodation for working women ,

wherever possible. Ujjawala to preventive trafficking and rescue , Rehabilitation and reintegration of victims of trafficking and commercial and sexual exploitation . Working women hostel . Swadhar Greh a scheme for women in difficult situation , NARI SHAKTU PURSKAR , The Ministry of women and child development had launched an online marketing platform to aid women entrepreneurs , NGOs , SHGs to , market their product on an online platform .STEP to support women for training and employment programme , it includes sectors like Horticulture , agriculture, food processing , Tailoring , spoken English classes , tourism , hospitality , IT enable services .Sukanya samridhi Yojana -encourage to save money for girl child , from education to marriage the scheme provides for the opening of a saving bank account, . All parents whose child is below 10 years can open an account. Balika Samridhi Yojana , it is available for new born baby , 500 rupees is provided at the time of birth , for school an yearly scholarship of rupees 300 to 1000 is provided still she completes her class 10 , this scheme is also available for families with two daughters , the maximum age of employment is till the age of 10 .Mukhyamantri Rajshri Yojana , it provides monetary benefits for the girl child , where the mother is given 2500 rupees at the time of birth , after vaccination again the child is given 2500 rupees after one year it is given money for her admission in public school for class 1 4000 rupees , for class VI ,5000 is paid , 11000 rupees is paid when the girl goes to class XI , the scheme is open for all , it was started in Rajasthan .

Findings

The government has introduced special schemes for girl education , like CBSE Udaan scheme adopted by the central Board of secondary education , Ministry of Human Resources ,which the aim to amplify the enrolment of girls into engineering and technical colleges , it offers free material online along with free course in class 11 and 12 . Study helpline resources , continuous observation and student progress . Domestic policy of incentive to girl for secondary pedagogy which is under the Ministry of Human resource , it is the for the benefit of the disadvantage classes of India , girls who are below the age of 16 is qualified for this job , all SC/ST who have passed class 8 is eligible for the scheme , Mukjyanantri Kanya Suraksha yojana , Mazi Kanya Bhagyashree scheme and Nanda Devi Kanya Yojana .All these have being introduced by the government for the welfare of women and child .

Menstrual Hygiene scheme has been introduced under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for rural girls from the age group of 10 to 19 years , where a pack of 6 sanitary napkins will be available at a price of 6 rupees . This initiated started in 2011 , in 17 states in 107 districts , this was done to ensure menstrual hygiene for adolescent girls , also increase access to pads in the rural India with proper disposal of sanitary napkins in an environmental friendly manner .

Menstruation a big problem in the rural region , even in the semi urban region where 23 million girls leave their higher studies once their menstruation cycle start , 71% of the adolescent girls in India , remain unaware of menstruation till menarche , in the schools people hardly talk about menstruation . 70% of the mother and daughter having menstruation as dirty . As per the UNICEF report , 79% of the girls and women have no knowledge about menstruation hygiene in Tamil Nadu , 66% in the Uttar Pradesh have no knowledge , Rajasthan 56% of the females and in West Bengal 51% . As per the reports of 2011-2012 , only 38% of the daughters spoke to their mother about menstruation . They is lack of sanitary napkins and hygiene provisions in the rural area , only 2 to 3 % of the women in the rural India uses a sanitary pad . There have been a lot health issues related to un hygiene practice such prolonged short period , infection of reproductive tracts , anaemia, UTI etc .800,000 women die across the world due to lack of hygiene and sanitation . In total only 8% of the women in India have access to a sanitary pad , where more than half of the population don't know what a sanitary pad is used for . Lack of toilets and sanitation provision in the rural India , with open defecation taking place , 5 million people are dying because of this poor hygiene .Women need to be conscious about their health and sanitation as it can affect the life of the upcoming generation and result in death of many women .

Low Awareness On Menstruation Is Widespread In India



70%
Of Menstruating Mothers
Consider Menstruation As Dirty



71%
Adolescent Girls Remained
Unaware Of Menstruation Till
Their First Period

Percentage of girls remaining unaware of menstrual hygiene practices in Indian states (2014)

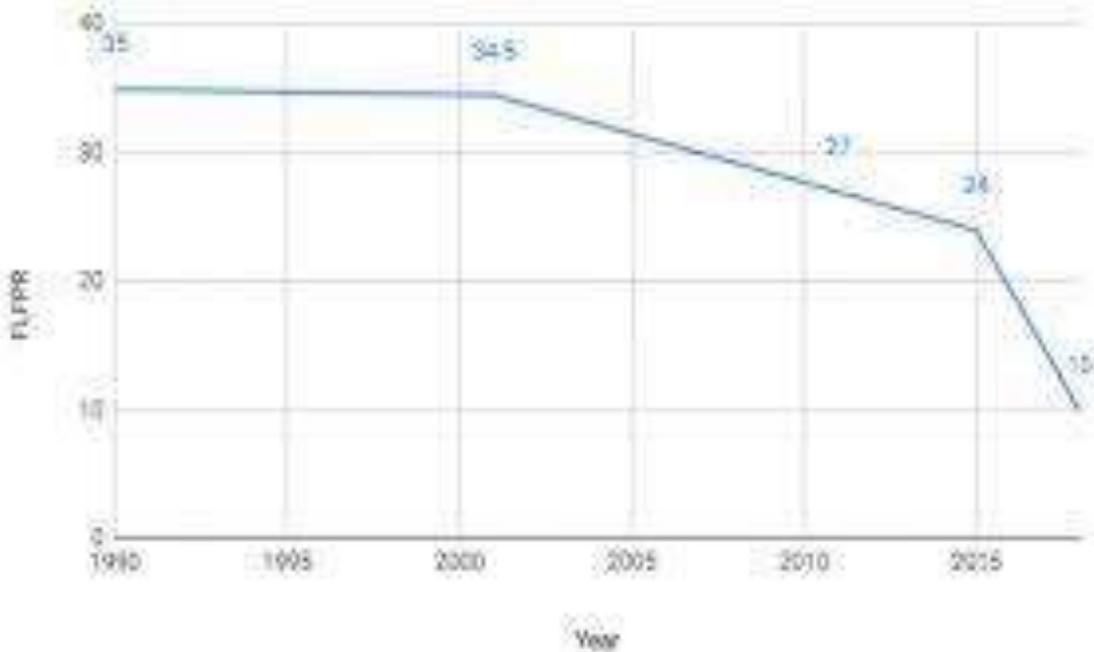


Source- Spot On! a 2014 report by the NGO Dasra,
UNICEF's 2014 report on Menstrual Hygiene in India

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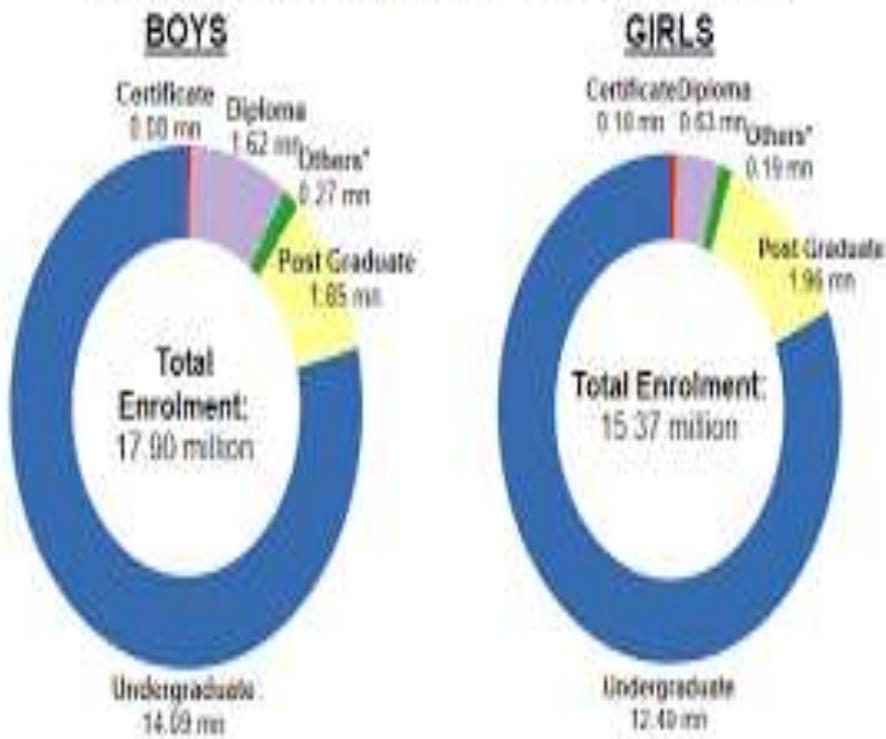
In the year 2006 , 10.3% of the girls where out of school from the age group of 10 to 14 years , in year 2018 , 13.5% were out of school between the age group 15 to 16 years .Even after making the Right to education a fundamental right .The Right to education has failed in providing free education to girl child , social stigma has prevented many girls for going to school in particular when their menstruation start .

Female Labour Force Participation rate, 1990 to 2018



Most of the women have left the workforce in urban as well as rural India. In the urban area because of social security and gender based discrimination when it comes to allowance, in many offices maternity leave is not granted, so they have to leave their jobs and in certain cases after maternity leave, women are not accepted in certain offices such atmosphere has resulted in a decline in women participation in the workforce along with restriction from the family, in rural India because of women are kept away from field as they are not capable for economy work and orthodox, traditional rules have kept women behind.

Enrolment in Higher Education, 2014-15



NOTE: Others* include Integrated P.G. Diploma, M.Phil and Ph.D.

Way Forward

Women and a girl child constitute a huge population in India and it is our duty to provide them with all the human rights, including right to education and work. We need to introduce free schooling for girl child upto class 12, where from class V, each and every student should be taught about menstruation, about the use of sanitary pads and hygiene practices, the need to use toilets and maintain sanitation. All the rural women should have access to sanitary pads, everyone month there should be free distribution of sanitary napkins in the village this can be done in collaboration with the state government and NGOs. In urban schools also menstruation education needs to be provided, along with that sex education should be provided to end crime against women and speak on gender equality to change the mindset of society and how society looks at men. Maternity leave should be granted to all the working ladies, along with that they should be provided with the necessary salary. Adult education should be provided to the women, digital education, how to operate a bank account, they should have knowledge on credit and saving. Every women in India should have the right to work, decent work. We need to bring more and more women into the workforce to double the economy of India, India can reach up to 9% per capita growth from 1.5% if women are brought, as rural India constitute the maximum population, more women should be part of the rural economy which will overall amplify India's economy growth, The government scheme should reach out of the people, without any blockage, this will ultimately empower women and end all social barrier present in the society.

Conclusion

We need to upgrade our society, as women form an integral part of the society, they can turn out to be more productive than men, if given opportunity. It is a human right to live so why should women and girl child be kept at a disadvantage stage. We need to bring in schemes which will reach out to people, by appointing special officers at the grass root level. Women health and education should be the priority of the government. The government requires people's participation and together they can empower the female gender. Women empowerment will also led to sustainable development and economical growth, where problems like poverty, hunger can be eliminated from the society and we can think of a society based on equality for all and Justice for all.

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