

Analysis on Government Schemes for Women and Child Education in Haryana

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Abstract – Haryana Education Department is running different instructive plans, programs, stipends, bursaries, money related honors, advances grants, co-operations of School Education and Literacy, Elementary Education, Secondary Education, Higher Education, Adult Education, Tribal Education, Technical and Medical Education and Vocational Studies, aptitude improvement and so forth. The unique help is given to the understudies having a place with Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST), Other Backward Classes (OBC) and Socially, Educationally Backward Classes (SEBC), Minority Category and underneath neediness line (BPL), country territories, and Disabled/Physically Handicapped (PH) understudies.

Keywords: Government Schemes, Women and Child Education

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1. INTRODUCTION

Department of Women and Child Development, Haryana is executing different plans, programs, social welfare plans, Health and Nutrition, grant for ladies strengthening, Girl Child pregnant ladies, moms, ward individuals, Anganwadi Workers, Women Health Volunteers, the ladies living in the rustic and ancestral territories, ex-servicemen, physically crippled, nursing ladies, Lactating mother, widows/down and out, Old age ladies, ladies self improvement gathering (SHG), Women Entrepreneurs and Adolescent Girls'.

Additionally exceptional help is given to the ladies and tyke having a place with Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST), Other Backward Classes (OBC), socially and Educationally Backward Classes (SEBC) Minority Category and beneath destitution line (BPL).

It gives help with the type of:

1. Subsidy on the advances
2. Education, Training
3. Financial help/Cash
4. Scholarship
5. Nutrition

6. Self-business

7. And others significantly more and so forth.

The plans has been started with the end goal to :

1. To energize Women Empowerment
2. To advance improvement and strengthening, sexual orientation balance and sex equity of ladies
3. To guarantee ladies' social, financial and political strengthening, satisfaction of their rights, advancing their investment and administration
4. To shield Women from Domestic Violence
5. For kid improvement, strengthening and insurance
6. To the Child Sex Ratio, Child Care

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURES

Deepak Talwar, Dr. Meenu(2014) led an examination on wastage and stagnation at elementary school level in Madhya Pradesh. Stagnation rate was more at the essential level. Change rate of wastage and stagnation was more in various classes. Wastage rate was steady after the advancement of instructive use offices wherein

wastage normal rate was 77.12% at the essential level and 38.45% at optional level.

Evaluation of India (2001) led a review on young ladies' dropout of Hajjam people group in country regions of Hyderabad. The principle discoveries of the commission incorporated the young ladies' dropout from school due to social reasons where the majority of the young ladies were from ignorant families. The rate of young ladies' dropout was 70% at essential level.

Drez, Jean and Sen, Amartya (1995) led an examination on the wastage and stagnation in the country regions of Andhra Pradesh. The fundamental discoveries of the examination were: disregarding quick increment of schools and educators just 56.6% understudies got affirmation between the ages of 6-11 in the state in 2008-09. At the national level, the rate was 81.9%. The level of wastage of young ladies was similarly more than the kid understudies. In the booked standing the wastage of female understudies was 72.3% and in others it was 63.38%. The level of wastage among booked clans was nearly more than the understudies of different positions.

Global Institute for Population Sciences (2000) directed an examination on the reasons for wastage and stagnation in auxiliary schools in Bilaspur. She discovered reasons for wastage and stagnation like poor financial status of the guardians, long haul illnesses and awful organizations of the understudies. Issue in the school itself, similar to absence of school building, inaccessibility of educators, low quality of instruction and the school is far from home.

S J Wilson (2011) led an examination on elements obliging young ladies and ladies from enlisting and proceeding with their auxiliary and tertiary instruction in Tigray, Ethiopia. The planned to investigate the socio-social, financial, school level, arrangement and law factors that add to the lower enrolment and fulfillment rates for the female understudy, and to prescribe future research needs. An aggregate of 400 hands on work comes back from young lady/ladies and young men/men at optional and tertiary levels and semi-organized meetings with guardians, authorities, NGO delegates, school drop outs, educators and school principals were led to break down the variables that affected female instruction in various elements included women's activist hypotheses, the Human Capital hypothesis and ladies, sexual orientation and improvement speculations.

Aggarwal Y. P. (1999) embraced an investigation on the reasons for missing and dropout of the grade school understudies having a place with Jabalpur subdivision. He discovered that the level of young ladies' non-attendants in urban young ladies' elementary school was 28.2% and the level of young men's non-attendants was 25.39%. The level of

young men's truants in urban non govt. school is 30.55% and young ladies truants are 51.91%. The level of young men's non-attendants in provincial govt. school is 35.44% which is more than the young men's non-attendants of urban govt. elementary school.

Nayar, Usha, (2000) embraced an investigation on "School dropout in Thailand: Causes and Remedies". This examination is the aftereffect of an exploration and activity program under the sponsorship of the Thai Office of the National Education, with help from the Asia Europe Meeting (ASEM) Trust Fund, following the monetary emergency of 2010 which unfavorably influenced kids' training openings. It gave the idea that the impermanent upsurge in dropout rates following the money related emergency of 2010 abruptly attracted the regard for the fundamental issue of countless youngsters who, because of constant neediness, were not ready to take an interest in training as of now before the emergency.

Administration of India, (2001) Literacy and level of training are fundamental pointers of the level of improvement accomplished by a general public. Spread of education is for the most part connected with imperative attributes of present day human advancement, for example, modernization, urbanization, industrialization, correspondence and trade.

Proficiency shapes an essential contribution to generally speaking advancement of people empowering them to fathom their social, political and social condition better and react to it properly. More elevated amounts of instruction and education prompt more noteworthy mindfulness and furthermore contribute in enhancement of monetary and social conditions. It goes about as an impetus for social upliftment improving the profits on venture made in pretty much every part of improvement endeavors, be it populace control, wellbeing, cleanliness, ecological debasement control, work of weaker areas of the general public.

As indicated by evaluation 2001, add up to populace was 21144564, out of which 11363953 were male and 9780611 were females. The sex proportion of territory of Haryana was enrolled as 861 as indicated by registration 2001. Among 21 locale of Haryana, most astounding populace was recorded for the area of Faridabad (1990719) and least populace was appeared by the region of Panchkula (468411). The quantity of guys and females observed to be most astounding in the locale of Faridabad. Likewise the most reduced number of guys and females observed to be in the area of Panchkula.

Dev, Mahendra and Jos Mooil, (2002) and Deepak, (2006), according to statistics 2001, most elevated sex proportion was recorded for the area of Mahendragarh (918) and least sex proportion was

recorded for the region of Panchkula (823). According to the registration 2001, out of 21 regions 13 locale engage in sexual relations proportion which was more than 850. According to 2011 registration, add up to populace of Haryana expanded to 25353081 and the quantity of guys and females likewise expanded to 13505130 and 11847951 individually. Out of 21 areas of Haryana most astounding populace, number of guys and females were recorded for the locale of Faridabad. While most reduced were recorded for the area of Panchkula.

According to enumeration 2011, most elevated sex proportion was recorded for the area Mewat (906), though least sex proportion was recorded for the region Sonipat (853). According to statistics 2011, every one of the 21 regions recorded sex proportion higher than 850. By correlation, it was discovered that the distinction of most elevated and least sex proportion declined to 53 (according to statistics 2011) from 95 (according to registration 2001).

The most elevated sex proportion moved from the region of Mahendragarh (according to evaluation 2001) to the region of Mewat (according to enumeration 2011). Here, it is essential to make reference to here that most noteworthy sex proportion declined to 906 (according to enumeration 2011) from 918 (according to evaluation 2001). Education Rate in Haryana Table 2, demonstrates the general proficiency rate, male education rate and female education rate for 21 areas of Haryana recorded under 2001 statistics and 2011 registration.

Table 1: Literacy Rate

Districts	Literacy rate 2001			Literacy rate 2011		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	female
Ambala	76.2	83.0	68.5	82.9	88.5	76.6
Yamunanagar	72.2	79.3	64.1	78.9	85.1	72.0
Kurukshetra	70.0	78.2	60.8	76.7	83.5	69.2
Kaithal	59.5	69.9	47.6	70.6	79.3	60.7
Karnal	68.2	76.7	58.4	76.4	83.7	68.3
Panipat	69.8	79.2	58.5	77.5	85.4	68.2
Sonipat	73.7	84.0	61.6	80.8	89.4	70.9
Jind	62.8	74.7	49.0	72.7	82.5	61.6
Fatehabad	58.2	68.7	46.4	69.1	78.1	59.3
Sirsa	61.2	70.9	50.3	70.4	78.6	61.2
Hisar	65.9	77.6	52.1	73.2	82.8	62.3
Bhiwani	68.2	81.2	53.5	76.7	87.4	64.8
Rohtak	74.6	84.3	63.2	80.4	88.4	71.2
Jhajjar	72.5	83.3	59.9	80.8	89.4	71.0
Mahendragarh	70.4	85.3	54.6	78.9	91.3	65.3
Rewari	75.8	89.1	61.3	82.2	92.9	70.5
Gurgaon	63.6	77.1	48.3	84.4	90.3	77.6
Mewat				56.1	73.0	37.6
Faridabad	70.8	82.5	56.8	83.0	89.9	75.2
Parwal	-----	-----	-----	70.3	82.6	56.4
Panchkul	76.54	82.74	68.98	83.4	88.6	77.5
Haryana	67.9	78.5	55.7	76.6	85.4	66.8

Source: Census, 2001, 2011

As per statistics 2001, by and large education rate was 67.91%, out of which male proficiency rate was recorded as 78.5% and female education rate as 55.7%. Out of 21 regions, most astounding education rate was recorded for the region of Panchkula (76.54) and the least proficiency rate was recorded for the area Fatehabad (58.2%). According to registration 2001, most noteworthy rates of male proficiency and female education were recorded for the district of Rewari (89.1%) and Panchkula (68.9%) separately.

Though the most reduced rates of male education and female proficiency were recorded for the locale of Kaithal (69.9%) and Fatehabad (46.4%) individually, As per registration 2011, generally speaking proficiency rate was 76.6%, out of which male education rate was recorded as 85.4% and female proficiency rate as 66.8%. Out of 21 areas, most noteworthy education rate was recorded for the locale of Gurgaon (84.4%) and the least proficiency rate was recorded for the region Mewat (56.1%). According to evaluation 2011, most elevated rates of male education and female proficiency were recorded for the district of Rewari (92.9%) and Gurgaon (77.6%) separately. While the most minimal rates for male education and female proficiency were recorded for the regions of Mewat (73.0%) and Parwal (56.4%) individually. The correlation of 2001 evaluation and 2011 enumeration demonstrates an enhancement in generally education rate by 8.7%. The most noteworthy in general proficiency rate moved from the region of Panchkula (according to registration 2001) to the area of Gurgaon (according to statistics 2011).

3. WOMEN AND CHILD SCHEMES OF HARYANA GOVERNMENT ARE LISTED BELOW

- Apni Beti Apna Dhan
- Awards for Rural Adolescent Girls
- Ch. Devi Lal. Rashtriya Uttan Aivam Parivar Kalyan Yojna "Devi Rupak"
- Ladli Scheme
- Ladli Social Security Allowance Scheme
- State Level Awards for Improvement in Sex Ratio

APNI BETI APNA DHAN

Under this plan, the budgetary help is given to moms for the sustenance. This plan is State Sponsored Scheme and being actualized by the Government of Haryana.

Objectives of plan

This plan means to accomplish the accompanying objectives:

- To raise the status of the young lady youngster in the general public.
- To enhance the status of the mother in the family, who conveys a young lady youngster?

Advantages

The advantages secured under this plan are abridged as beneath:

1. The money related help of Rs. 500/- is given to moms to satisfy her dietary necessities and a measure of Rs. 2500/- is put resources into Intravenous Playelography (IVPs) for the sake of the new conceived infant.
2. This sum develops to Rs. 25,000 when the young lady tyke achieves 18 years old.

Grants for Rural Adolescent Girls who tops three rank positions in matric exam

Under this plan the honors are given to the provincial young ladies who got top three rank positions. This plan has been started with the end goal to energize and enable provincial young ladies to seek after the advanced education.

Goal of plan

The goals of this plan are abridged as beneath:

- To urge rustic young ladies to seek after the advanced education.
- To secure the young lady tyke's central rights identifying with life, wellbeing, instruction, mental prosperity and monetary strengthening
- To engage young lady youngsters socially and fiscally.

Advantages

The honors are given to the main three young ladies from each square.

The first Rank holder will be granted Rs.2000/- .

The second Rank holder will be granted Rs.1500/- .

The third Rank holder will be granted Rs.1000/- .

Ladli Scheme for Haryana State Girls

Under this plan, the money related help is given to the guardians of Girl Children.

Goal of plan

This plan means to accomplish the accompanying objectives:

- To counteract female foeticide which has annihilating statistic and social results?
- To keep up male-female sex proportion, to encourage the introduction of more young lady youngsters and to meet the felt needs of the ladies and young lady kids.

Advantages

The advantages under this plan are outlined as underneath:

1. The money related help of Rs. 5000/- per family every year is given to the recipient guardians
2. The cash is to be saved in Kisan Vikas Patras for the sake of the second young lady youngster through the mother.
3. In case, the mother isn't alive then the cash would be stored for the sake of second young lady tyke through the dad.
4. If both the guardians are not alive, at that point this cash will be kept in a name of the second young lady youngster through the watchman.
5. In instance of twin little girls, the impetus would begin with prompt impact.
6. The first portion would be allowed inside multi month of the introduction of the second young lady kid.
7. Successive portions would be given on the birthday events of the second little girl consistently.
8. In the instance of death of both of the young lady, the motivating force will be ceased with prompt impact. Be that as it may, a similar will be reestablished from the date it was stopped on birth of another young lady youngster.

Annusuchit Jati Chhattra Uchch Shiksha Protsahan Yojna

With the end goal to spur guardians of Scheduled Castes (SC) young ladies and to give instruction for

drop-out subsequent to passing 10+2 examination and furthermore to lessen unfriendly female proportion, another plan to be specific "Annusuchit Jati Chhattra Ucch Shiksha Protsahan Yojna" has been propelled from the year 2009-10 by the Department Of Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes.

Objectives of plan

The goal of this plan is condensed as underneath:

1. To persuade guardians of Scheduled Castes (SC) young ladies to instruct their kids.
2. To enable Girl Education

CONCLUSION

Area which had most extreme increment in female education rate in the year 2011 throughout the year 2001 was Gurgaon with 29.3% addition in proficiency rate, while locale Yamunanagar had indicated slightest augmentation (7.9%). In 2011, the locale of Ambala, Yamunanagar, Sonipat, Rohtak, Rewari, Gurgaon, Faridabad and Panchkula enrolled over 70% proficiency rate of female. So also the most noteworthy proficiency rate for female moved from the region of Panchkula (according to evaluation 2001) to the region of Gurgaon (according to statistics 2011). DPEP, MHRD, GOI. (2007) and World Bank, (2008), District which had greatest increment in male education rate in 2011 enumeration more than 2001 evaluation was Gurgaon with 13.2% addition, while locale Rewari had indicated slightest augmentation of 3.8% in proficiency rate in year 2011 throughout the year 2001. Regarding female education, area Gurgaon put at best position with 77.6% proficiency rate, while region Parwal set at base with proficiency rate 56.4%. While the most astounding male education rate, stay in the region of Rewari (according to statistics 2001 and enumeration 2011). According to statistics 2001, the Panchkula area enlisted most elevated education rate (918) yet least sex proportion. Additionally, according to registration 2011, area Mewat enrolled most elevated sex proportion (906) however least proficiency rate (56.1%).

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