



Effectiveness of Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao (BBBP) Scheme on Education Status of Females in India.

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Abstract: India is one of the fastest growing economy of the world and forwarding towards to fulfil its promise to “leave no one behind”, as part of its commitment to the 2030 Agenda of the Sustainable Development Goals and also became a ‘Vikshit Bharat’ means ‘Developed India’. Vikshit Bharat 2047 is the government’s vision to drive the mission of making India a completely developed nation by its 100th anniversary of independence in 2047. Yet here we are, still struggling to balance our country’s sex ratio at birth and trying to protect the basic right of a girl child to live with dignity and equal opportunity in the country. Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao (BBBP) Scheme was launched in January 2015 by the Government of India with the motive to reduce the existing gender imbalance in India and work towards the survival protection and education of the girl child. The BBBP was announced as a tri-ministerial effort (Women & Child Development, Ministry of Education (earlier Ministry of Human Resource Development) and Ministry of Health & Family welfare. The scheme has evolved to become one of the most impactful social initiatives by the Indian government.

Index Terms - Enrolment rate, Beti, Females, Education

“Beti Bachao Beti Padhao has been instrumental in overcoming gender biases and at the same time it has created the right environment to ensure that the girl child has access to education and opportunities to achieve her dreams.”

Shri Narendra Modi, Prime Minister of India

The **Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP)** scheme, launched by **Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi** on **22nd January, 2015** in **Panipat, Haryana**, has completed a **decade** of implementation. This flagship initiative by the Government of India aims to address the **declining Child Sex Ratio (CSR), prevent gender-biased sex-selective elimination and promote the survival, protection and education of the girl child**. The Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao (BBBP) scheme has shown positive impact on the enrolment rate of girls in India since its launch in 2015, with notable improvements in the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) at the secondary level, according to government reports. The scheme has also focused on increasing awareness about the importance of educating girls and has led to a more positive attitude towards the girl child in society.



Image Source: www.wikipedia.org

	2014-15	2021-22	% increase
Total Enrolment in Higher Education	3.42 crore	4.33 crore	26.5
Female Enrolment	1.57 crore	2.07 crore	32
Enrolment of SC Students	46.07 lakh	66.23 lakh	44
Enrolment of SC Female Students	21.02 lakh	31.71 lakh	51

Enrolment of ST Students	16.41 lakh	27.1 lakh	65.2
Enrolment of ST Female Students	7.47 lakh	13.46 lakh	80
Enrolment of OBC Students	1.13 crore	1.63 crore	45
Enrolment of OBC Female Students	52.36 lakh	78.19 lakh	49.3
Enrolment of Minority Students	21.8 lakh	30.1 lakh	38
Enrolment of Minority Female Students	10.7 lakh	15.2 lakh	42.3
Total Student Enrolment in North East Students	9.36 lakh	12.02 lakh	28.41
Total Female Enrolment in North East Students	5.95 lakh	6.07 lakh	2.01
Total GER	23.7	28.4	
Female GER	22.9	28.5	
GER of SC Students	18.9	25.9	
GER of Female SC Students	18.1	26	
Female PhD Enrolment	0.48 lakh	0.99 lakh	100

Source: AISHE 2021-22 by Ministry of Education

- **Gender Parity Index (GPI)**, the ratio of female GER to male GER is 1.01 in 2021-22. GPI has continued to be above 1 since 2017-18 i.e., female GER continues to be more than male GER for fifth consecutive year.
- Ph.D. enrolment has increased by 81.2% to 2.12 lakh in 2021-22 compared to 1.17 lakh in 2014-15.
- Female Ph.D. enrolment has doubled to 0.99 lakh in 2021-22 from 0.48 lakh in 2014-15. The annual increase from 2014-15 to 2021-22 in Female Ph.D. enrolment is 10.4%.
- In 2021-22, out of the total enrolment in UG, PG, Ph.D. and M.Phil. Levels, 57.2 lakh students are enrolled in Science Stream, with female students (29.8 lakh) outnumbering male students (27.4 lakh).
- The total number of faculty/teachers in 2021-22 are 15.98 lakh, of which about 56.6% are male and 43.4% are female.
- Female faculty/teachers have increased to 6.94 lakh in 2021-22 from 5.69 lakh in 2014-15 (an increase of 22% since 2014-15)
- There is a marginal betterment of female per 100 male faculty from 75 in 2020-21 to 77 in 2021-22.
- The total number of Universities / University level institutions registered is 1,168, Colleges 45,473 and Standalone Institutions 12,002.
- In all, 341 University level institutions have been established since 2014-15.
- 17 Universities (of which 14 are State Public Universities) and 4,470 Colleges are exclusively for women.

The Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) 2024 is a nationwide rural household survey that reached 649,491 children in 17,997 villages across 605 rural districts in India. Facilitated by Pratham, in each surveyed district, a local organisation or institution conducted the survey. Key findings of the ASER 2024 survey are presented separately below for three groups of children: Pre-primary (age group 3-5), elementary (age group 6-14), and older children (age group 15-16).

Enrolment in Pre-primary (age group 3-5 years)

Enrolment of Children in Primary Institutions (in %)	2018	2022	2024
Among 3 Years	68.1	75.8	77.4
Among 4 Years	76	82	83.4
Among 5 Years	58.4	62.1	71.4

Enrolment in Elementary Level (age group 6-14 years)

Enrolment of Children in Elementary Institutions (in %)	2018	2022	2024
age group 6-14 years (Overall Schools)		98.4	98.1
age group 6-14 years (Government Schools)	65.6	72.9	68.8

Enrolment of Older children (age group 15-16 years)

Older children not Enrolled in Institutions (in %)	2018	2022	2024
Overall	13.1	7.5	7.9
Girls		7.9	8.1

Source – ASER Report 2024

- In 2024, ASER surveyors visited 15,728 government schools with primary sections. 8,504 were primary schools and 7,224 were schools which also had upper primary or higher grades.



Image source: www.tribuneindia.com

Key developments of Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao Scheme:

- **Improvement in Sex Ratio at Birth (SRB)** - From an SRB of 918 in 2014-15, the national SRB improved to 930 in 2023-24. This steady increase showcases the collective impact of BBBP in raising awareness around the gender-biased practices that negatively affect the sex ratio.
- **Increase in Girl's Enrolment in Secondary Education** - Girls' enrolment in secondary education has seen a significant increase, with the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) for girls rising from 75.51% in 2014-15 to 78% in 2023-24. This reflects the positive influence of BBBP's educational interventions.
- **Increased Institutional Deliveries** - BBBP also emphasized improving healthcare access for women. Institutional deliveries rose from 61% in 2014-15 to over 97.3% by 2023-24, ensuring safer childbirths for mothers and infants in many regions, which has been essential in reducing maternal and infant mortality rates.
- **Awareness Campaigns** - Specific campaigns like '*Selfie with Daughters*' targeted at fathers with girl child gained nationwide traction. Community-level activities such as '*Beti Janmotsav*' to celebrate the birth of girl child.
- **Skilling and Economic Empowerment of Women** - In collaboration with the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, BBBP has made strides in promoting skill development among young girls and women, enhancing their economic participation.

Conclusion

The Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) scheme has made significant progress in improving the lives of girls in India. It has helped improve the Sex Ratio at Birth, increase access to education, expand healthcare, and support women's economic empowerment. The implementing agencies, i.e. the districts working with government bodies, NGOs and local communities, the scheme has created a strong foundation for valuing and protecting every girl child. As BBBP enters its 10th year, the focus will be on making long-term changes through inclusive policies, better implementation, and active community participation. This will ensure continued progress toward gender equality and empowerment.

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