GROWTH IN NUMBER OF GIRL CHILD IN INDIA: EFFECTS OF GOVT. ACTION PLAN

Dr. Paras Jain, Director
Silicobyte Katni Degree College, Dikshabhumi Campus,
Adharkap, Katni (M.P)-483501

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ABSTRACT
Rates of female feticides in India have increased by 2011. According to census data, the child sex ratio (0–6 years) in India was 927 girls per 1,000 boys in 2001, which dropped to 918 girls for every 1,000 boys in 2011. Govt. has initiated various schemes to save girl child that aims to generate awareness and welfare services intended for girls. Present study is focused on impacts of govt. schemes in increase of girl child strength.

INTRODUCTION
The practice of female feticide and infanticide spans centuries in the rural India. However the practice over the decades has spread to the educated urban India as well. Despite of rising income, education and standard of living, preference for male child exists. Sex determination techniques have made it possible for families to fulfil their deep-rooted traditional desire for male child. A mix of deep rooted traditional practices, beliefs and rampant technology advancement along with poor governance are causing this menace to sustain. As a result of this continuously decrease in strength of female.

Government has been developed various schemes and policies specially to encourage families to have girls and to bring them up well. These schemes have objective of strict implementation of PC & PNDT act, directly reduce instances of female feticide by increasing preference for girl child, increase the status of girl child in the family, protect the future of girl child and improve the quality of her life, educating and spreading awareness to change beliefs and attitude, extending support to the girl of weak families.

The Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao (BBBP) scheme was launched on 22 January 2015 by Prime Minister of India Mr. Narendra Modi. It aims to address the issue of the declining child sex ratio image (CSR) and is a national initiative jointly run by the Ministry of Women and Child Development, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and the Ministry of Human Resource Development. It has been the
target of fraudsters in Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Uttara khand, Punjab, Bihar and Delhi. It initially focused multi-sector action in 100 districts throughout the country where there was a low CSR. The scheme was launched with an initial funding of 100 crore (US$16 million).

Central Govt. has launched ‘Sukanya Samruddhi Account’ scheme under which accounts of girls could be opened from the time of their birth till their attaining the age of 10. The account can be opened with an amount of Rs. 1000 and in a financial year, a sum of up to Rs. 1.5 lakh can be deposited in it. Investments made under the scheme will also be eligible for exemption under 80C of Income Tax Act, 1961.

OBJECTIVE OF STUDY
Finding of impact of govt. schemes on growth of no. of girl child

HYPOTHESIS
There is no significant impact of govt. schemes on growth of no. of girl child.

METHODOLOGY
The present study is based only on secondary data. The data were collected from books, journals, website and annual reports of govt. offices. Collected data was tabulated and converted into percentage.

FINDING AND ANALYSIS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of Female for every 1000 male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>941</td>
</tr>
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<td>2014</td>
<td>942</td>
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<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>943</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>944</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>945</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 1: Sex Ratio in India (Year wise)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Locality</th>
<th>No. of Female for every 1000 male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>947</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>926</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 2: Sex Ratio in India Locality wise**
Chart 1: Sex Ratio in India (Year wise)

Chart 2: Sex Ratio in India Locality wise

Result clears the fact that govt. schemes are bringing changes in society that's why decreasing girls strength has now stopped and increasing has started. Thus hypothesis there is no significant impact of govt. schemes on growth of no. of girl child is rejected. Hence, hypothesis there is no significant impact of govt. schemes on growth of no. of girl child is rejected.

CONCLUSION
Govt. has initiated various scholarship, education promoting, welfare schemes, reservation in jobs to increase respect of girls in family and society. Because of these schemes little awareness has been generated and no. of female child has started to increase. However, we need a nationalized awareness campaign that can bring about sustained behavioural change, social change which can help to modify attitudes, beliefs and practices of preference for a son at the time of birth.
REFERENCES


