



GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

**AN EVALUATION OF “BETI BACHAO BETI
PADHAO” SCHEME IMPLEMENTED IN
VIJAYAPURA DISTRICT
IN KARNATAKA STATE**



ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ
Karnataka Evaluation Authority

**KARNATAKA EVALUATION AUTHORITY
DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING, PROGRAMME
MONITORING AND STATISTICS
GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA**

JULY 2020

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IN KARNATAKA STATE**

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FOREWORD

The principle of gender equality is enshrined in the Indian Constitution in its Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties and Directive Principles. Yet, the Census, 2011 brought out a significant declining trend in Child Sex Ratio (CSR), with 918 girls per 1000 boys in the age group of 0-6 years which reflected the hold of patriarchal social construct that denied right to life for a girl child. An integrated approach focusing on survival, health, education and empowerment of the girl child was needed to address the issues related to decline in CSR. Keeping these in the context, the Scheme Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao is introduced in 2015 to provide a secured life in a supportive environment for girls. It is addressed through a mass campaign & Multi-Sectoral action in 100 gender critical districts. Vijayapura district in Karnataka is one among them. As per the requirement, the evaluation study was initiated by Department of Women and Child Development through Karnataka Evaluation Authority to assess the impact of the programme on attitudes and perspectives of the people and the consequent increase in sex ratio and the achievement of the other programme objectives. The study was assigned to Akkamahadevi Women's University. Vijayapura as the University had the expertise and technical competency.

The primary data was collected from a stratified random sample of 6476 households in five talukas of the district. The study findings indicate that the awareness given to the newly wed couples has led to an increased proportion of newborn girl children in the ratio of 60:40 in these families. About 82 percent of newly married men in the sample households expressed change in their attitudes about the girl child. The change was also noticed among 65 % women. It is significant that the impact is more on men. The female death rate was lower than male (10.1% and 10.5%) which proves that, other things being equal, the girls have higher biological immunity / strength for survival, if given an opportunity.

Although the discrimination of girl child at birth has been averted due to the government programme, it continues in the form of girl child being sent to government school while male child being sent to private school. Further the stereotype of girl child doing household chores continues as a challenge to gender equity, under SDG-5. It was found that the Mass media had a positive impact on the psyche of the parents. Therefore, it is recommended that continuous sensitization on gender issues through TV, newspaper and wall writing needs to be done under IEC component in different schemes for achieving the targets under Sustainable Development Goal 5. The other recommendations include strict monitoring

and implementation of PC & PNDT Act, The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act and safe residential education facilities for girls.

I expect that the findings and recommendations of the study will be useful to the Government and Department of Women and Child Development.

The study received support and guidance of the Additional Chief Secretary Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department, Government of Karnataka. The report was approved in 45th Technical Committee meeting. The review of the draft report by KEA, members of the Technical Committee and an independent Assessor, has provided useful comments and inputs to improve the report. I sincerely acknowledge the assistance rendered by all in successful completion of the study.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, reading "Sudarshan G H 3007".

Chief Evaluation Officer

Karnataka Evaluation Authority

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We would like to acknowledge our indebtedness and gratitude to Shri. Sudarshan G.A, IFS, Chief Evaluation Officer and Additional Principal Chief Conservator of Forests for his support, guidance, advice to complete this Evaluation Project.

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The Director, Joint Director, Women and Child Development Department Bangalore and Deputy Director of Women and Child Development Department, Vijayapura.

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Prof. R. Sunandamma



Prof. Onkaragouda Kakade

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS

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ACRONYM

CSR	– Child Sex Ratio
BBBP	– Beti Bachao Beti Padhao
NGO	– Non Government Organization
DOHFW	– Department of Health and Family Welfare
DTFC	– District Task Force Committee
TTFC	– Taluka Task Force Committee
GPTFC	– Gram Panchayat Task Force Committee
PC & PNDT	- Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques
ULB	– Urban Local Bodies
APL	– Above Poverty Line
BPL	– Below Poverty Line
DTF	– District Task Force
NHS	–National Health Service
RUDSET	–Rural Development and Self Employment Training Institute
MTP	– Medical Termination of Pregnancy
CSS	– Centrally Sponsored Scheme
SRB	– Sex Ratio at Birth
SHG	– Self Help Group
POCSO	– Protection of Children from Sexual Offences
CBO	– Community Based Organization
ANSSIRD	–Abdul Nazeer Sab State Institute of Rural Development
HDI	– Human Development Index
FGD	– Focused Group Discussion
ICDS	– Integrated Child Development Services

CHAPTER- I

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Indian Society is patriarchal and male-centric. Sons continue the family lineage while daughters marry and go away from the maternal home. Sons perform essential religious rituals, which help grandparents and parents to attain Moksha. Concrete social structure and relationship are bound by beliefs and traditions which predominantly prefer to give birth to the male child. Male children provide financial and emotional care in the old age; they add to family wealth and property, while daughters drain it through dowry and other expenses. Moreover, our Dharmashastra and religious texts uphold gender discrimination.

A Small family norm was propagated through the Family Planning programme implemented in India after independence. This program boosted the son preference more predominantly in the country, which was strongly prevailed in socio-cultural and religions value system. In this transition period, technologies like Amniocentesis and Sonography test entered the Indian Medical System. This type of technology meant to give birth to the male child itself makes him Independent and also for detecting the physical and cultural abnormalities in the foetus, paved the way for detecting the sex of the foetus. Introduction of these technologies in a patriarchal society like India and where the fertility rate is very high led to the unfavourable sex-ratio in the country. It has become boon or from the Indians who favoured (highly male child), son preference greatly, which in turn responsible for the decline of sex ratio in India.

Pre-Natal sex selection is one of the leading causes in India for a severe decline in the number of girls under the age of six. The Census, 2011 has shown a significant declining trend in Child Sex Ratio (CSR), with 918 girls per 1000 boys in the age group of 0-6 years. The unabated decline in CSR since 1961 (from 976 in 1961 to 927 in 2001 and 918 in 2011) is a matter of grave concern as it reflects the low status of women in our Society and indicates her sex discrimination. Prevalent social constructs that discriminate against girls on the one hand, and the availability and misuse of diagnostic tools that enable sex determination, on the other hand, pose serious challenges related to survival, protection and empowerment of girl child. In this scenario, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) was launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 22nd January 2015 to address the declining CSR and related issues of disempowerment of women over a life-

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cycle continuum. This is an ambitious scheme of the Union government aims to balance child sex ratio (CSR) in the country.

In the first Phase, 100 districts have been identified based on low Child Sex Ratio as per Census 2011 covering all States/UTs as a pilot with at least one district in each State. The Centre identified three types of districts for the project. The categories include districts that have lower CSR, those maintaining CSR for long, and districts with high fluctuation in CSR. Vijayapura district falls in the third category. Vijayapura has become the only district in Karnataka and one among the 100 districts in the country to have been chosen for the implementation of the 'Beti Bachao Beti Padhao' (BBBP) scheme. The central government had selected the district based on the census report of 2001 and 2011, which showed 'significant' fluctuation in child sex ratio. As per the statistics, in 2001, there were 928 females for every 1,000 males in the district, while the State's female population stood at 945 and the country's was 927. "In 2011, for every 1,000 males, the female population increased to 931 in the district, while the State figure stood at 962 and the national figure at 918. Considering the fluctuation, the Centre selected Vijayapura district to launch various programmes to improve the child sex ratio in the district.

Beti Bachao Beti Padhao

With this background "Beti Bachao Beti Padhao" programme was launched on 26-01-2015 in Vijayapura district Karnataka State. On the same day, the programme was witnessed by Oath taking ceremony to implement the scheme in a real sense. Followed by this at the District Level Task Force Committee was formed with the convergence of Department of Health and Family Welfare (DOHFW), Department of Public Education and the local NGOs. Under the Chairmanship of Deputy Commissioner of Vijayapura. The DTFC meets every quarterly (10 meetings held till date) and discusses the issues related to the effective implementation of the program. Followed by DTFC, TTFC and GPTFC have formed at the Taluk and the Gram Panchayat level respectively.

Major Objectives of the scheme are:

- 👤 To prevent gender-biased sex selective elimination.
- 👤 To ensure survival and protection of the girl child.
- 👤 To ensure education and participation of the girl child.

To achieve the above objectives awareness programmes, which include street plays and disseminating information on negative impacts of the declining female population and laws preventing female foeticide, hold from gram panchayat to the urban level. To create awareness about Beti Bachao Beti Padavo scheme, Hoardings, Handbills & Wall paintings, Slide shows in cinema house, Local Cable channels, Radio jingles & Awareness programmes- Road Shows, Street plays, and Folk groups were conducted.

The need for the Evaluation

The empowerment of women not only depends on the educational and economic empowerment of women but also it requires the transformation in socio-cultural and religious conditions of the Society for comprehensive (Integrated) empowerment of Indian women. The present study explores the influence of patriarchy in terms of Social, Cultural and religious practices on the sex-ratio. It tries to find out the psychology of doctor's who practice detecting sex with technology and the parents who highly aspire to give birth only to sons. It tries to provide solutions and strategies to stop the sex selection of the unborn child. This is the need of the hour and techniques should be formulated, which will put a stop to sex determination in India. At this juncture, the use of the feminist methodology for the Evaluation of 'Beti Bachao Beti Padhao' programme is felt quite essential.

Evaluation Framework

The study covers Vijayapura District in Karnataka State where the scheme is being implemented. It covers all the five talukas of the district. **The scheme is implemented from 2015 and period of Evaluation is 2015-2017.** The different dimensions of the scheme as related to sex selected elimination, protection and survival of girl child,

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education and participation, the existence of discriminatory practices and gender biases are covered under Evaluation. The scheme evaluated for the period 2015-17.

Major Findings:

I-Prevention of Gender biased sex selection elimination:

1. Change in gender biases are; the woman is capable of taking all kinds of responsibilities (83.2 percent); the perspective of looking at a woman is changed (61.3 percent);
2. Impact of the BBBP is on developing awareness that 18 years is the minimum age for a girl to get marry (85.3 percent); the marriage of a girl under 18 is punishable (80.2 percent), and female foeticide is a crime (78.0 percent).
3. TV had a major impact in the dissemination of BBBP scheme (48.2 percent); followed by Newspapers (36.7 percent).
4. IEC material, i.e., Wall writings impacted (70.8 percent); and awareness programmes (60.1 percent).
5. Newly married men impacted more (81.9 percent) in changing perspective of looking at a girl child and treating equal between children (86.3 percent). Mothers are comparatively less impacted (44.1 percent) and (56.6 percent), respectively.
6. Parents wish to have a female child (4.3 percent); wish to have a male child (41.2 percent); have a female child and want a male child (31.7 percent); and never want a female child (11.8 percent).
7. Reasons for non-preference of a female child is to be paid dowry (71.9 percent); girl child is vulnerable to atrocities (62.6 percent); girl child is too expensive (57.4); difficult to arrange the marriage of daughter (41.8 percent); and difficult to make delivery of daughter (36.6 percent)
8. Reasons for the declined Child Sex Ratio in the district are female foeticide (89.8 percent); sex detection (85.3 percent); and Doctors help in foeticide (81.7 percent).

II-Ensure survival and protection of the girl child:

1. Death of girl child born after 2015 is reduced (10.1 percent) when compared to (10.5 percent) male child.
2. Deaths of the girl child are high in Vijayapura taluka (8.9 percent).
3. Causes of death are; Respiratory disorder (48.1 percent); and Diarrhoea (44.9 percent).
4. Parents wish to arrange the marriage of a girl child under 18 years (4.0 percent), and under 21 years for son (4.3 percent).
5. The level of impact in treating equal between a male and female child is (81.5 percent) in Sindagi; (80.0 percent) in Basavanabagewadi; (78.4 percent) in Indi; (73.4 percent) in Vijayapura; and (68.3 percent) in Muddebihal.
6. The level of impact in taking care of girl child health is (93.7 percent) in Vijayapura; (90.6 percent) in Sindagi; (83.1 percent) in Indi; (74.5 percent) in Basavanabagewadi; and (42.9 percent) in Muddebihal.

III-Ensure Education and Participation of the Girl Child:

1. Girl child attending to Government school is (24.0 percent); male child (22.4 percent).
2. Parents wish their girl child to offer education till high school (24.9 percent); till graduation, it is only (8.7 percent).
3. The girl child is expected to study until post-graduation (3.1 percent) and professional education (3.3 percent) when compared to a male child (6.6 percent) post-graduation and (6.8 percent) professional education.
4. Parents wish to send girl child to residential school (0.7 percent) when compared to a male child (0.5 percent).
5. The girl child is encouraged to participate in play (37.4 percent); study (35.3 percent); sweeping (33.2 percent); washing utensils (29.9 percent), and assist in cooking (28.2 percent).

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6. The male child is encouraged to participate in the study (36.2 percent); attend tuition (28.2 percent); and outdoor works (22.0 percent).

Recommendations:

After Evaluation of Beti Bachao Beti Padavo scheme, the most important finding is that majority of the respondents are aware of the Beti Bachao Beti Padho scheme. The study revealed that there is significant discrimination between a male and female child in offering education at all the levels except pre-university. The study also shows that there is a positive change taken place in gender perspective among the respondents in Vijayapura district. It is to be noted that a significant percent of the parents, 4.3 and 4.0 percent are intended to arrange child marriage of their son and daughter respectively. It is believed that there are several steps for improving the quality and quantity of Beti Bachao Beti Padavo scheme that will make a positive difference. With this background and based on the present study, following recommendations are made:

Prevent Gender Biased Sex-selective elimination

Strategies:

1. Dowry and protecting girl child from sexual crime are major worries of parents. Hence a protective environment is created.
2. Institutional deliveries need to be promoted.
3. The sonography equipment needs to be monitored to prevent its misuse.
4. Strict implementation of the PC & PNDT Act is required to prevent female foeticide.
5. Sensitization can be made using TV, Newspapers and Wall writings as effective tools.

Ensure the survival and protection of the girl child

6. There is an increase of Child Sex Ratio in the district after 2015. BBBP interventions should be continued to sustain the ratio.
7. Deaths of the girl child are high in Vijayapura taluka when compared to other taluks. Proper Immunization and nutrition interventions are required in this region.

8. The practice of child marriage is present in the district. Strict vigilance in this regard is required.

Ensure education, fair opportunity and participation of the girl child

9. The girl child is sent to Government school up to Matriculation as it is free.
Provide quality education in Government schools.
10. Higher and professional education also needs to be made free for girls.
11. 50% Job reservation for women should be implemented.
12. Gender discrimination needs to be addressed by eliminating the adverse socio-cultural values.
13. Awareness programmes need to be increased especially in the remote regions of the district, i.e. Muddebihal Taluk.
14. There is a need to promote awareness that residential, educational institutions are safe for the girls.

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CHAPTER- II

BACKGROUND

Indian society is patriarchal and male-centric. Sons continue the family lineage while daughters marry and go away from the maternal home. Sons perform essential religious rituals, which help grandparents and parents to attain Moksha. Concrete social structure and relationship are bound by beliefs and traditions which predominantly prefer to give birth to the male child. Male children provide financial and emotional care in the old age; they add to family wealth and property, while daughters drain it through dowry and other expenses. Moreover, our Dharmashastra and religious texts uphold gender discrimination.

Small family norm was propagated through the Family Planning programme implemented in India after independence, boosted the son preference more predominantly in the country. This has strongly prevailed in socio-cultural and religious value system. In this transition period, technologies like Amniocentesis and Sonography test entered the Indian Medical System, the technology meant to give birth to the male child itself makes him Independent and also for detecting the physical and cultural abnormalities in the foetus, pave the way for detecting the sex of the foetus. Introduction of these technologies in a patriarchal society like India and where the fertility rate is very high led to the unfavourable sex-ratio in the country. It has become boon or from the Indians who favoured (highly male child), son preference greatly, which in turn responsible for the decline of sex ratio in India.

Treating women unequal has been the norm for centuries. There is a perception that being a woman, she needs protection. This leaves a feeling of burden in people's minds. So much so that giving her education is treated akin to watering a neighbour's plant, alienating her and having a mindset that denies her identity. This is the mentality that denies the birth of a woman. Man is perceived as an independent, protective, courageous and nurturing, is deeply entrenched in peoples' minds, thus increasing the demand to have a male child. The birth of a girl child is deemed a misfortune. There is a feeling that she is born to diminish the fortunes of the family. She is born into, and a source of expenditure, which has only increased as modern ways of living have come into practice. This is mainly, the prevalence of dowry and giving gifts to the groom among people of all races. This makes it seem that people do not warmly welcome the arrival of a baby girl.

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Do not send a message away

Not with the birth of a girl child

A mere girl, she is not;

Scary might it is for them

To know that the child is a female

This is the mood of the masses. If a female child born, jalebis distributed, and with the birth of a male child, pedas distributed – thus, the gender of the child can be made merely by the distribution of the type of sweets. That is, the birth of a male and female child is not accepted with the same kind of mindset. This is not a recent trend; it has a vast history behind it. In such a socially and culturally complex society, protecting the girl child raising them by equal status is a challenge. The desire to have a girl child varies from caste to caste, and from class to class. Modern inventions and reproductive control allowed the number of children to be limited. This further boosted the demand for a son in people's mindset. Anybody can take care of the family, but the feeling that it is the son who brings the glory of the clan. Later, a campaign with the slogan "a grove for a town and one child for each home' came into being. However, this fostered a feeling among people that it would be better if that child were a male. The main reason for such an impression is the prevailing patriarchy in India. The main characteristic of patriarchy is that the woman has to go to her husband's house after marriage. She has to protect the people there. The views and beliefs that mothers and daughters cannot live in the home of their daughter became the thinking behind a male child's desire of parents.

Similar to the patriarchal social system in India, the matriarchal family system was also the norm. However, only matrilineal families exist, and the concept of matriarchy does not exist, but only traces of it can be seen. There are various types of wedding. Though multicultural systems are in practice, most of the people follow patriarchy. Symptoms of male predominance

1. Women shift to the marital home after marriage
2. Transfer of property from male to male
3. Head of the household
4. The norms and customs of society proclaim the weakness of the woman

5. All kinds of freedom (men have the choice and decision-making power)

All this has increased the demand for men. There is a growing tendency among common people of excluding women from the rules and regulations that concern them. In modern times, though there are many women-oriented laws in place, the mindset towards women has not changed. This was evident in a program 'Maharshivani' that was telecast in Zee Kannada wherein woman expressed unhappiness on not having a son. There are very few who desire a female child and mirrors gender discrimination.

Discussion of gender issues was prominently seen in India during the twelfth century. *Vachanakaras* questioned the inequality between men and women. Men and women have different body structures which reflect in the *vachana* of Goggave

A growing breast is a sign of a female

A sprouting moustache indicates a male

This knowledge of male and female

What gender do you ascribe, though, Nastinatha?

By pondering on whether knowledge is different between men and women, she says that 'knowledge' is gender-free. Even to this date, these principles have not been implemented in the way of living, social conditions, and behaviours.

Women in Development

It has been observed that women do not involve women in development; neither do they ponder on development from a women's perspective. Esther Plinley (1970) states that literature on development focuses on only a few women's issues. Many other issues remain undiscussed. We can see two perspectives that include women in development programs. One is to define development from a woman's perspective and the involvement of women in development programs. The other one involves the need for having a discussion that includes women in structuring, implementing development programs and involving them in the decision making process. As there are no definitive studies of women's leadership that have risen from the ranks, the status of women cannot be accurately stated. There is a need for a long term in-depth study of women's

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economic self-reliance and economic contribution in terms of women's survival. The analysis of the woman's role is difficult, as the existing studies have focused on women's contribution in specific areas and do not measure it in terms of economic contribution. For instance, whether a woman is literate or illiterate, she is a working woman for all practical purposes. The contribution of women to India's economic sustainability is immense. A woman working on her farm also works at home. The work of women within the house and outside and the role they play in child care is not taken into account. This plays a vital role in the development of a country. Family and health contribute immensely to wellness. By reducing such costs, they increase the wealth of the nation. The validation of women's work will be able to improve her condition, as well as emphasise her contribution and need, and bring to the fore the actual state of the country's sustainable economy.

Dr B.R. Ambedkar said that the state of a society's development needs to be measured based on the development of women. When taking the economic development at the level of a province, country, state and district, it is essential to take into account the status of a woman.

As a woman a producer of a producer, it is essential to give equal importance as that given to the producer (men). Her status has a more significant impact on her children. In this context, having equal status in every task is the only way to create an atmosphere wherein women can enjoy mental, physical and spiritual stability. Hence, gender-related issues are bound to have implications on development as well. It is essential to be aware that human development is dependent on the status of both sexes.

Dimensions of gender

Gender is a human-made system and is not biological. Anna Oakley described this as a socio-cultural product. The findings of the anthropologist Margaret Midd have helped Anna to explain this. This is the fact that qualities perceived as a female in one culture are viewed as masculine in another culture. Propounding that if gender is biological, its forms should be the same across all cultures, and that gender. Socially and culturally constructed concept that sees women and men as opposed to one another; thus instead of seeing them as a contributor to each other, a system of seeing opposed to one

another grew in society. As it is an obstacle to the evolution of human beings and is contrary to the human rights of women, she stressed the need to break out of gender and create a society based on the aspiration of equality. From childhood on, imitating sexism through family, school, society, and culture has become the norm. It has resulted in keeping women powerless and perceiving them to be in need of being controlled. This has resulted in the creation of an unequal society, as well as being detrimental to human development. Against this backdrop, unless the lives of women, who make up half of the human race, is not changed, the development of society is not possible.

In a patriarchal society, the man is the head of the household. If a woman has to attain equality at all levels of social processes that take place by the yardstick of men, changes need to take place at multiple levels. In order for women to have an equal share in the development process, there is a need to change the belief, practice, attitude and norms that hinder women from doing so. Women are genuinely empowered when they attain social, cultural, economic and political equality.

With the social system in India being patriarchal, the capitalist system was growing increasingly powerful. As the number of people seeking education grew, the employment opportunities began to open up for all caste and community. With the increase in individual income, the birth of a baby boy was celebrated. Likewise, weddings became an expensive affair. Instead of the bride price, the demand for dowry increased. During the eighties, even after the Dowry Act was amended and 498A was brought in, making it a non-bailable offence, the dowry menace spread unfettered. During the same period, as a result of the inventions of capitalism and the industrial revolution, the sonography machine entered India's medical realm. As these machines were considered a useful tool for the detection of fetal disorders, it brought in the possibility of sex determination as well. Sonography centres cropped up everywhere.

Sex Ratio

Though taking dowry is a crime in a traditional and patriarchal country like India, it became entrenched in the name of traditionally giving gifts to the groom. Neither being able to prevent it nor tolerate it, it leads to abortions, along with limiting the family to two children. It is regrettable doctors carrying out this act at the insistence of the

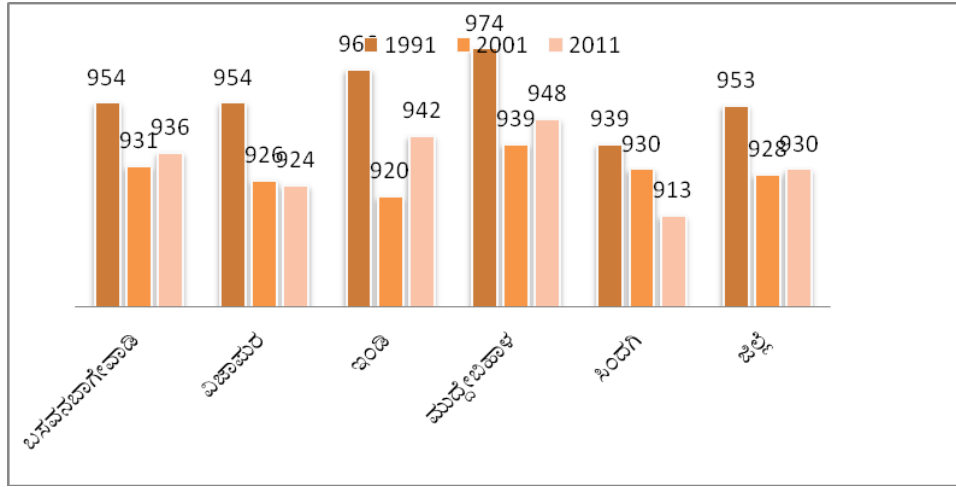
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parents, who are yet to feel pangs of guilt about it. This drew the attention of women activists after the 1991 census. The intense campaign against female feticide since two decades has not been successful in preventing this. As per the 2011 census, Vijayapura district has the lowest sex ratio in the state. Table 1 shows the number of girls aged 0–6 in Vijayapura district for 1000 boys.

Table- 2.1: Female Literacy Rate and Sex Ratio- 2001 and 2011

Figure-2.1 : Children Sex Ratio (0-6) 1991-2011

Sl.No	District	Female Literacy Rate 2001	Sex Ratio (0-6) 2001	Female Literacy Rate 2011	Sex Ration (0-6) 2011
1	Belgaum	52.32	921	64.58	934
2	Bagalkot	43.53	940	58.40	935
3	Vijayapura	43.47	928	56.72	931
4	Bidar	48.81	941	61.55	942
5	Raichur	35.93	964	48.73	950
6	Koppal	39.61	953	57.55	958
7	Gadag	52.52	952	65.44	947
8	Dharwad	61.92	943	73.46	944
9	Uttar Kannada	68.47	946	78.39	955
10	Haveri	57.37	957	70.46	946
11	Bellary	45.28	947	58.09	960
12	Chitradurga	53.78	946	65.88	947
13	Davanagere	58.04	946	68.94	948
14	Shimoga	66.88	956	74.84	960
15	Udupi	75.19	958	81.58	958
16	Chikkamagaluru	64.01	959	73.16	969
17	Tumkur	56.94	949	67.38	959
18	Bangaluru	77.48	943	84.01	944
19	Mandya	51.53	934	62.54	939
20	Hasan	59.00	958	68.60	973
21	Dakshina Kannada	77.21	952	84.13	947
22	Kodagu	72.26	977	78.14	978
23	Mysore	55.81	961	67.06	961
24	Chamarajnagara	42.48	964	54.92	953
25	Gulbarga	42.06	931	55.09	943
26	Yadagiri	28.32	952	41.38	951
27	Kolar	55.46	965	66.84	962
28	Chikkaballapura	48.33	952	61.55	953
29	Bengaluru Rural	59.67	939	70.63	950
30	Ramanagar	51.22	945	61.50	962



Though many workshops, awareness programs were organised along with a particular project for the girl child (Bhagya Lakshmi), the sex ratio of the girl child as per census 2011 is disappointing. The sex ratio in Vijayapura district increased to 930 in 2011 from 928 in 2001. The sex ratio has dropped from 930 to 913 in Sindhagi taluk. In Vijayapura taluk, it has dropped from 926 to 924. The sex ratio in the other three taluks has also seen an increase. Though this increase is not very significant, it is heartening to see that there is no decline in the sex ratio. From this, it is evident that the status of women remains unchanged. Further, malnourishment and inequality are interlinked. Even after the child is born, there is discrimination in the upbringing of a girl child.

Table-2.2: Women Literacy and Sex Ratio 2001 and 2011

Sl. No	District	Sex Ratio (0-6) 2001 (Urban)	Literacy Rate 2001 (Urban)	Sex Ratio (0-6) 2011 (Urban)	Literacy Rate 2011 (Urban)
1	Belgaum	915	72.53	929	79.95
2	Bagalkot	924	60.87	931	70.65
3	Vijayapura	914	64.89	924	74.79
4	Bidar	921	66.47	923	75.88
5	Raichur	948	56.54	949	67.10
6	Koppal	958	58.34	973	70.59
7	Gadag	955	63.88	950	73.92
8	Dharwad	944	73.28	954	81.31
9	Uttar Kannada	945	80.59	950	86.91
10	Haveri	946	68.17	921	79.29

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11	Bellary	934	60.69	966	69.62
12	Chitradurga	944	74.74	948	81.55
13	Davanagere	934	71.89	952	79.77
14	Shimoga	954	78.50	966	84.24
15	Udupi	966	85.31	952	89.21
16	Chikkamagaluru	952	77.78	963	84.51
17	Tumkur	946	76.35	959	83.67
18	Bangaluru	941	79.70	943	85.27
19	Mandya	960	72.26	944	78.75
20	Hasan	932	79.35	957	84.81
21	Dakshina Kannada	960	84.47	942	88.83
22	Kodagu	988	86.11	974	88.58
23	Mysore	952	78.12	959	82.67
24	Chamarajnagara	960	63.86	951	73.54
25	Gulbarga	911	62.31	940	71.91
26	Yadagiri	938	52.80	937	63.92
27	Kolar	949	76.95	979	82.18
28	Chikkaballapura	949	69.28	941	77.06
29	Bengaluru Rural	925	71.17	956	80.95
30	Ramanagar	938	68.89	964	77.51

(Census of India 2011)

The above table indicates the sex ratio, literacy rate and district development index and ranks of cities. An interesting observation is the decline of sex ratio in the districts such as Dakshina Kannada, Udupi and Chikkaballapura, which are among the top 10 districts in the human development index and rank. However, the literacy rate is excellent in these districts. This is truly a matter of concern. Cities have all the required facilities; in cities where the literacy rate is good, a decline in sex ratio is a matter of serious concern. Prominent among them are Dakshina Kannada, Udupi and Kodagu districts which are ranked second, third and fourth in the Human Development Index with a literacy rate of more than 88%. This drew attention to the fact that the development and literacy level was not successful in changing perspectives towards women. The other matter of concern is dowry is more prevalent in these districts compared to other districts, despite women getting property rights and their participation in the family system. Social attitudes have shown disregard for women. It is evident; the patriarchal system is becoming stronger.

Table-2.3: SC/ST Sex Ratio- 2001 and 2011

Sl. No	District	SC Sex Ratio		ST Sex Ratio	
		2001	2011	2001	2011
1	Belgaum	979	997	980	999
2	Bagalkot	1021	1018	996	1005
3	Vijayapura	953	955	944	974
4	Bidar	945	957	950	969
5	Raichur	991	1001	993	1016
6	Koppal	997	999	978	985
7	Gadag	969	985	961	990
8	Dharwad	969	995	944	982
9	Uttar Kannada	986	1013	985	1003
10	Haveri	946	960	941	961
11	Bellary	985	1001	985	1002
12	Chitradurga	955	977	955	978
13	Davanagere	956	980	961	979
14	Shimoga	977	1007	969	1000
15	Udupi	1030	1039	1023	1017
16	Chikkamagaluru	996	1029	994	1045
17	Tumkur	966	991	962	991
18	Bangaluru	956	972	913	918
19	Mandya	999	1015	978	981
20	Hasan	1006	1030	989	1022
21	Dakshina Kannada	993	1021	993	1008
22	Kodagu	1020	1058	996	1036
23	Mysore	969	993	983	1007
24	Chamarajnaraga	957	982	994	1025
25	Gulbarga	952	965	956	988
26	Yadagiri	984	992	989	996
27	Kolar	991	1003	980	972
28	Chikkaballapura	975	983	969	977
29	Bengaluru Rural	971	989	955	949
30	Ramanagar	967	986	945	975

(Census of India 2011)

While looking at the sex ratio among the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes in the districts, it has been observed the total sex ratio of these districts has improved 2011, when compared to 2001, both in urban and rural areas. It is a matter of concern that among the rest of the castes and classes, there is a fall in the sex ratio. In cities and the upper classes which are taking strides towards development, these are ominous signals. Coming from communities that have good literacy rates and awareness about the issue too, this does not bode well.

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CHAPTER- III

OBJECTIVES AND PERFORMANCE OF THE PROGRAMME

Women in our society have been subjected to discrimination and prejudices for a long time. They have often been denied fundamental rights and probably the worst form of denial is the 'Right to be born'. As a result of this, we have seen declining child sex ratio in different parts of the country, which is a matter of grave concern. Pre-Natal sex selection is one of the leading causes in India for a severe decline in the number of girls under the age of six. The Census, 2011 has shown a significant declining trend in Child Sex Ratio (CSR), with 918 girls per 1000 boys in the age group of 0-6 years.

The unabated decline in CSR since 1961 (from 976 in 1961 to 927 in 2001 and 918 in 2011) is a matter of grave concern as it reflects the low status of women in our society and indicates her sex discrimination. It points at a life-cycle continuum of inequity and multiple deprivations faced by women and girls throughout their lives. Declining CSR is also indicative of pre-birth discrimination manifested through gender-biased sex selection and post-birth discrimination against girls (in terms of health care, nutrition and education opportunities). Prevalent social constructs that discriminate against girls on the one hand, and the availability and misuse of diagnostic tools that enable sex determination, on the other hand, pose serious challenges related to survival, protection and empowerment of girl child.

The Government of India, alarmed by the sharp decrease, in order to reverse this trend of declining child sex ratio and to highlight the empowerment of women through giving importance for girl child education, the central government has launched Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao (BBBP) program on January 22nd 2015 to tackle the problem of CSR decrease in 100 gender critical districts. Coordinated and convergent attempts are required to guarantee the girl's child survival, safety and education. This novel scheme will also help allow women to move beyond their homes and communities to assume more significant responsibilities and claim their rights. In this scenario, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) was launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on January 22nd, 2015 to address the declining CSR and related issues of disempowerment of women over a life-cycle continuum. This is an ambitious scheme of the Union government aims to balance child sex ratio (CSR) in the country.

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National Level:

Currently, the scheme is being implanted as a tri-ministerial, convergent effort of ministries of Women and Child Development, Health and Family Welfare and Human Resource development at the national level. The Ministry of Women and Child Development is responsible for budgetary control and administration of the scheme from the Centre. At the State level, the Secretary, Department of Women and Child Development is responsible for the overall direction and implementation of the scheme. At the District level, A District Task Force (DTF) led by the District Collector/Deputy Commissioner with the representation of concerned departments. The project focus is on awareness and advocacy campaign, multi-sectoral action in selected districts, enabling girls' education and to work towards effective enforcement of Pre-Conception & Pre Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PC&PNDT) Act. The specific objectives of the scheme are as follows:

Major Objectives of the scheme are:

- 🏠 To prevent gender-biased sex selective elimination.
- 🏠 To ensure survival and protection of the girl child.
- 🏠 To ensure education and participation of the girl child.

Vijayapura District Profile

Vijayapura is one of the largest districts in Karnataka and has an area of 105540.92 sq Km. consisting 5.49 percent of the area of the Karnataka state. The district is surrounded by Solapur district of Maharashtra State on the north and Sangli of Maharashtra State in the north-west by the district of Belgaum on the west, Bagalkot on the south, Gulbarga on the east and by Raichur on the south-east. Thus it is an interior district on the northern boundary of Karnataka. Vijayapura is available by both rail and highways. The railway line connecting Solapur in Maharashtra and Hubli passes through the Centre of the district, via Indi, Vijayapura and Basavan Bagewadi, Indi, Muddebihal and Sindagi. The National Highway 13 and 218 passes through the district. The district has a total population of 21,77,331 according to 2011 censuses. This adds 3.56% to the Karnataka state's total population. Men contribute 11,11,022 to the district population

and females contribute 10,66,309. The district's total literacy is according to 2011 senses, where the male literacy rate is 77.41 and female literacy rate is 71.87.

Vijayapura District Selected for BBBP

In the first Phase, [100 districts](#) have been identified on the basis of low Child Sex Ratio as per Census 2011 covering all States/UTs as a pilot with at least one district in each state. The Centre identified three types of districts for the project. The categories include districts that have lower CSR, those maintaining CSR for long, and districts with high fluctuation in CSR. Vijayapura district falls in the third category. Vijayapura has become the only district in Karnataka and one among the 100 districts in the country to have been chosen for the implementation of the 'Beti Bachao Beti Padhao' (BBBP) scheme.

The central government had selected the district based on the census report of 2001 and 2011, which showed 'significant' fluctuation in child sex ratio. As per the statistics, in 2001, there were 928 females for every 1,000 males in the district, while the state's female population stood at 945 and the country's was 927. "In 2011, for every 1,000 males, the female population increased to 931 in the district, while the State figure stood at 962 and the national figure at 918. Considering the fluctuation, the Centre selected Vijayapura district to launch various programmes to improve the child sex ratio in the district.

BBBP Implemented:

In this context, BBBP Program (CSS) was inaugurated in the district On January 26th 2015 By Honorable District Minister of Vijayapura Shri.M.B Patil. On the same day, a ceremony to implement the scheme in a true sense was witnessed by oath. Followed by this, at the District Level Task Force Committee was formed with the convergence of Deputy Director, Women and Child Development, District Health and Family Welfare, Deputy Director, Public Instruction and the local NGOs, Under the Chairmanship of Deputy Commissioner of Vijayapura. The District Task Force Committee (DTFC) meets every quarterly and discusses the issues related to the effective implementation of the program. Followed by DTFC, Taluk Task Force Committee (TTFC) and Gram

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Panchayat Task Force Committee (GPTFC) has formed at the Taluk and the Gram Panchayat levels respectively.

To achieve the above objectives District Level Task Force Committee for Beti Bachao Beti Padavo launched several programmes as per the scheme guidelines. Various orientation programs, awareness-raising campaigns, sensitization events, capacity building programs, training and community-based mobilization actions carried out throughout the district to generate awareness and disseminate information about such issues and to establish the environment for the value of girl child, her safety and education without any discrimination. Women and Child Welfare Department is the nodal agency. As per the project guidelines, an action plan prepared and implemented. The project implemented in collaboration with the Revenue, Education, Health, and Police departments in the district. In collaboration with Education Department awareness programmes were organized about Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme to the students, teachers, Asha workers, Anganwadi workers and self-help group members. As per the action plan, awareness programmes, which include street plays and disseminating information on negative impacts of the declining female population and laws preventing female foeticide, organized from gram panchayat to the urban level.

MAJOR PROGRAMMES CONDUCTED UNDER BBBP

Activities Conducted

- A total of 493 Community Mobilization and Awareness Programmes organized. In these awareness programmes, 20,900 People have participated.
- A total of 350 Training and Workshops conducted. In these training and workshops 17,500 people have participated.
- A total of 770 Girl Child Birthday Celebration Programmes organized at village level in all the five taluks of the district.
- A total of 765 NHS Meetings were conducted.
- A total of 167 Inter-Sectoral Meetings were conducted in different taluks of the district.
- A total of 770 Girl Child Birthday Celebrations were made in the villages of five taluks of the district.

- Effective implementation of the PC & PNDT Act in the district.
- Created enabling environment for value and education of girl child.
- Effective use of Media to popularise the BetiBachaoBetiPadhao scheme in the district.
- Installed Putti-Putta boards in all PRIs & Corporations.
- BBBP stickers on all Government vehicles.
- To create awareness about BetiBachaoBetiPadhao scheme Hoardings, Handbills and Wall paintings, Slide shows in cinema house, programmes in Local Cable channels, Radio jingles & Awareness programmes- Road Shows, Street plays, and Folk groups were conducted.
- National Girl Child Day Celebrated in the District of Vijayapura on January 24th 2018 to create awareness among people regarding survival, education and empowerment of the girl child. Deputy Commissioner of the district inaugurated the event.
- A division of song and drama Artist Present Programme on "Beti Bachao-Beti Padhao" at the District Level. The artists sang folk songs and play street drama to acknowledge the importance of girl child education and her life.
- A rally organized at District Level on Beti Bachao- Beti Padhao Programme to recognize the significance of educating girls. **(31/03/2016)**
- On the occasion of National Girl, Child Day Deputy Commissioner of Vijayapura district congratulated and praised mothers who delivered Girl baby. He greeted lactating mothers by giving a flower and distributing sweets. (January 24th 2016)
- National Girl Child Day celebrated in various Taluks of the district where Rally and Kumbhmela were held. (January 24th 2016)
- On January 24th, 2018, Mothers were facilitated under Beti Bachao-Beti Padhao Programme in one of the taluks of Vijayapura district for giving birth to a first and second female baby.
- To create awareness on Beti Bachao-Beti Padhao scheme rally and Kumbh Mela program was conducted in different taluks of Vijayapura district. **(24-01-2017)**

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- The programmes were performed across the district at panchayat levels to raise consciousness among rural folk on Beti Bachao-Beti Padhao. (10-11-2017)
- Aliyabhad gram panchayat project launched on the Girl Child Day programme (23-9-2016)
- Chadachan project Loni BK Panchayat One day programme for girls being conducted. (29-9-2016).
- National Child Day celebrated under Beti Bachao-Beti Padhao scheme in SB Arts and KCP Science College of BLDE association. Oath taking ceremony took place at the same event. (10-10-2016)
- On the occasion of International Women’s Day, an awareness rally on Beti Bachao-Beti Padhao carried out in the city of Vijayapura. (31-3-2016)
- On the special programme of International women’s day, posters on Beti Bachao-Beti Padhao released by children studying in different schools of the city took place in Kengal Hanumantharaya Rangamandira. (14-3-2016)
- Under the scheme of Beti Bachao-Beti Padhao, women who work selflessly for the welfare of child and women were felicitated on the special occasion of International Women’s day. (8-3-2016)
- A two-day workshop on Beti Bachao-Beti Padhao scheme carried out by the RUDSET foundation in Vijayapura where officials across state and district participated. (19-20 January 2017)
- One day workshop on Beti Bachao-Beti Padhao welfare scheme conducted at taluk levels in the district. (9-7-2017)
- Cycles were distributed to the students studying in various parts of the district on the special programme conducted on Beti Bachao-Beti Padhao. (21-4-2016)
- Under the Beti Bachao-Beti Padhao scheme a weekly programme on “The daughters of New India” conducted in different taluks and villages of the district.

- Gram Panchayat Level Sanchari Bus Awareness Programme conducted. (4-8-2016)
- International Girl Child *celebration In Vijayapur District,*
- *DIST LEVEL BBBP AWARENESS PROGRAMME ON THE OCCASION OF "PNDT RULE" CONFERENCE, IN ZILLA PANCHAYAT VIJAYAPUR (9-10-2017)*
- National Girl Child Day celebrated in the District of Vijayapura to create awareness among people regarding survival, education and empowerment of the girl child. Deputy Commissioner of the district inaugurates the event. (28-1-2017)
- A division of Song and Drama Artist Presented a programme on “Beti Bachao-Beti Padhao” at the District Level. Here the artists sang folk songs and play street drama to acknowledge the importance of girl child education and her life. (20-5-2017).
- A rally organized at District Level on Beti Bachao- Beti Padhao Programme to recognize the significance of educating girls. (3-2-2016).

Achievements

- Vijayapur District is recognized for its good performance on BBBP in the Category “Effective Community Engagement”, and District Commissioner was felicitated on March 8th 2018 at Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan.

PC & PNDT Comprehensive Report 2015-2016

Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PCPNDT) enacted in 1996 to stop female foeticides.

- This year scanning centres in Vijayapura district were registered under PC&PNDT act
- In the month of September, in each taluk of Vijayapura district, a workshop was held for women self-help groups to create awareness on the issue of female feticide under the PC&PNDT Act.

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- On January 8th, the inspection took place by checking scanning centres in the district to prevent female feticide. The necessary activity was done by members of the District Inspection and Advisory Committee.
- In January, Deputy Director PC&PNDT Bengaluru visited scanning centres in the district of Vijayapura and court instances against seven scanning centres for breach of regulations.
- A scanning centre had been ceased, and registration cancelled for acting irresponsibly.

2016-17

- A total of 98 scanning centres were registered under PC &PNDT act in the Vijayapura district.
- Advocates were appointed to carry out necessary actions on the cases registered on scanning centres.
- The District Advisory Committee Meeting and District Supervisory Committee Meeting held once in two months to inspect the district's scanning centres. Doctors in the respective scanning centres were asked to strictly follow PC&PNDT rules and work towards the elimination of female foeticide
- Two scanning centres seized and registered a case in the JMFC court.
- A workshop conducted in the district for creating awareness among scanning centres physicians, Asha workers, Health assistants, medical officers and other organizational staff.

The need for the Evaluation

The empowerment of women not only depends on the educational and economic empowerment of women but also it requires the transformation in socio-cultural and religious conditions of the society for comprehensive (Integrated) empowerment of Indian women. The present study explores the influence of patriarchy in terms of Social, Cultural and religious practices on the sex-ratio. It tries to find out the psychology of doctor's who practice detecting sex with technology and the parents who highly aspire to give birth only to sons. It strives to provide solutions and strategies to stop the sex selection of the unborn child. This is the need of the hour and techniques should be formulated, which will put a stop to sex determination in India. At this juncture, the use

of the feminist methodology for the Evaluation of 'Beti Bachao Beti Padhao' programme is felt quite essential.

Purpose of the Evaluation

The goal is to evaluate project performance in order to provide greater insight into the operations and enable efficient and cost-effective project delivery and management. The purpose is to examine and provide feedback on the implementation processes given the prevailing in-country conditions and to determine the extent of results achieved. Project evaluation also helps to identify obstacles to performance, justify the extension of the project for other districts of the country. With this background, it is proposed to conduct "An Evaluation of “Bet Bachao Beti Padhao” Scheme Implemented in Vijayapura District in Karnataka State”. The purpose of Evaluation is to assess to what extent the gender bias and differentials are reduced in different talukas of the district through education, awareness, training, gender sensitization and implementation of protective legislation.

Evaluation Framework

The study covers Vijayapura District in Karnataka State where the scheme is being implemented. It covers all the five talukas of the district. **The scheme is implemented from 2015 and period of Evaluation is 2015-2017.** The different dimensions of the scheme as related to sex selected elimination, protection and survival of girl child, education and participation, the existence of discriminatory practices and gender biases are covered under Evaluation. The scheme evaluated for the period 2015-17.

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CHAPTER- IV

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The present study is conducted with a theoretical framework consisting of three theories, i.e., Theory of Change, Gender Schema Theory; and Agenda Setting Theory. Theory of Change virtually a full description and illustration of how and why the desired change is expected to happen in a particular context. It is focused mainly on mapping out the difference between goals to be achieved and actual goals achieved in establishing gender equality in terms of sex ratio in Vijayapura district.

An acquaintance with earlier pertinent studies has been felt necessary to develop a better understanding of the present study and to formulate an appropriate research methodology. Therefore, an exhaustive review of literature having a direct or indirect bearing on the present study was done. The select theories related to the present study are also discussed in the present chapter.

Rihana, Asija and Swatantra (2016), "A process analysis of Beti Bachao, Beti padhao" in the light of its radio advertisements" Explained that BBBP has focused on emotional and rational appeal, which is in sync with the need of contemporary masses. The radio advertisements of BBBP, just a part of the whole campaign, depict a high possibility of the campaign's going successful and changing abysmally skewed sex-ratio and discrimination against female foetuses and the girl child.

Beti Bachao Beti Padao (2017) Manual for District level functionaries, the purpose of this Development Role Manual for Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) Scheme is to create an enabling mechanism for improved implementation of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) at the cutting edge, leading to enhanced outcomes in nature and extent. Accordingly, it would act as a guide for implementation by the District Collector and key District-level functionaries, enable quick learning, implementation modalities, roles and responsibilities of the various functionaries as well as stakeholders etc.

Shweta Tewari (2017), Beti Bachao and Beti Padhao (Save the Girl Child and Educate Her): A Geographical Analysis of Child Sex Ratio of Mumbaistudy claimed that Most districts have meagre child sex ratio and included in Beti Bachao and Beti Padhao Program while some districts have comparatively better child sex ratio and not included in the program. On an average child sex ratio has come down from 922 in 2001 to 883

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in 2011. However, this is far behind the average national sex ratio in India of 940 as per latest reports of Census 2011 Directorate.

Singh Priya Akhori, Sami Mohi and Ranjan Abhishek (2018), “Impact of Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme on Education and equality on a girl in rural areas of Jharkhand” in their study found that the rural parts of Jharkhand state have not seen much impact of the scheme. In contrast, all the families were in appreciation of educating both girls and boys and treating them in the same manner.

Saini Varsha & Sangwan Sheela (2018), “Awareness on Gender Empowerment and Beti Bachao Beti Padhao through Interventions” study result indicated that the girls and ladies both were not aware of gender empowerment and scheme, i.e. Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao in the labour colony of Hisar district. The further intervention program was implemented and evaluated that impact of the program was assessed positively on girls and women.

Leena (2018), “Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme- A Step to Improve Child Sex Ratio and Girl Education” in her research found that the mere slogan will not work effectively. The demonstration of successful women in the media campaign should be on priority, and the government should provide additional resources to provide completely free education to the girl child. Merely exempting them from payment of tuition fee is not sufficient. The government should make necessary legislation to spend a significant chunk of the amount likely to be spent by corporate under Corporate Social Responsibility on education and training of girl child. The facilities of proper nutrition under Mid Day Meal program should be provided. Also, it should be made compulsory for private schools as well, and the government should bear the burden. A government who gets Rs.2,00,000 crore from merely 20 Coal Mines cannot spend some more amount to save the girl child is a question of concern. It will be a significant social problem in future if the proper actions will not be taken in the present time.

Rashmi Rani Agnihotri H.R. and Malipatil K.S. (2108), “A Study on Brief Information About Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme” the research work proved that people still have the mentality that girls are instead a liability and thus, various people started getting sex of the child determined before its birth and aborting the girl child womb

itself. This practice is more prevalent in rural areas and villages; urban places are not unaffected though. It also suggested that in order to make the mission BBBP successful, we must first teach the existing girls how to be healthy and self-willed and more importantly determined in order to make decisions of their own lives.

Mitali Nikore (2019), “Beti Bachao Beti Padhao –A critical review of implementation”, Times of India revealed that the Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao scheme was a long-overdue intervention to ensure the basic survival of girls in a highly discriminatory environment. However, despite being well-intentioned, it presently risks becoming a toothless scheme wherein its central objective of improving the child sex ratio (CSR) in some of the country's worst-performing districts remains unmet owing to ineffective implementation. Further, evidence from initial evaluation suggests that State and District level task forces have not even managed to convene regularly, let alone monitor the quantitative output targets set out in the scheme. Most critically, the expenditure of funds earmarked for the scheme has been cantered around national-level media campaigns, as opposed to community-level interventions for improving education and health outcomes.

Garg Ramkumar and Garg Prabha (2019), Develop India: Save girl child and educate the girl child in their study found that India, China, Taiwan and South Korea are in favour of males. In seven Asian countries, 90 million women were estimated to be missing in 2005. Apparently, due to selective sex abortions .before birth, the ultrasound and amniocentesis made it easier to determine the sex of the fetus. It is observed that 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 recognition in our society.

Dr.Desai Riddhi R (2019), “Evaluation of Woman Empowerment Schemes of Government of Gujarat” in her study claimed that the government had introduced numerous innovative ideas for upliftment and empowerment of women by giving them independence and security, thus pushing the country further towards progress.

Kuriakose Francis, Iyer Deepa Kylasam (2019), The Daughter Disadvantage: Capturing the Policy Process of Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao Scheme in the context of declining Child Sex Ratio claimed that A convergence of policy environment between the Centre

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and the States as well as between various ministries is an appropriate strategy to tackle a deep-rooted problem like the declining Child Sex Ratio. Concerted efforts at protecting the girl child at birth and continuing provision of services in nutrition and education should be strictly implemented. Making PRIs the focus of the program is likely to yield better results because the service delivery and accountability are more effective at the decentralized level.

Summary:

The literature review of the present research was made in a purposeful effort to focus on the literature that is well related to the topic. There have been many research works done worldwide on girl feticide, girl's education and Beti Bachao, Beti padhao etc. In India also, several studies have been done, and very few research works established their research works through books, journals, e-resources etc. Major research works among them on Rihana, Asija and Swatantra (2016), Shweta Tewari (2017), Srivastava Khyati, Sahani Vidushi, Mehrotra Aditi (2017) and Leena (2018) etc.

Beti Bachao Beti Padhao was unleashed with objectives of addressing the declining Child Sex Ratio and other issues related to the women empowerment to help remove gender-based discrimination and elimination, to protect the girl child and to provide the girl child with education and enabling her participation.

CHAPTER- V

EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

The present study is the evaluation of Beti Bachao Beti Pacho scheme implemented in Vijayapura District of Karnataka State. This scheme implemented by the Department of Woman and Child Development, Government of Karnataka. The period of evaluation is from 2015 to 2017. The objectives of the scheme were prevention of gender-biased sex-selective elimination; survival and protection of the girl child; and ensure education and participation of the girl child in the backdrop of declined child sex ratio in Karnataka to the extent of 931. The issues of female foeticide, gender gap, demographic imbalances are associated with the dogmatic belief of patriarchy, male supremacy and oppression of woman; it was adopted the feminist methodology using qualitative methodologies along with quantitative techniques. It attempts to bring out a comprehensive understanding of survival, health, education and empowerment of girl child with a holistic perspective. In order to study the impact of the programme in the district, it was adopted evaluation research design.

Objectives of Beti Bachao Beti Pachao Scheme:

1. To prevent gender-biased sex selective elimination.
2. To ensure survival and protection of the girl child.
3. To ensure education and participation of the girl child.

Objectives of Evaluation:

1. To analyse the trends in sex ratio in India and Karnataka and examine the causes of the declining trend in sex ratio.
2. Analysis of the trend and causes of low sex ration in the district.
3. Examine the social framework from the gender perspective.
4. Analyse the need and pattern of interventions under the scheme in Vijayapura district.
5. Examine the level of awareness generated and changes in attitudes of different stakeholders in the district.
6. To assess the functioning of different Task Force Committees involved in the scheme.

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7. Assess the progress achieved in different monitorable indicators-protection, survival, health and nutrition and education of the girl child across the regions in the district.
8. Estimating the increase in Child Sex Ration after the implementation of the scheme.
9. Make suitable recommendations to attain more effective outcomes.

Sampling Design:

The universe of the study constitutes all the stakeholders of Beti Bachao Beti Padho scheme in Vijayapura district. All the five revenue Talukas viz., Sindagi, Indi, Vijayapur, Basavana Bagewadi, and Muddebihal are included in the Sample. It also covered the representation of urban and rural areas of the select Taluks. 30% of ULBs covered with at least 1 form each taluka. 25% of GPs from each taluka covered with adequate coverage of Tandas.

Table-5.1: Gram Panchayats and Urban Local Bodies in Vijayapura District

Talukas	Total GPs	ULBs	Sample GPs	Sample ULBs	Sample HH
Sindagi	43	03	09	1	682
Indi	51	02	10	1	970
Vijayapur	48	01	10	1	3713
Basavana Bagewadi	38	04	08	1	607
Mudebihal	33	03	07	1	504
Total	213	13	44	5	6476

Selection of Sample Gram Panchayats

The Gram Panchayats are selected on the basis of the level of human development. The ANSIRD Mysore has prepared the Human Development Index for all the 5898 GPs in the state, and they are ranked on the basis of HDI value. From this report, the Gram Panchayats of Vijayapur district are selected. The sample Gram Panchayats are selected based on the rankings at High, Medium and Low level. 5% of

the Sample households are randomly drawn from different social categories viz., newly married man and woman, pregnant woman, lactating woman, and parents belonging to Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe, Backward Classes and Others from Below Poverty Line and Above Poverty Line from Each selected Gram Panchayat and Urban Local Bodies. A total sample of the district is 6476. Of them, 1820 were from the rural areas and 4656 from Urban Local bodies. The Gram Panchayats and Urban Local Bodies selected in the present study are as follows;

Table-5.2: Sample Gram Panchayats and Urban Local Bodies in Vijayapura District

Taluks	Gram Panchayats			Urban Local Bodies
Basavan Bagewadi	Malaghan	Masuti	Yalwar	Basavan Bagewadi
	Kudagi	Kanakal	Mannur	
	Huvina Hipparagi		Arashanagi	
Indi	Chikkabevanur	Nimbal	Khyadagi	Indi
	Atharga	Chowdihala	Agarkhed	
	Horati	Ingalgi	Thadavalaga	
			Tamba	
Sindagi	Rampur p.a	Kondaguli	Yaragal.Bk	Sindagi
	Ramanahalli	Chikkarugi	Nagavi Bk	
	Korawar	Bekinal	Chadakavate	
Muddebihal	Rakkasagi	Bommanhalli	Nagabehal	Muddebihal
	Kannur	Tumbagi	Rudagi	
			Advi somnal	
Vijayapura	Tikota	Halagani	Makhanapur	Vijayapura
	Hosur	Gunaki	Alibad	
	Torvi	Kumathe	Tajapur H	

Study Tools:

In order to satisfy the objectives of the study Interview Schedule was used to collect household data using observation and interview techniques. A checklist is used to conduct Focused Group Discussions with the officials and community members in each of the taluks in the district.

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Pilot Study:

The interview schedule prepared to keep in mind the objectives of the study for the purpose of household survey was subjected to pre-test. It was tested in Toravi village which is also selected village in the present study. The tool was tested with 25 respondents from different social categories viz., newly married man and woman, pregnant woman, lactating woman, and parents belonging to Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe, Backward Classes and Others from Below Poverty Line and Above Poverty Line. This has helped to see to confirm suitability and adaptability of the tool. The tool was subjected to necessary changes with additions and deletions, and finally, it was standardized.

Main Study:

After standardizing the tool, one day workshop was organized for the field investigators and team leaders. In the workshop, it was oriented all of them about the purpose and objectives of the study. The tool was oriented to all the participant's question wisely. It was also appraised about how to approach the household respondents, how many samples are to be drawn from each village, what social and economic categories are to be included were discussed. A demonstration of conducting the interview was also made in the workshop. After a thorough discussion with the participants, they were sent to the field for collecting primary data as per the methodology and sampling frame.

Sources of Data:

The primary data have been collected directly from the newly married man and woman, pregnant woman, lactating mothers and parents from rural and urban areas. It was also collected from the community members and government officials over-focused group discussions. The secondary data have been collected from officials of the woman and child development department of Vijayapura district. Secondary data have been collected from websites of the government department, journal articles, reference books, and government reports.

Methods of Analysis:

The primary data collected according to the above methodology, was subjected to processing. The quantitative data was edited, classified and coded. It was keyed into the computer. With the help of Statistical Package for Social Sciences, descriptive and inferential data analysis was made. The statistical tools used are; mean score, percentage, proportions, and univariate tables, bi-variate tables and Chi-square test. However, the qualitative data gathered from focused group discussions are presented in complementary to quantitative data for a better understanding of the impact of the scheme.

Quality Assurance Plan:

Quality assurance is ensured by maintaining ethical research conduct throughout the process of the present study. All the respondents were explained about the purpose of the study. The data was collected from those who gave consent. The methodology of the study was strictly followed in drawing samples, data processing and analysis of data. There was a check on field investigators and their team leaders to ensure to collect quality data.

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CHAPTER -VI

FINDINGS OF THE EVALUATION STUDY

The study has been conducted to know the impact of the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao scheme is to prevent gender-biased sex selective elimination, to ensure the survival and protection of the girl child and to ensure the education and participation of the girl child. This chapter is the presentation and discussion of empirical findings on the evaluation study of Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme in Vijayapura district of Karnataka. An attempt is made here to analyze the primary and secondary data adopting descriptive statistical techniques keeping in mind evaluation questions. Findings are presented here as follows:

6.1 Profile of the Respondents:

Out of 6476 respondents, a great majority (87.4%) of them are aged between 18 and 30 years and more than three-fifth have nuclear families (66.6%); male members head less than nine-tenths families. More than four-fifth are Hindus (81.3%), and more than three-tenths each are belonging to scheduled caste (32.0%) and other backward classes (31.4%) respectively, and more than one-fourth are educated up to pre-university level (26.3%). More than two-fifth have annual family income above Rs. 1,00,000/- (42.5%); more than half are homemakers 56.5% (See Table 6.20). When the religion is compared with the education of the respondents, Hindus (26.9%) educated up to pre-university; Muslims (44.2%) educated up to secondary education respectively; among the illiterates Muslims (12.8%) and Hindus (11.8%) respectively (see table-6.37). Regarding ownership of the domestic equipment, the majority of them more than seven-tenths each own Television (70.9%), Bike/Scooter (71.6%) respectively (See table-6.24). It is to be noted that a significant proportion of more than one-fifth of respondents does not have an individual toilet at home (20.2%). It indicates the practice of open defecation (See table 6.25).

A majority of the respondents more than seven-tenth are from urban areas (71.9%) spread into five taluks of Vijayapura district. Of them, more than seven-tenth are from Vijayapura taluka (70.4%); a small percent are from Indi (8.0%); Sindagi (7.5%); Muddebihal (7.2%); Basavanabagewadi (6.9%) respectively. It is clear that majority of the respondents are from Vijayapura urban areas, 70.4% (See Table 6.21).

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A majority of the stakeholders, more than three-fifths, are women (65.8%). Of these more than one-fifth are the pregnant woman (20.5%); slightly less proportion less than one-tenth each are lactating mothers (19.8%) and mothers (9.5%) respectively, and more than one-tenth are newly married women (16.0%). A significant proportion of more than three-tenths are males (34.2%). Of them, less than one-fifth are newly married men (19.3%); and more than one-tenth are fathers 14.9% (See Table 6.22).

6.2 Progress Achieved in different Monitorable Indicators-Protection, Survival, Health and Nutrition and Education of the Girl Child across the Regions in The District:

Table 6.1: Children born after 2015 and died and Cause of Death

--	Description	Frequency	Percent
Gender of the Child	Female child	1871	60.5
	Male child	1219	39.5
Death of Child	Female child died	189	10.1
	Male child died	128	10.5
Age of girl child Died	Stillbirth	13	6.8
	Pre-matured	01	0.5
	Within one month	81	42.8
	1-2 months	12	6.3
	2-3 months	81	42.8
	3-4 months	01	0.5
Cause of death of girl child	Hepatitis	09	4.7
	Respiratory disorders	91	48.1
	Diarrhoea	85	44.9
	Intra-uterine foetal death	02	1.0
	Delivery complication	03	1.5

Table 6.1 presents that Children born after 2015 and died and Cause of Death. A total of 3090 children who took birth after 2015 in the families of respondents. Of them, three-fifth are female children (60.5%) and about two-fifth are male children (39.5%). It is clear from the above table that more number of girls took birth when compared to boys. Of them, more than one-tenth each female (10.1%) and male children (10.5%) died respectively. Of them, more than half (54.5%) belonging to Joint Families (see table- 6.36). This finding is on par with the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goal. A majority of the female children more than two-fifth each died within one month and between two to three months (42.8%) respectively. The cause of

death among female children is about half is respiratory disorders (48.1%), followed by more than two-fifth Diarrhoea (44.9%).

The family system also contributes to the death rate of the child because the number of child death rates in joint families is 54.5%. The joint families often practice discrimination among seniors and juniors and also differentiation among male and female members of the family. So the daughter-in-law of that family is unable to express her condition. The failure to care, child, inability to respond immediately to the illness and financially dependent on the owner of the family are some of the reasons caused to the death rate of the child.

The other causes associated with death of children are Hepatitis; Intra-uterine foetal death; Delivery complication; mal-nutrition; pregnancy induced hypertension; excessive bleeding; infections; and unsafe abortions.

Table 6.2: Survival Children and Health Indicators

Monitorable Indicators	Year-wise increase/decrease			
	2011	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Sex Ratio at Birth by 10 points	931	941	968	984
% of Non-institutional Deliveries	10	08	07	09
Number of MTPs	--	10	16	78
Number of girls child under six years died	433	367	338	288
Number of a male child under six years died	592	551	479	315

Source: District Health and Family Welfare Office, Vijayapura

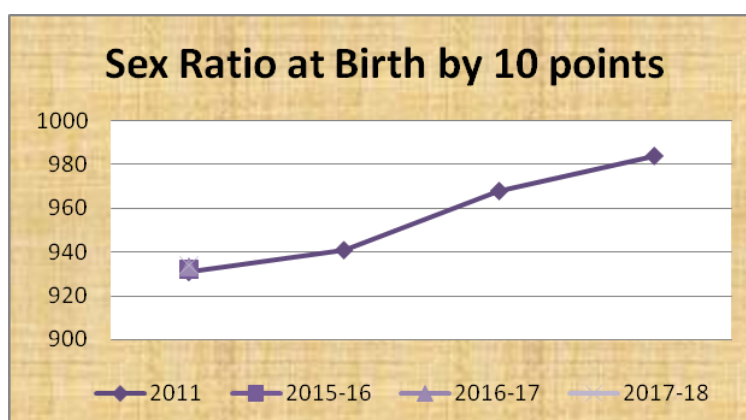


Figure 6.2

An Evaluation of Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme Implemented in Vijayapura District in Karnataka State

The above fig. and table 6.2 indicate that the child sex ratio is at an increase after implementation of the Beti Bachao Beti Padho scheme in Vijayapura district. It was 941 during 2015-16 which has been increased to 984 in 2017-18 with 41 points in a couple of years. When we look at the percent of non-institutional deliveries, there is a decrease. The death of a girl child less than six years has been significantly reduced over the years. When it is compared between the genders, the number of girl child died is less.

The high rate of institutional delivery has reduced infant death rates. In addition to this, the impact of 'Tottilu Bhagya Yojana' for poor mothers has resulted in child protection. This program helped to reduce infant death rates. Generally, the immunization power is more for females comparing to male, so it has also reduced the girl child infant death rates. It helps get protection immediately after childbirth. It is all because of the implementation of many plans and programs for girls. As part of the Beti Bachao Beti Padhavo, the celebration of 770 girl child birthdays and their welcome ceremony to home in the district has also inspired many people. Further, the implementation of the Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PC& PNDT) Act is very effective in increasing the female number in the district.

Table 6.3: Sex Ratio across the Regions 2015-16 and 2016-17

Regions	Male		Female		Sex Ratio	
	2015-16	2016-17	2015-16	2016-17	2015-16	2016-17
Basavana Bagewadi	2952	2778	2606	2654	882.79	955.36
Vijayapur	13547	13310	12822	12669	946.48	951.84
Indi	3261	3333	2980	3648	913.83	1094.51
Muddebihal	1683	1745	1672	1666	993.46	954.73
Sindagi	3060	3161	2983	2919	974.84	923.44
Total	24503	24327	23063	23556	941.23	968.31

Source: Office of the District Health and Family Welfare, Vijayapura.

It was also explored the child sex ratio across the regions of the district for the years 2015-16 and 2016-17 (Table 6.3). The child sex ratio is an increase in the Basavanabagewadi, Vijayapura, and Indi regions from the year 2015-16 to 2016-17. Within these regions, the highest order of child sex ratio is found in Indi, Basavanabagewadi and Vijayapura regions, respectively. It is a decrease in Muddebihal and Sindagi taluks.

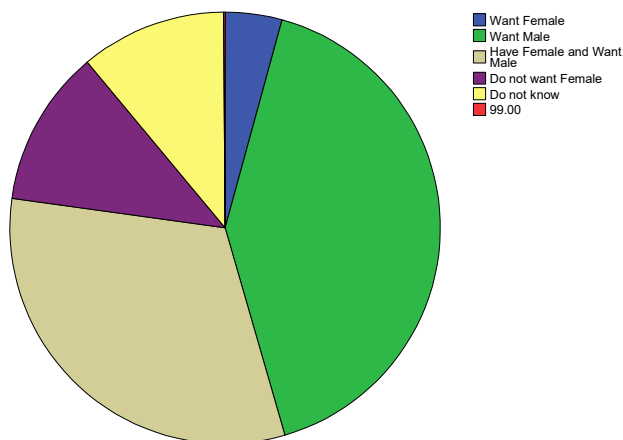
It is observed from Indi taluk, which is the most backward taluk of Vijayapura district that the female infant death rate is low. Because animal husbandry is excellent in this taluk, and it is better to have nutritional milk products. In addition to this, the discrimination between male and female is also low as low-income families are feminine. As females are also part of the workforce, the discrimination in the food system is too low. It has resulted in the normal sex ratio.

6.3 Trend and causes of Low Sex Ratio In Vijayapura District:

Table 6.4: Knowledge about Female Foeticide

Know about Female Foeticide	Frequency	Percent
Want a female child	277	4.3
Want a male child	2670	41.2
Have a female child and want a male child	2051	31.7
Do not want a female child	762	11.8
Do not know	709	10.9
No Response	07	0.1
Total	6476	100.0

Figure-6.3: What do you know about female foeticide?



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An attempt is made to understand the knowledge about female foeticide among the respondents in Vijayapura district. It is evident from the above table that out of 6476 respondents, a majority of them more than two-fifth believes that female foeticide is taking place for want of a male child (41.2%). A significant proportion of more than two-fifth opines that female foeticide takes place for having a female child but wish to have only a male child (31.7%). A small percent more than one-tenth expressed that female foeticide is done as parents never wish to have a female child (11.8%). Sex determination is done and disclosed to the parents if the bribe is offered. Awareness is there about the existence of the PC and PNDT Act that sex detention and female foeticide is a serious offence and punishable under the law. There is a fear among the common people about the legal consequence of female foeticide. However, parents believe that if it is done confidentially, it will not affect the parents as well as the one who discloses the sex. It is told that for foeticide, drugs are purchased by paying more at pharmaceutical shops. If doctors help is needed in foeticide, parents go to the hospitals of Solapur, Sangli, and Miraj to get aborted to hide their identity.

The tendency of seeing a girl child as other property is still there in the present society. In the patriarchal system, according to the social beliefs and cultural norms, a girl should leave her home after marriage, so it has given rise to the need for a male child. The reasons for preferring a male child by the parents are; a son can continue in the family, and he only takes care of the parents in old age. The above data prove this. The people believe that the education of a girl, her marriage, caring for grandchildren are the duties of female parents. Hence, they also believe that females should give her all salary to her husband's house after marriage. Because of all these reasons, people believe that a female child as a burden. It is difficult to change the status of women without changing these beliefs, practices, and norms. So many awareness programs have been organized as part of Beti Bachao Beti Padhavo to reduce these beliefs and practices. Several awareness programs have been organized, including awareness programs for 493 communities in the Vijayapura district. A total of 20,900 people have participated in these programs. About 359 training workshops were organized for workers (activists) with the participation of 17,500 people. By organizing such awareness programs continuously, it can help decrease the discrimination between male and female.

The economic aspects such as income and occupations were cross tabulated with the attitude towards the female foeticide among the respondents. It is found that a majority more than two-fifth (41.2%) want to have male child. More than three-tenth (31.7%) have female child and now want a male child. A significant proportion more than one-tenth (11.8%) never want a female child. The economically better off respondents are much biased to have a male child. With reference to association of occupations with desire of having male child more than three-fifth (65.3%) job holders have female and want male child; more than half (53.0%) home makers want male child only; about two-fifth (39.7%) business men/women have female and want to have male child; and more than three-tenth (35.1%) agriculturist want male child only. Job holders are more desperate to have a male child (See tables 6.41 and 6.42).

Table 6.5 Reasons for non-preference of Female Child**N=6476**

Sl. No.	Reasons	Yes	No	Extent		
				Strongly	Moderate	Low
1	Having a girl child increases responsibility	3717 (57.4)	2759 (42.6)	1647 (44.3)	1627 (43.8)	443 (11.9)
2	The girl child is another property	3790 (58.5)	2686 (41.5)	1735 (45.8)	1144 (30.2)	911 (24.0)
3	Difficult to up bring a girl child	2143 (33.1)	4333 (66.9)	687 (32.1)	618 (28.8)	838 (39.1)
4	Girl child cannot continue the family	2336 (36.1)	4140 (63.9)	824 (35.3)	967 (41.4)	545 (23.3)
5	The girl child is to be paid dowry	4657 (71.9)	1819 (28.1)	2550 (54.8)	1499 (32.2)	608 (13.0)
6	The girl child is vulnerable to atrocities	4055 (62.6)	2421 (37.4)	2487 (61.3)	906 (22.3)	662 (16.4)
7	Expenditure on girl child is a waste	1183 (18.3)	5293 (81.7)	293 (24.8)	564 (47.7)	326 (27.5)
8	Girl child cannot do funeral rituals	2787 (43.0)	3689 (57.0)	845 (30.3)	1330 (47.7)	612 (22.0)
9	The girl child is not equal to a male child	1609 (24.8)	4867 (75.2)	594 (36.9)	675 (42.0)	340 (21.1)
10	Difficult to arrange her marriage of girl child	2708 (41.8)	3768 (58.2)	963 (35.6)	1173 (43.3)	572 (21.1)
11	It is difficult to make delivery of daughter	2370 (36.6)	4106 (63.4)	883 (37.2)	722 (30.5)	765 (32.3)
12	Parents cannot live with their daughter	3498 (54.0)	2978 (46.0)	1190 (34.0)	1356 (38.8)	952 (27.2)

Note: Figures in parenthesis are percentages

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Table 6.5 indicates that there are several reasons among the parents for not preferring a girl child. The reasons are; dowry more than seven-tenth (71.9%); vulnerable to atrocities more than three-fifth (62.6%); others property about three-fifth (58.5%). Expenses on girl child are waste- less than one-fifth (18.3%); parents cannot live with girl child more than half (54.0%); cannot do funeral rituals more than two-fifth (43.0%). Difficult to arrange the marriage of daughter more than two-fifth (41.8%); difficult to make delivery of daughter less than two-fifth (36.6%); girl child cannot continue family less than two-fifth (36.1%). Difficult to up bring girl child more than three-tenth (33.1%); and girl child is not equal to the male child about one-fourth (24.8%). One of the respondents opined that woman is vulnerable to sexual exploitation even during childhood.

The reasons for preferring male child by the parents are; a son can continue in the family and take care of the parents in old age. Need not be paid dowry rather entitled for dowry. Not vulnerable to atrocities and never be the property of others. Not too expensive; can perform funeral rituals and easy to arrange marriage. The burden of arranging delivery will not be there. Son is superior. Expenses on son is an investment and not difficult to up bring him. Male dominance, female subjugation and inferior treatment due to patriarchal values, the preference is given more to a male child than the female child.

We are living in a society where people believe women are a burden. The parents of girl child were being abused in many situations. The social status of being abused as a female and being abused as a female parent is still the norm in the backward district like Vijayapura. The above data proved that such beliefs are practising in the district.

Table 6.6: Reasons for Declined Child Sex Ratio in Vijayapura District

N=6476

Sl. No.	Reasons	Yes	No	Extent		
				Strongly	Moderate	Low
1	Sex detection	5527 (85.3)	949 (14.7)	3381 (61.2)	1613 (29.2)	533 (9.6)
2	Female foeticide	5819 (89.8)	657 (10.2)	3480 (59.8)	1721 (29.6)	618 (10.6)
3	Doctors help in foeticide	5286 (81.7)	1190 (18.3)	2253 (42.6)	2050 (38.8)	983 (18.6)
4	Indigenous methods to	3082	3394	605	1415	1062

	perform foeticide	(47.5)	(52.4)	(19.6)	(45.9)	(34.5)
5	Malnutrition	3712 (57.3)	2764 (42.7)	1061 (28.6)	1768 (47.6)	883 (23.8)
6	Improper Immunisation	3652 (56.4)	2824 (43.6)	1085 (29.7)	1405 (38.5)	1162 (31.8)
7	Neglect of girl child	3748 (57.9)	2728 (42.1)	1487 (39.7)	1376 (36.7)	885 (23.6)
8	Superstitions	3810 (58.8)	2666 (41.2)	1809 (47.5)	1140 (29.9)	861 (22.6)

Note: Figures in parenthesis are percentages

Above table explores the reasons for the declined Child Sex Ratio in Vijayapura district. Out of 6476 respondents, more than four-fifth of them opined that sex detention is the reason (85.3%). Of them, more than three-fifth strongly believe in it (61.2%). As informed by the respondents' gender detention is done at the scanning centres, and some the doctors to reveal if paid bribe. About nine-tenth of them opined that female foeticide is the reason (89.8%). Of them, about three-fifth strongly believe in it (59.8%). More than four-fifth of them opined that Doctors help in foeticide is the reason (81.7%). Of them, more than two-fifth strongly believe in it (42.6%). Some of the RMP doctors and doctors in the cities like Sangli, Miraj and Solapur help in foeticide.

About half of them opined that an indigenous method to perform foeticide is the reason (47.5%). Out of this about one-fifth strongly believes in it (19.6%). It is informed by some of the respondents that eating Papaya helps to get an abortion. Less than three-tenths of them opined that malnutrition is the reason (57.3%). Of them, less than one-fifth strongly believe in it (28.6%). Less than three-fifth of them opined that improper immunisation is the reason (56.4%). Of them, less than three-tenth strongly believe in it (29.7%). Less than three-tenths of them opined that neglect of a girl child is the reason (57.9%). Of them, less than two-fifth strongly believe in it (39.7%). Less than three-fifth of them opined that superstition is the reason (58.8%). Of them, more than less than half strongly believes in it (47.5%). There are several reasons like gender detention, and doctors help in foeticide for the declining in child sex ratio in Vijayapura district.

The tendency to look a girl child as socially and culturally inferior is still there in all the caste, creed and religions in the society. In the same way, literates and illiterates have both practiced this tendency without any change. Even doctors also practiced this. The

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doctor who believes in parental practices may think of it as a help to parents; even they know it is a crime they are helping in feticide practices. The above data has thrown a light on these feticide practices.

Death of the girl child occurred after 2015 across the regions of Vijayapura district is explored. Out of 189, it is high in Vijayapura taluka (88.4%) when compared to other regions viz., Muddebihal (5.3%); Indi (4.8%); Sindagi (1.1%) and Basavanabagewadi (0.5%). The rate of girl child death is high in Vijayapura region when compared to other regions of Vijayapura district (See table-6.27).

Vijayapura is the headquarters of the district. The number of people who are financially strong and also they are availing all the medical facilities. The above data reveals that the female infanticide is being practiced by the literates and strong financial people more than the illiterates and poor people. It is proved in the above data. The developed Bengaluru city is an example of this with 914 low sex ratio.

The impact of Beti Bachao Beti Pacho scheme in taking care of the health of girl child across the regions is explored. The level of impact including complete and partial is more than nine-tenth each Vijayapura (93.7%) and Sindagi (90.6%); Indi more than four-fifth (83.1%); and Basavanabagewadi about three-fourth (74.5%) respectively. The less impacted taluka in this regard is Muddebihal more than two-fifth 42.9% (See table-6.28).

The inferiority to obtain a girl child is being reduced by organizing BBBP programmes in all taluks of Vijayapura district. The Deputy Commissioner has celebrated Girl Child Day and felicitated the mothers of the girl child. This type of felicitation has encouraged the public that girl parents are also worth honouring. Such programmes help to reduce the blind beliefs of the girl child. The rewards which are given to the girl child parents can reduce the feelings of aptitude towards girls. It develops the mentality to accept any child. It encourages for girls education also. In addition to this, the Karnataka State Akkamahadevi Women's University, located in Vijayapura, has also created an environment for girls to obtain higher education and encourage them to come to mainstream society. The importance of woman expanded by educating people on the

benefits of the birth of a baby girl. The above data demonstrated the impact of BBBP programme in the Vijayapura district.

Table 6.7: Type of School attended by the male and female child

N=5189

Child	Government School	Private School	Residential School
Male	1163 (22.4)	1546 (29.7)	27 (0.5)
Female	1248 (24.0)	1164 (22.4)	41 (0.7)

Note: Figures in parenthesis are percentages

The above table indicates that the type of school attended by the male and female child. The type of school attended by the male and female children signifies gender-based discrimination. Sending private school is expensive. About one-fourth (24.0%) of the girl children and more than one-fifth (22.4%) male children are attending the government school. It is clear that girl children are going more to government schools than male children. With reference to schooling, three-tenths (29.7%) boys and more than one-fifth (22.4%) girls were going to private schools. It is clear that parents wish to spend on the education of a male child than a female child in sending private schools. With regard to residential schools, 0.7% of boys and 0.5% girl are going to residential school. Parents encourage girl children to send residential schools as they feel it safer.

The above table 6.7 shows that the trend towards educating girls has been improving. This is proved by the high enrollment of girls in residential schools when compared to boys. Furthermore, girls are learning in private schools. Although it is slightly smaller than the education of males, and changing trends can be seen.

Table 6.8: Level of education intended to offer for Male and Female Child

N=6349

Child	Level of Education Intended to offer				
	High School	PUC	Graduation	Post Graduation	Professional
Male	1675 (26.4)	220 (3.5)	569 (8.9)	419 (6.6)	434 (6.8)
Female	1581 (24.9)	484 (7.6)	558 (8.7)	200 (3.1)	209 (3.3)

Note: Figures in parenthesis are percentages

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It is evident from the above table that there is significant discrimination between the male and female child in offering education at all the levels except pre-university. Parents wish to offer education up to matriculation is more than one-fourth (26.4%) for male children and less than one-fourth (24.9%) female children. With reference to pre-university education, it is less than one-tenth (7.6%) for females and only 3.4 % for male. With regard to offering education, less than one-tenth (8.9%) male and slightly less (8.7%) female children got up to graduate education. It is to be noted that discrimination in offering higher education and professional education is significant between male and female children. A majority of the parents wish to offer post-graduation education to son (6.6%). It is only (3.1%) in the case of daughters. This trend is the same in the case of professional education, male children (6.8%) and female children (3.3%). Parents wish to offer higher education and professional education to son because he needs to do a job. It will be a financial burden on the parents to offer higher education and professional education to daughters because it will be a wasted investment. Parents also wish their daughters to get married as early as possible. Hence, they do not wish their daughters to take up higher education.

The participation of girls in college (Graduation) education is increased. The number of girls and boys is equal in Degree courses, but this number decreases when coming to Post-Graduation courses. It is also seen in professional courses. The trend to pay for girl's education has not yet improved. The parents who spend money on their daughter's marriage think that if daughters are well educated, then they will have to give more dowry. There is a feeling that it is difficult to find a well-educated husband for a well-educated girl. The notion is that education and employment should be better for men than for women; it resulted in discourage girls from pursuing higher education. The tendency is that a girl's income does not come to parents, and it goes to husbands house. The recent rise in the awareness that girls are self-reliant and free from dependence by becoming an independent economy appears to be taking up more. This is a good development in the society. This is evidence for the impact of BBBP in Vijayapura district.

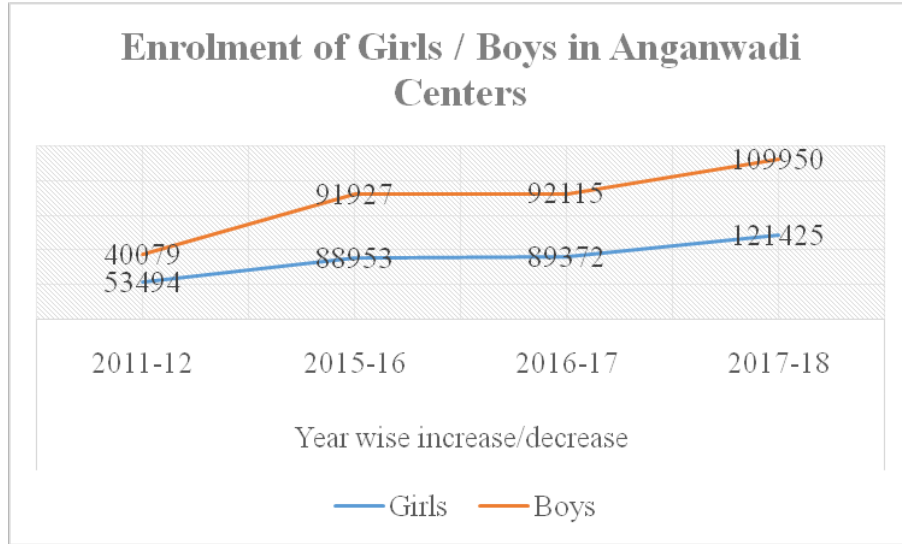


Figure 6.4

There has been an increase in the enrolment of girls in Anganwadi centre in the past five years. This trend is the same in the case of boys. The numbers of children identified under-nutrition in Anganwadi centre is also coming down in the past five years irrespective of gender. Significantly, equal importance is given in sending children to Anganwadi centres and providing nutrition irrespective of their gender (see table-6.39). The enrolment of boys and girls with reference to 1st to 10th standard has been at increase between the academic year 2015-16 and 2017-18. When it is compared between the genders, there has been a significant increase in the enrolment of girls for 1st to 10th standard education. In the case of a male, the enrolment rate is at decline (See table-6.40).

The high enrolment of girls in education also indicates the change in gender point of view. Education is the only key to eradicate blindness and beliefs about women. In addition to this, street plays, road shows and folk songs by the schoolgirls also bring awareness among the people. It helps send girl children to Anganawadi. It also reduced the tendency of using females as caretakers in homes. The above data demonstrated the impact of BBBP in Vijayapura district.

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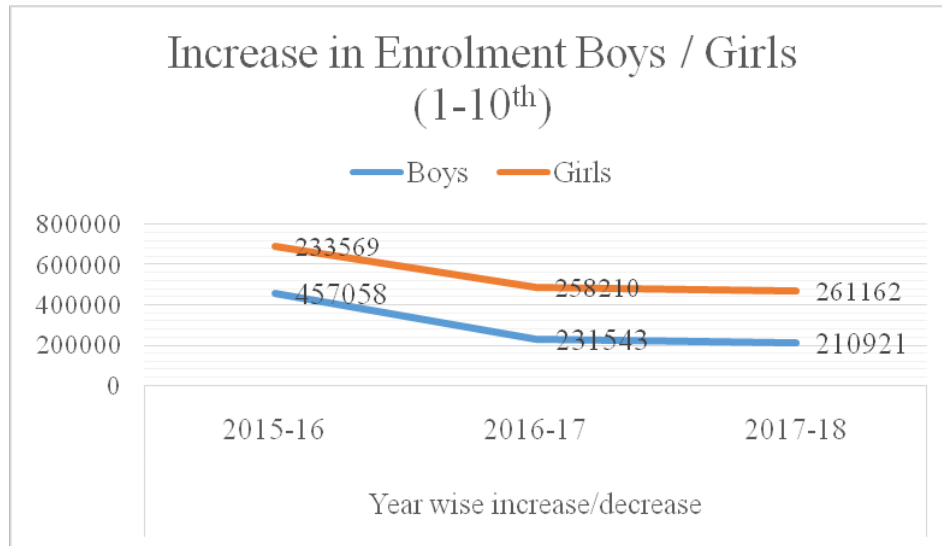


Figure 6.5

The impact of Beti Bachao Beti Padavho scheme in offering education to girl child across the regions is explored. The level of impact including complete and partial is more in the regions more than nine-tenth each Sindagi (91.3%) and Vijayapura (90.8%); more than four-fifth each Indi (85.1%) and Basavanabagewadi (81.1%) taluks respectively. The less impacted taluka in this regard is Muddebihal, less than half 48.1% (See table-6.29).

As part of the BBBP programme, small boards have been fixed everywhere in the district to bring awareness about the girl child. Boards were also fixed in all government vehicles related to BBBP to seen by the public. It is also spread through the street plays like 'Save the girl child, educate the girl child'. It can be seen good growth in all the taluks which are close to district headquarter. The effect of BBBP is comparatively low in Muddebihal, which is far away from the district headquarter.

6.4 The Social Framework from Gender Perspective:

Table 6.8a: Issues of Gender Discrimination

Sl. No.	Issues of Discrimination	Male Child	Female Child	Both Children
1	Give milk to drink	3163 (48.9)	2852 (44.0)	461 (7.1)
2	Prepare food favourite to child	3063 (47.3)	2581 (39.9)	832 (12.8)
3	Food is first served to	3446 (53.2)	2832 (43.7)	198 (3.1)
4	Purchase books at the beginning of the academic year	3410 (52.7)	2939 (45.4)	127 (1.9)
5	Sweets are first given to	3435 (53.0)	3028 (46.8)	13 (0.2)
6	Care take during illness	3501 (54.1)	2975 (45.9)	00 (0.0)

Note: Figures in parenthesis are percentages

An attempt has been made to explore the issues of gender discrimination (Table 6.8a). Out of 6476 respondents, a majority of them less than half (48.9%) give milk to drink to the male child whereas it is more than two-fifth in case of a female child (44.0%) and those who give milk to drink both children is (7.1%). Food is prepared favourite to a male child (47.3%) is about half, whereas it is about two-fifth in case of a female child (39.9%) and those who prepare favourite food to both children is (12.8%). Food first served to male more than half (53.2%) whereas it is more than two-fifth to female (43.7%) and those who serve food at a time to both children is (3.1%); Books purchased at the beginning of the academic year more than half for male children (52.7%) whereas it is more than two-fifth for the female child (45.4%) and those who purchase Books for both children is (1.9%). Sweets are first served to the male child more than half (53.0%) whereas it is more than two-fifth in case of a female child (46.8%) and those who give sweets at a time to both children is (0.2%). Care is taken during the illness of the male child is more than half (54.1%) whereas it is more than two-fifth in case of a female child (45.9%). It is clear that gender discrimination is prevalent in all the issues. It may be true because patriarchal values are predominant in this region. The male member of the family is always privileged, whereas female member is subject of inferior treatment.

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There is a feeling that a male child is a working force, bread earner, and a labourer is still a norm, even in today's society. However, women who work around 7 to 12 hours in a day are still invisible. So she has discriminated in terms of nutrition also. The society has neglected the women labour of carrying, nurturing and caring of children and attending household activities. This neglect is enforced by women only. This requires widespread publicity and awareness programme.

Table 6.9: Activities performed by male and female children after coming from the school

Sl. No.	Activities	Male Child	Female Child	Both Children
1	Sweeping	636 (9.8)	2152 (33.2)	3688 (57.0)
2	Washing Utensils	360 (5.6)	1935 (29.9)	4181 (64.5)
3	Assist in Cooking	374 (5.8)	1824 (28.2)	4278 (66.0)
4	Domestic works	337 (5.2)	1591 (24.6)	4548 (70.2)
5	Outdoor works	1422 (22.0)	1044 (16.1)	4010 (61.9)
6	Play	2650 (40.9)	2422 (37.4)	1404 (21.7)
7	Study	2342 (36.2)	2289 (35.3)	1845 (28.5)
8	Tuition	1826 (28.2)	1706 (26.3)	2944 (45.5)

Note: Figures in parenthesis are percentages

An attempt has been made to explore the activities performed by male and female children after coming from school. A list of activities is compared between male and female children to see whether gender discrimination is present in Vijayapura district. Almost one-third (33.2%) of the female children and one-tenth (9.8%) male children were performing sweeping in their homes. Both children perform sweeping is (57.0%). Washing utensils by female children is about three-tenths (29.9%), male children 5.6 percent and both is (64.5%); assist in cooking female children more than one-fourth (28.2%), male children 5.8 percent and both is (66.0%); attend domestic works female children about one-fourth (24.6%), male children 5.2 percent and both is (70.2%); attend outdoor works female children less than one-fifth (16.1%), male children more

than one-fifth (22.0%) and both is (61.9%); play female children less than two-fifth (37.4%), male children more than two-fifth (40.9%) and both is (21.7%); study female children more than three-tenth (35.3%), male children less than two-fifth (36.2%) and both is (28.5%); and attend tuitions female children more than one-fourth (26.3%), male children less than three-tenth (28.2%) and both children (45.5%) respectively. It is clear that gender discrimination is prevalent in performing different activities between a male and a female child. Male children are involved more in the activities like attending outdoor works; playing; studying, and attending to tuitions. Female children are involved more in the activities like sweeping; washing utensils; assist in cooking; and attend domestic works.

The division of labour is still there in society. The works of women are only limited to home, and they are worthless. Such practices and norms are a barrier for women to open up to the outside world. This has created an environment which does not want the arrival of a baby girl.

Table 6.10: Choice of dress for male and female children

Sl. No	Dress Chosen by	Male Child	Female Child	Both Children
1	Parents	2776 (42.9)	2652 (41.0)	1048 (16.1)
2	Child himself/herself	1701 (26.3)	1507 (23.3)	3268 (50.4)

Note: Figures in parenthesis are percentages

Above table reveals whether parents choose a dress for the children or they are allowed to choose their choice. Out of 6476 respondents, a majority of the parents more than two-fifth chooses dress for the male child (42.9%), slightly less proportion in case of a female child (41.0%) and choice dress for both children is (16.1%). Male children are allowed to choose the dress of their own choice more than one-fourth (26.3%); more than one-fifth in case of female children (23.3%) and both children allowed to choose dress is (50.4%). The freedom of choice is enjoyed more by the male child in the families when compared to the female child.

We can see that children in some of the families are given freedom of choice because of changes in social background. There are also some changes related to female issues.

Table 6.11: Clothes offered to the male and female child by parents

Sl. No	During	Male Child	Female Child	Both Children
1	Festivals	3418 (52.8)	3058 (47.2)	00 (0.0)
2	Birthday	3003 (46.4)	2627 (40.6)	846 (13.0)
3	Outing	1157 (17.9)	1149 (17.7)	4170 (64.4)
4	On-demand	884 (13.7)	746 (11.5)	4846 (74.8)

Note: Figures in parenthesis are percentages

In order to understand gender discrimination, an attempt has been made to understand whether parents offer clothes to male and female children on different occasions. During festivals, more than half male (52.8%) and less than half female children (47.2%) are offered clothes. During Birthdays less than half male (46.4%), more than two-fifth female children (40.6%) and both children (13.0%) are offered clothes. During outside visits, less than two-fifth male (17.9%), slightly less proportion of female children (17.7%) and both children (64.4%) are offered clothes. The clothes are offered if a male child demands more than one-tenth (13.7%), in the case of female child demand, more than one-tenth (11.5%) and both children (74.8%) respectively. During various occasions, the clothes are offered to the male child by more parents when compared to a female child.

Table 6.12: Give Money to Male and Female Child without Questioning

Male Child	Female Child	Both Children
914 (14.1)	759 (11.7)	4803 (74.2)

Note: Figures in parenthesis are percentages

An attempt has been made in the above table to see whether gender discrimination is present in giving pocket money to children. More than one-tenth parents (14.1%) give pocket money to a male child, slightly fewer proportion (11.7%) give pocket money to daughters without questioning and to both children it is (74.2%). Gender discrimination is significant in giving pocket money to a male child and a female child. It is true because, a male child is allowed to keep money and spend as per his wish, whereas the

female child is not allowed to keep money and as per her choice. When it is compared between caste categories and gives money to children without question, it is found that Scheduled Caste (37.5%) and Other Backward Classes (37.0) are progressive in giving priority to daughters when compared to other caste categories (see table-6.38).

Table 6.13: Intended age to arrange the marriage of son and daughter

Son					Daughter				
Before 21	21-24	25-28	After 28	Uncertain	Before 18	18-21	22-25	After 25	Uncertain
277 (4.3)	2670 (41.2)	2051 (31.7)	762 (11.8)	716 (11.0)	261 (4.0)	2220 (34.3)	1216 (18.8)	103 (1.6)	2676 (41.3)

Note: Figures in parenthesis are percentages

An attempt is made to understand the perception among the parents about arranging the marriage of son and daughter. It is to be noted that a significant percentage of the parents, 4.3 and 4.0 percent are intended to arrange child marriage of their son and daughter respectively. Further, they wish to arrange the marriage of son more than two-fifth (41.2%) between 21 and 24 years; more than three-tenths between 25 and 28 years (31.7%); and more than one-tenth after 28 years (11.8%). For daughters, they wish to arrange marriage more than three-tenths between 18 and 21 years (43.3%); less than one-fifth between 22 and 25 years (18.8%); and 1.6 percent after 25 years respectively. It is to be noted that more than one-tenth (11.0%) in case of son and (41.3%) in case of daughters, parents are uncertain about the age of marriage. Parents wish their daughter to marry as early as possible when compared to their son. It may be true because perception is prevalent among the parents that keeping daughter after maturity will be a risk. Parents are not much worried about the marriage of son as they do not perceive it as risky as of daughters.

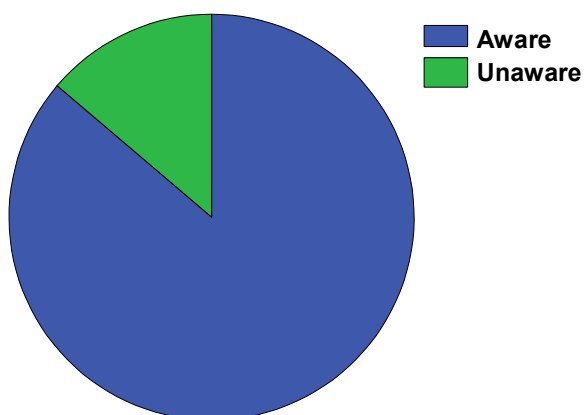
The impact of Beti Bachao Beti Padhao scheme in treating equal between girl and boy across the regions is explored. The level of impact including complete and partial is more than four-fifth Sindagi (81.5%); Basavanabagewadi four-fifth (80.0%); and Indi more than four-fifth (78.4%); Vijayapura less than three-fourth (73.4%) respectively. The less impacted taluka in this regard is Muddebihal less than two-fifth 38.3% (See table-6.26).

6.5 Level of awareness generated and changes in Attitudes of different Stakeholders:

Table 6.14: Aware of Beti Bachao Beti Padhao programme

Aware about BBBP Programme	Frequency	Percent
Aware	5583	86.2
Unaware	893	13.8
Total	6476	100.0

Figure 6.6: Aware about Beti Bachao Beti Padhao programme



With reference to awareness about the Beti Bachao Beti Padho scheme among the respondents, a majority of them more than four-fifth is aware of the scheme (86.2%). A significant proportion of more than one-tenth respondents are unaware of the scheme (13.8%). Of them, a significant proportion about one-fifth belong to Scheduled Castes (19.9%), and more than one-tenth are belonging to Other Backward Classes 11.8% (see table-6.35). However, there is a need to create complete awareness about the scheme in the district. When the awareness is compared between the stakeholders, more than nine-tenth lactating mothers (93.5%) and newly married women (93.0%) are aware of the scheme when compared to other stakeholders viz., newly married men (87.9%), a pregnant woman (76.4%), and parents, i.e., fathers (84.0%) and mothers 73.2% (see table-6.31).

Further, the impact of Beti Bachao Beti Padhao scheme on the stakeholders in a perspective change of looking at the girl child is explored. A majority of them more than four-fifth newly married men impacted either entirely or partially. A good proportion more than seven-tenths fathers (70.4%) too impacted either entirely or partially. The least impacted stakeholders are mothers more than two-fifth (44.1%) and

pregnant women more than half (55.7%) respectively (see table 6.32). The impact of the scheme on stakeholders in treating equal between a male and female child is explored. A majority of the stakeholders more than four-fifth each newly married men (86.3%) and women (81.1%) and lactating mothers (81.7%) got entirely or partially impacted in treating equal between boy and girl. The least impacted stakeholder in this regard is mothers less than three-fifth 56.6% (see table-6.33).

The BBBP programme has impacted more on newly married men. The above data shows that there is a significant perspective change of looking at the girl child among newly married men. It resulted in several girl childbirth rates is high. It shows that men are more aware than women. It is because men are more exposed to the outside world, and they come across different publicity materials and awareness programmes about BBBP. However, this public information is not available to women. It is established by the above data. Some more efforts are needed to reach this information accurately to women. The parents of the younger generation have the same feeling between a female and a male child. This creates a hope that it will be helpful in gender equality in the future.

Table 6.15: Sources of Information about BBBP

N=6476

Sl. No.	Source	Extent			Do not have a source	No Response
		Always	Some time	Never		
1	News Papers	942 (14.5)	1437 (22.2)	2307 (35.6)	1715 (26.5)	75 (1.2)
2	Radio	243 (3.8)	353 (5.5)	1643 (25.4)	4154 (64.1)	83 (1.3)
3	TV	1166 (18.0)	1957 (30.2)	2612 (40.3)	666 (10.3)	75 (1.2)
4	Internet	317 (4.9)	1490 (23.0)	2215 (34.2)	2379 (36.7)	75 (1.2)
5	Neighbours	469 (7.2)	714 (11.0)	3280 (50.6)	1938 (29.9)	75 (1.2)
6	Government Officials	190 (2.9)	466 (7.2)	2485 (38.4)	3260 (50.3)	75 (1.2)
7	GP/TP/ZP Members	152 (2.3)	270 (4.2)	1765 (27.3)	4214 (65.1)	75 (1.2)
8	NGO representatives	196 (3.0)	338 (5.2)	2108 (32.6)	3759 (58.0)	75 (1.2)
9	Advertisement	707 (10.9)	1476 (22.8)	2473 (38.2)	1745 (26.9)	75 (1.2)

Note: Figures in parenthesis are percentages

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The respondents were asked about the source of information got about Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme. Always and some time, a majority of them, less than half got by watching Television (48.2%). A good proportion of less than two-fifth got by reading newspapers (36.7%). A significant proportion, more than three-tenths got through advertisements (33.7%). More than one-fourth got information over the Internet (27.9%). Less than one-fifth got information through discussion with the neighbours (18.2%). More than one-tenth got information from the Government officials (10.1%). Less than one-tenth each respondent learnt about the scheme by listening Radio (9.3%), through NGO programmes (8.2%) and from GP/TP/ZP members (6.5%) respectively. The major sources provided information always and sometimes about Beti Bachao Beti Pacho scheme were Television, News Papers and Advertisements.

Table 6.16: Impact of Media in creating awareness about BBBP

N=6476

Sl. No.	Source	Extent					No Source
		Very Much	Very	Mode rate	Less	Very Less	
1	The extent of information got from the News Papers	733 (11.3)	1940 (30.0)	1350 (20.8)	1078 (16.6)	1207 (18.6)	168 (2.6)
2	The extent of information got from the Radio	225 (3.5)	495 (7.6)	604 (9.3)	2336 (36.1)	2640 (40.8)	176 (2.7)
3	The extent of information got from the TV	1342 (20.7)	2151 (33.2)	1187 (18.3)	910 (14.1)	776 (12.0)	110 (1.7)
4	The extent of information got from the Internet	523 (8.1)	1219 (18.8)	1293 (20.0)	1651 (25.5)	1615 (24.9)	175 (2.7)
5	Understanding the contents of BBBP from the News Papers	644 (9.9)	1990 (30.7)	1288 (19.9)	1186 (18.3)	1201 (18.5)	167 (2.6)
6	Understanding the contents of BBBP from the Radio	197 (3.0)	566 (8.7)	767 (11.8)	1924 (29.7)	2846 (43.9)	176 (2.7)
7	Understanding the contents of BBBP from the TV	1248 (19.3)	2126 (32.8)	1226 (18.9)	802 (12.4)	959 (14.8)	115 (1.8)
8	Understanding the contents of BBBP from the Internet	429 (6.6)	1499 (23.1)	1292 (20.0)	1559 (24.1)	1518 (23.4)	179 (2.7)
9	Got adequate information about consequence of female foeticide from News Papers	590 (9.1)	1803 (27.8)	1485 (22.9)	1180 (18.2)	1249 (19.3)	169 (2.6)
10	Got adequate information about the consequence of female foeticide from Radio	203 (3.1)	637 (9.8)	575 (8.9)	2030 (31.3)	2855 (44.1)	176 (2.7)
11	Got adequate information about the consequence of female foeticide from TV	1096 (16.9)	2145 (33.1)	1381 (21.3)	832 (12.8)	911 (14.1)	111 (1.7)
12	Got adequate information about the consequence of female foeticide from Internet	350 (5.4)	1665 (25.7)	1361 (21.0)	1483 (22.9)	1443 (22.3)	174 (2.7)
13	Adequate information given about BBBP through News Papers	480 (7.4)	2046 (31.6)	1298 (20.0)	1191 (18.4)	1296 (20.0)	165 (2.5)
14	Adequate information given about	186	552	633	1652	3278	175

	BBBP through Radio	(2.9)	(8.5)	(9.8)	(25.5)	(50.6)	(2.7)
15	Adequate information given about BBBP through TV	1168 (18.0)	2119 (32.7)	1244 (19.2)	855 (13.2)	977 (15.1)	113 (1.7)
16	Adequate information given about BBBP through Internet	505 (7.8)	1586 (24.5)	1214 (18.7)	1414 (21.8)	1582 (24.4)	175 (2.7)
17	Information regarding BBBP has developed a curiosity through Newspapers	691 (10.7)	1906 (29.4)	1089 (16.8)	1213 (18.7)	1408 (21.7)	169 (2.6)
18	Information regarding BBBP has developed a curiosity through Radio	280 (4.3)	557 (8.6)	481 (7.4)	1769 (27.3)	3208 (49.5)	181 (2.8)
19	Information regarding BBBP has developed a curiosity through TV	1086 (16.8)	2213 (34.2)	895 (13.8)	1090 (16.8)	1082 (16.7)	110 (1.7)
20	Information regarding BBBP has developed a curiosity through Internet	483 (7.5)	1703 (26.3)	1070 (16.5)	1295 (20.0)	1750 (27.0)	175 (2.7)

Note: Figures in parenthesis are percentages

Impact of the print and electronic media in creating awareness about Beti Bachao Beti Padho scheme is measured. More than half of respondents got information through Television about the scheme to the extent of very and very much (53.9%). Good proportion more than two-fifth got information by reading News Papers (41.3%). A significant proportion of more than one-fourth got information through the Internet (26.9%). A small proportion of more than one-tenth got information by listening to Radio (11.1%).

With reference to the understanding of the contents of Beti Bachao Beti Padho scheme, more than half respondents understood content through Television about the scheme to the extent of very and very much (52.1%). Good proportion more than two-fifth understood content by reading News Papers (40.6%). A significant proportion of more than one-fourth understood content through Internet (29.7%). A small proportion of more than one-tenth understood content by listening Radio (11.7%).

With regard to adequate information about the consequences of female foeticide, half of the respondents got through Television about the scheme to the extent of very and very much (50.0%). A good proportion of less than two-fifth got information by reading newspapers (36.9%). Significant proportions more than three-tenths got information through the Internet (31.1%). A small proportion of more than one-tenth got information by listening to Radio (12.9%).

Regarding adequate information about Beti Bachao Beti Padho scheme, more than half of the respondents got through Television to the extent of very and very much (50.7%).

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A good proportion of less than two-fifth got adequate information by reading News Papers (39.0%). Significant proportions, almost one-third got adequate information through the Internet (32.3%). A small proportion of more than one-tenth got adequate information by listening to Radio (11.4%).

With regard, curiosity developed about Beti Bachao Beti Padho scheme among the respondents, more than half motivated through Television to the extent of very and very much (51.0%). Good proportion more than two-fifth developed curiosity by reading News Papers (40.1%). Significant proportions of more than one-third developed curiosity through Internet (33.8%). A small proportion of more than one-tenth developed curiosity by listening to Radio (12.9%).

Table 6.17: Impact of IEC materials

N=6476

Sl. No.	IEC materials	Impacted	Not Impacted	Extent		
				Greater	Moderate	Less
1	Sticker	3445 (53.2)	3031 (46.8)	1177 (34.17)	1629 (47.29)	639 (18.55)
2	Pamphlet	4353 (67.2)	2123 (32.8)	1368 (31.42)	2377 (54.60)	608 (13.96)
3	Celebration of girls birthday	3314 (51.2)	3162 (48.8)	800 (24.14)	1719 (51.87)	795 (23.98)
4	Theatre/street plays	3669 (56.7)	2807 (43.3)	838 (22.84)	1925 (52.46)	906 (24.69)
5	Awareness programmes	3894 (60.1)	2582 (39.9)	1076 (27.64)	1963 (50.43)	855 (21.96)
6	Jatha	3597 (55.5)	2879 (44.5)	885 (24.60)	1975 (54.90)	737 (20.48)
7	Celebration of International Women's Day	3633 (56.1)	2843 (43.9)	1069 (29.40)	1871 (51.45)	693 (19.05)
8	Felicitation of Mother of a girl child	2891 (44.6)	3585 (55.4)	925 (32.04)	1298 (44.96)	668 (23.13)
9	Wall writings	4595 (70.9)	1881 (29.1)	1592 (34.69)	2058 (44.85)	945 (20.59)

Note: Figures in parenthesis are percentages

The impact of information, education and communication materials used to communicate about Beti Bachao Beti Padhao scheme in Vijayapura district is measured. The majorly impacted tool is Wall Writings more than seven-tenth (70.8%). A significant proportion more than three-fifth each impacted by Pamphlets (67.2%) and

Awareness programmes, respectively (60.1%). A good proportion less than three-fifth each impacted by Street Plays (56.7%), the celebration of International Women's day (56.1%) and Jatha (55.5%) respectively. More than half each of the respondents impacted by Stickers (53.2%) and celebration of girls birthdays (51.2%) respectively. More than two-fifths of the respondents are impacted by the felicitation of the mothers of the girl child (44.6%). When it is measured the impact of all the IEC materials used, most of them had a moderate impact on the masses.

Table 6.18: Changes in Gender Perspective**N=6476**

Sl. No.	Gender Perspective	Yes	No	Cannot Say
1	The perspective of looking at the woman in the society is changed	3972 (61.3)	1592 (24.6)	912 (14.1)
2	Equal share in the ancestral property is divided into male and female	3927 (60.6)	1853 (28.6)	696 (10.8)
3	Female in the family performs kitchen and Caretaking	5879 (90.8)	431 (6.6)	166 (2.6)
4	The woman is capable of taking all kinds of responsibilities	5390 (83.2)	664 (10.3)	422 (6.5)
5	Marriage of a woman can be arranged without giving dowry	3194 (49.3)	2651 (40.9)	631 (9.7)
6	The woman can perform rituals during the funeral	1885 (29.1)	3368 (52.0)	1223 (18.9)
7	Woman gives birth to a girl child is blamed	2115 (32.7)	2690 (41.5)	1671 (25.8)
8	Woman gives birth to a girl child is subjected to ill-treatment in the family	2151 (33.2)	2527 (39.0)	1798 (27.8)
9	The pregnant woman is wished to give birth to a male child	4147 (64.0)	1201 (18.5)	1128 (17.4)

Note: Figures in parenthesis are percentages

An attempt is made to note the changes taken place in gender perspective among the respondents in Vijayapura district. Out of 6476 respondents, more than three-fifth each of them opined that perspective of looking at the woman in the society is being changed (61.3%); and equal share in ancestral property between male and female members respectively (60.6%); more than nine-tenths opined that kitchen and caretaking are performed by female members in the family (90.8%); more than four-fifth opined that woman is capable of taking all kinds of responsibilities (83.2%); About half opined that marriage of a woman could be arranged without giving dowry (49.3%); about three-

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tenths opined that woman could perform rituals during the funeral (29.1%); more than three-tenths each opined that woman is blamed for giving birth to a girl child (32.7%), and woman is ill-treated for giving birth to a female baby (33.2%) respectively, and more than three-fifth opined that pregnant woman is wished to give birth to a male baby (64.0%) respectively. There has been a change in the gender perspective in society. The woman is regarded as equal to man. Her dual role in household chores and professional life is recognised. It is to be noted that a good chunk of the respondents agreed that woman can perform rituals during the funeral. However, significant respondents yet to change their mindset in terms of wishing a pregnant woman to give birth to a female child, treating well for giving birth to a female child, appreciating woman for giving birth to a female child.

Table 6.18 shows that the beliefs and practices of the old tradition and heritage have not yet changed regarding women. It shows that people practiced the division of gender-based work in society. There is a difference between household work and outdoor work. So about 90% of the people feel that household work is the responsibility of women only. Such a division of works should not replace the position of women. The inferiority about household work can only relieve when men share household works with women. It indicates that it also effects on the birth of a baby girl. Although women are capable of all sorts of responsibilities, the stress of household works limits the opportunities that can be used efficiently through their skill and intelligence. As a part of the Beti Bachao Beti Padao programme, it is raising awareness to eliminate the myth that household work is reserved for women and outside work for men through advertisements in Radio and Television. Here is a sample of an advertisement on radio and TV:

A guest came home and asked: "Arre.... Where is Rahul?"

Owner: "He is in the kitchen."

Guest: "Where is your daughter? What is she doing?"

Owner: "She has gone to the market."

Guest: "Arre.... Son is in the kitchen, and your daughter went outside? Surprise?"

Owner: "Yes, Sir..there is no difference between a son and a daughter. Everyone in the house does all the work."

The data in Table 6.16 proves that these types of advertisements that are constantly shown in the media like radio and television have a positive effect on the people.

Table 6.19: Impact of BBBP programme**N=6476**

Sl. No.	Area of Impact	Level of Impact			
		Complete	Partial	Little	No Impact
1	Minimising female foeticide	799 (12.3)	3101 (47.9)	2343 (36.2)	233 (3.6)
2	Equal treatment between male and female	972 (15.0)	3750 (57.9)	1590 (24.6)	164 (2.5)
3	Offering education to female child/women	2274 (35.1)	3278 (50.6)	722 (11.1)	202 (3.1)
4	Taking care of the health of the girl-child	2359 (36.4)	3211 (49.6)	706 (10.9)	200 (3.1)
5	Sending women to work outside	750 (11.6)	2325 (35.9)	3091 (47.7)	310 (4.8)
6	The perspective of looking at the girl child/women	967 (14.9)	3087 (47.7)	1954 (30.2)	468 (7.2)
7	Developing an awareness that female foeticide is a crime	5050 (78.0)	937 (14.5)	407 (6.3)	82 (1.3)
8	Developing awareness that 18 years is the minimum age for a girl to get married	5525 (85.3)	575 (8.9)	306 (4.7)	70 (1.1)
9	Developing an awareness that marriage of a girl under 18 is punishable	5196 (80.2)	878 (13.6)	324 (5.0)	78 (1.2)

Note: Figures in parenthesis are percentages

Impact of the Beti Bachao Beti Pacho scheme is assessed among the respondents. More than nine-tenth each of the respondents opined that the scheme had impacted complete and partially on developing awareness that 18 years is the minimum age for a girl to get married (94.2%); the marriage of a girl under 18 is punishable (93.8%), and female foeticide is a crime (92.5%) respectively. A good proportion more than four-fifth each respondent impacted in taking care of the health of girl child (86.0%); and offering education to female child respectively (85.7%). A significant proportion of more than seven-tenths impacted about equal treatment between the male and female child (72.9%). More than three-fifth each respondent impacted in changed look at the girl child (62.6%) and minimising female foeticide respectively (60.2%). About half of the respondents wish to send women to work outside as an impact of the scheme (47.5%).

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Beti Bachao Beti Pacho scheme had impacted at different levels in sensitising about gender issues.

The BBBP program had a little impact on preventing female feticide in the district. Social change is a long process, and the solutions for such problems are also long-lasting. Although it is known that female feticide is a crime, the socio-cultural practices of society make it seem valid. As a result, female feticide still happens in society. Although the laws regarding marriage and property are known, they do not succeed after its implementation.

6.6 Stakeholders Suggestions to mitigate gender discrimination in Vijayapura district:

The stakeholders of Beti Bachao Beti Padho scheme were asked to offer suggestions in order to mitigate the gender discrimination in Vijayapura district. Out of 6476 respondents, a majority of them more than two-fifth opined that gender-based discrimination needs to be prevented from having equal treatment between boys and girls. Significant respondents, more than one-fourth, believe that equal opportunities be made available for men and women. The other suggestions offered are; awareness of Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, including other programmes on women/girl, need to be made. Special programmes for the girl child need to be made available. Gender-based awareness building among parents is required. Sex determination needs to be stopped immediately. Beti Bachao Beti Padhao programme is continued as its impact is favourable to girl/women. Blind belief related to gender is addressed over developing scientific temperament. Attitude towards girl/women needs to be changed. Educational avenues in professional courses are made available in rural areas. Women entrepreneurship be encouraged. The ancestral property right is extended to both men and women. Reservation in education and employment be enhanced for the women. Freedom of choice is given to women. Equal treatment at work environment needs to be made available. Atrocities against women/girl are taken seriously and punished. Girl/women are encouraged to participate in decision making. Health care of the girl child is focussed. The practice of child marriage should be abolished. While arranging the marriage, opinion of the girl is considered. An environment should be created where women are respected. Nutritious food is ensured to every girl child, and

transportation facility needs to be improved for attending schools/colleges by girls (see table-6.34).

6.7 Findings- based on Evaluation Questions:

1. How many orientation and training programs are organized for district/block and other officers? What was the content of these programs and the outcomes?

The Vijayapura District administration conducted 350 training programs in the district as part of the Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao scheme. The content of such training includes radio spots/ jingles in Hindi and regional languages, television publicity, outdoor and print media, community engagement through mobile exhibition vans, social media and field publicity. Awareness generation through SMS campaigns, Mailers, Hand-outs, Brochures and other IEC material in English, Hindi and regional languages is to be adopted. Social Media Platforms are being used such as MyGov, Vikaspedia, Website of Ministry of Women and Child Development, Facebook, YouTube etc.,

Looking at the outcome the awareness on Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao (BBBP) Scheme to Celebrate the Girl Child & Enable her Education is established and developed, and numerous campaigns are being carried out throughout the district.

2. How was sensitization done for the primary, secondary, and tertiary target groups? Map the details of the program.

In cooperation with the Department of Health and Family Welfare, the primary target group comprising young and newly married couples, pregnant and lactating mothers and parents receive data on the significance of girl child, her security survival and rights through the Department of Women and Child Welfare. Couples are told to gather closer Anganwadi centres where anganawadi teacher, ASHA worker and other personnel are taught women the importance of having a girl child.

Secondary target group including Youth, adolescents (girls and boys), in-laws, medical doctors/ practitioners, private hospitals, nursing homes and diagnostic centres are encouraged to ensure girl baby born. It is strictly advised to medical practitioners not to indulge unlawful preconception and pre-diagnostic practices. Other health care

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providers are informed to encourage institutional deliveries and promote the registration of births.

Tertiary target group encompasses Officials, PRIs, frontline workers, women Self Help Groups / Collectives, religious leaders, voluntary organizations, media, medical associations, industry associations, and the general public as a whole. Awareness generation to promote gender equality, take pride in daughters, challenge sex stereotypes, educate and sensitize them on girl child rights.

3. Whether the committees at district, block, Grama Panchayat and village level are formed? Functioning of these committees in terms of:

Yes, the Task Force Committees (TFC) are formed at district, block and Gram Panchayat level namely District Task Force Committee (DTFC), Taluka Taskforce Committee (TTFC) and Gram Panchayat Taskforce Committee (GPTFC).

a) Meetings held and issues discussed

The DTFC meets every quarterly(10 meetings held till date) and discusses the issues related to the effective implementation of Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao program. Along with this 765, NHS (National Health Service) meetings and 167 Inter sectorial meeting are held.

b) Review of progress

Progress is reviewed over quarterly meetings, National Health Service meetings and inter-sectoral meetings.

c) Follow up of PNDT cases.

The District Advisory Committee Meeting and District Supervisory Committee Meeting held once in two months to inspect the district's scanning centres. Doctors in the respective scanning centres were asked to strictly follow PC&PNDT rules and work towards the elimination of female feticide

d) The action was taken on decisions taken in the meetings

Proceedings of the meetings are brought into action by the implementation of them by the concerned departments.

4. Whether PC and PNDT cell is established at the district level with adequate staff? Whether information about all the ultrasonography machines in the district is collected and updated? If the baseline data is collected, compare the outcomes with it.

Yes, the information pertaining to all the ultrasound machines is collected by the district health and family welfare department frequently. The same is being updated monthly.

5. How many PNDT cases are filed in the court and decisions are taken? Whether any follow-up action is taken on these cases? Whether the report is submitted to the government? Whether any cases are solved by counselling?

Three cases are filed in the district under PC & PNDT act. It is reported by BTV and other media that Y.M. Bhutanagayama, x-ray technician near Takke petrol bunk are indulging in pre-natal sex determination activities in the district hence the centre is creased and a case registered in the JMFC. Court. Dr Devagirakara scanning centre had been ceased, and registration cancelled for acting irresponsibly.

Vijayapura Deputy Divisional Officer visited Dr Mahananda Patil Scanning Center in Doubt of Center Involving in Pre-natal sex determination act and recorded a case in court against the centre. The report is submitted to the government, and no cases are solved by counselling.

6. Whether any incentives/ rewards are instituted/awarded to the informants for giving information about ultrasound machines/clinics indulging in illegal practices of sex selection? How is the information sought?

The information on ultrasound machines, clinics and scanning centres indulging in illegal practices of sex selection is sought through media, primarily through BTV channel and other local channels. They are appreciated by Deputy Director PC&PNDT Bengaluru, Deputy Divisional Officer and Deputy Commissioner of

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Vijayapura district. No particular rewards and exclusive benefits are given to the reporters.

7. Whether rapport is established with local NGOs, SHGs and Civil Society organizations, schools and colleges to involve them in the program and awareness campaign? The process of involvement and outcomes.

Yes, all the schools and colleges are made part of this programme. Select NGOs, SHGs and Civil Society Organisation associations with implementing departments are involved in programme and awareness campaigns.

8. How many training programs are conducted for capacity building of different stakeholders? Analyze the content of the program and its outcomes?

Overall, 350 training programs conducted but no data provided for capacity building of stakeholders.

9. How many birthdays of girl child were celebrated across different regions in the district? What was the reaction of the households and others to it? Present some case studies and shreds of evidence.

A total of 770 girl child birthday celebrations were carried out in the different talukas and villages of the district. On the occasion of National girl child day, Deputy Commissioner of Vijayapura district Congratulated and praised mothers who delivered Girl baby. He greeted lactating mothers by giving a bouquet of flower and distributing sweets. Mothers expressed their happiness at the delivery of a baby girl, and they said the girl should be treated as an asset not as liable. Parents should feel proud of their daughters they added.

Cases: On January 24, 2018, Mothers were Facilitated under Beti Bachao-Beti Padhao Programme in one of the taluks of Vijayapura district for Giving Birth to a first and second female baby.

On the occasion of National girl child day, Deputy Commissioner of Vijayapura district visited district civil hospital and greeted mothers who delivered a baby girl.

10. What are the interventions made to enable the education of a girl child? Whether girl's toilets are constructed? How many dropped out girls are re-enrolled in secondary schools? What measures are taken to make their re-entry sustainable?

A holistic approach is being adopted to create awareness and disseminating information to ensure survival, protection and education of the girl child across the district. Measures are taken to secure the admission of girl child & retention of girl child in schools. Universal enrolment of girls undertaken by Ministry of Human Resource Development, efforts were made to decreased drop-out rate attempts were made to establish Girl Child-friendly standards in schools and Strict implementation of Right to Education (RTE). The dropout rates of the girl have been coming down.

11. Map the activities undertaken to sensitize girls' education. What are the responses of households? What are the outcomes of it in terms of an increase in enrollment of girls at various levels of education?

The activities are undertaken to sensitise girls education impacted to a significant level. Households are positive in offering education to the girl child in the district. There has been a significant increase in the enrolment of girl children from 1st to 10th standard.

12. Whether the action plan is prepared as per the guidelines and implemented in accordance with the time schedule? Whether the convergence with other department is initiated as guidelines?

The action plan is being prepared, and the convergence with other department is intimated on par with the guidelines.

13. Document the best practices. Examine the incentive schemes adopted and their impact on the attitude of parents towards the girl child.

On the occasion of National Girl Child Day, Deputy Commissioner of Vijayapura District Congratulated and commended mothers who gave birth to Girl's child. He welcomed lactating mothers by offering a bouquet of flowers and distributing sweets. Mothers conveyed their happiness at the delivery of the baby girl and said that the

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girl should be handled as a non-responsible asset. Parents should feel proud of their daughters, they said.

Sanchari bus awareness programme on Beti Bachao-Beti Padhao carried out throughout the district, which was an innovative idea.

Slide shows on the importance of girl child, her survival and education telecasted in cinema houses.

14. Whether the audit of the scheme is conducted? Examine the audit report.

No, the audit of the scheme yet to take place.

15. Whether the social audit of the scheme is conducted as per the guidelines, examine the social audit report.

Not applicable.

16. Find whether protective environment for girl children through the implementation of Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act 2012b is created in different talukas of the district.

Yes, except the taluks like Muddebihal, all other taluks have been impacted and a favourable environment for the protection of girl child is created. POSCO Act of 2012 is implemented in the district. However, gender detention is still taking place with the help of Doctors.

17. How the other stakeholders like local NGOs, CBOs, Women's Organizations and other institutions to run the sensitization campaign? Whether any CSR initiatives are mobilized in the implementation process?

A two-day workshop on Beti Bachao-Beti Padhao scheme carried out by the RUDSET foundation in Vijayapura where officials across state and district participated.

18. Measure the achievements in the implementation of the scheme in terms of various monitorable indicators across the taluks and provide an integrated analysis of the outcomes of the scheme.

6.8 Summary of the FGDs with Community Members:

1. FGD with Community Members:

Focus group discussions were conducted with the community members to explore the in-depth understanding of the impact of Beti Bachao Beti Padho scheme in Vijayapura district. Five discussions were conducted. The groups consist of minimum nine and a maximum of twelve members. The members of the group were newly married men and women, lactating mothers, pregnant women, and elderly persons. The venue of the discussions was Anganawadi centre and Community hall. Duration of the discussions was a minimum of 60 minutes and a maximum of 90 minutes.

2. Locality:

The FGDs were conducted in Vijayapura rural (Toravi), Sindagi urban, Muddebihal rural (Rakkasagi), Basavanabagewadi rural (Managuli) and Indi rural (Horti).

3. Domicile:

One FGDs was conducted in urban and four in rural communities.

4. Taluka:

Each of the FGD was conducted in Vijayapura, Sindagi, Indi, Basavanabagewadi and Muddebihal.

5. Trends in child sex ratio in Vijayapura district:

Having one male child is a must. Hence, sex determination is done at sonography centre, and abortion is made with the help of a doctor.

6. Social framework on gender perspective: Discrimination

Discrimination is made by grandparents, parents, neighbours, relatives, mother-in-law.

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A woman cannot take the responsibility of home; girl child is expensive for dowry and delivery etc. A male child can continue the family. Difficult to take care of the girl child, girls are useless. The girl is a temporary member of the family.

Preference is given to male in food, education, freedom, and politics.

Female is not preferred because she is to be within four-wall, she should be controlled, avoid social life, and attend all the domestic work, not secure to attend outside work and to be outside during the night.

7. Causes of declining sex ratio due to the BBBP programme:

Sex determination, mal-nutrition, dowry, the desire of having a male child, gender discrimination, improper immunization, and negligence of health checkup during pregnancy.

8. Changes in the protection of girl child due to BBBP programme:

Change is taking place. The girl child is sent to school; girl children are trustworthy when compared to boys.

9. Changes in the survival of girl child due to BBBP programme:

Surviving. The earlier female child was thrown to garbage; now she is taken care on par with a male child.

10. Changes in the nutrition status of the girl child due to BBBP programme:

Food is served to both the children without any discrimination. Covered under ICDS.

11. Changes in education of girl child due to BBBP programme:

Importance of education is given to girl child also till SSLC as it is free. Boys are sent to private school, and girls are sent to government schools.

12. Level of awareness generated due to BBBP programme in the district:

The awareness generated due to Anganawadi, Posters, Wall writings, and TV.

13. Interventions needed to prevent/change the gender-biased environment in the district:

Awareness needs to be made among the parents. Strict implementation of the PCPNDT Act in the district. Interventions are needed with newly married, pregnant women, lactating mothers, and grand parents.

14. Suggestions to improve child sex ratio in Vijayapura district:

Value-based education is given to parents. Acceptance of the children irrespective of gender. Awareness programmes need to be made. Severe punishment for sex determination and disclosure. Prevention of child marriage. Proper treatment during pregnancy. Nutrition and education be made available to girl/women.

6.9 Summary of the FGDs with Officials

1. FGD with Officials:

Focusses group discussions were conducted with the officials to explore an in-depth understanding of the impact of Beti Bachao Beti Padho scheme in Vijayapura district. Five discussions were conducted. The groups consist of a minimum of eight and maximum seventeen members. The members of the group were Anganwadi teachers, School Teachers, Head Master, Grama Panchayat members, and Asha workers. The venue of the discussion was Anganawadi centre, School, Grama Panchayati office and Community hall. Duration of the discussions was a minimum of 60 minutes and a maximum of 90 minutes.

2. Locality:

The FGDs were conducted in Vijayapura rural (Toravi), Sindagi urban, Muddebihal rural (Rakkasagi), Basavanabagewadi rural (Managuli) and Indi rural (Horti) respectively.

3. Domicile:

One FGDs was conducted in urban and four in rural communities.

4. Taluka:

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Each of the FGD was conducted in Vijayapura, Sindagi, Indi, Basavanabagewadi and Muddebihal.

5. Trends in child sex ratio in Vijayapura district:

Child sex ratio is increasing. Awareness is generated among the parents. Child Sex ratio is decreasing due to determination and female foeticide; Gender discrimination; Poverty and Illiteracy.

6. Social framework on gender perspective: – Discrimination

Gender Discrimination is present. It is made by grandparents, parents, neighbours, relatives, and mother-in-law. The female child is not preferred because of dowry; she cannot go out and earn; and lack of education among the parents.

7. Causes of declining child sex ratio due to the BBBP programme:

Sex determination; female foeticide; mal-nutrition; dowry; the desire of having a male child; gender discrimination; improper immunization; and negligence of health checkup during pregnancy.

8. Changes in the protection of girl child due to BBBP programme:

Changes are taken place. The girl child is sent to school. No change. BBBP not impacted.

9. Changes in the survival of girl child due to BBBP programme:

Girl children are surviving due to reduced sex determination; Attitudinal change in Girl child can also take care of the parents during old age.

10. Changes in the nutrition status of the girl child due to BBBP programme:

Covered under ICDS. Food is served at school.

11. Changes in education of girl child due to BBBP programme:

Changes are there in the education of a girl child. The positive response of the

parents in enrolling girl child. Importance of education is given to girl child till SSLC as it is free of cost. Education is given to girls as the government is offering freely with other facilities.

12. Level of awareness generated due to BBBP programme in the district:

Lack of awareness in rural areas. BBBP is not much impacted.

13. Interventions needed to prevent/change the gender-biased environment in the district:

NGOs may be involved to create awareness. Interventions are needed with parents and newly married couple, pregnant woman. The restriction is made on several children after two.

14. Suggestions to improve child sex ratio in Vijayapura district:

Equal treatment between a girl and boy child. Programmes on awareness building to sensitise about gender. Eradication of dowry practice. Control of sex determination and female foeticide. The way of the upbringing of girl child is changed. Parents and newly married be targeted to make awareness interventions.

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CHAPTER-VII
BEST PRACTICES IN VIJAYAPURA DISTRICT
(SUCCESS STORIES)

The Deputy Commissioner led and coordinated action of all departments for implementation of BBB in the District level. The transformative potential of BBBP could be assessed in the kind of local level innovative initiatives undertaken by District Administration in coordination with WCD, Health and Education departments. The multi-sectoral action in the Vijayapura districts has been mainly targeted towards engaging communities for change of mindset. Also promoting 100% institutional deliveries, maintaining village level record of birth and their exhibition in public places through Putta Putti Boards. Birth registration, encouraging the celebration of girl child birthday, challenging son-centric rituals and reversing the social norms, re-enrolment drives for getting girls back to schools and campaigns to prevent child marriage. Vijayapur District is recognized for its excellent performance on BBBP in the Category “Effective Community Engagement”, and Deputy Commissioner was felicitated on March 8th 2018 at Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan.

Some of these best practices (Success Stories) at the district level are driving the winds of change for girls. Some of the best practices of Vijayapura District presented here:

7.1 Ending Child Marriage

A Girl who had rescued from Child marriage.

Name : Shilpa (Name Changed)

Father Name : Kalingappa Sitimani (Name Changed)

Age : 16

Village Name : Kakhandaki; Tq:Vijayapur,

Dist: Vijayapur.

Date of Marriage: 12-12-2018

Marriage fixed with a person from Holehangaragi

Child welfare committee Registered date:13-12-2018

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Discharge date of girl certified school: 18-12-2018

When She was 15 years old (9 std) in Kakhandaki Village at that time one marriage proposal comes to her, family members planned to make her marriage with holehangaragi village person. But the girl was not happy, and she has a lot of dreams about her future. Also, she wants freedom. But her family did not permit to continue her education, so they stopped her education. But she is good in studies and polite.

At that time at Kakhandaki village Women and Child Development Department had conducted an awareness programme on 20-10-2018 under Beti Bachao Beti Padhao and also child marriage. Because of that, she knew about these programs. While she was in a critical situation, so she informed anganawadi worker and supervisor about her marriage. Then the District Child Protection Officer, supervisor and anganawadi workers went to that village and stopped the marriage. And also gave information about Child marriage and what she will face the problems in future, and also they told that punishment will take against the victim. Now the Villagers Have full aware of child marriage. Now the girl having a good education and studying well. The family is aware of this incident. If she had married, her education and future would spoil, and she is not able to maintain her family.

Finally, a girl got freedom and got her rights to make her life beautiful. Now she is 16 years old and studying in 10th class, and also she is model to others.

Key Stakeholders: Department of Women and Child Development, Anganawadi Workers, Anganwadi Supervisor, District Child Protection Officer.

Activity Duration: A Few hours

Target Group: Girls and the community at large in Khakandaki Village

Description of Practice :

Due to an awareness generation drives on ending child marriage in khakandakiVillage under "Beti Bachao Beti Padhao", The District Administration has succeeded in stopping potential child marriages in the village.

Status of Practice (Pilot/ Scaled Up): Awareness Programme's

Factors behind Success of Practice: At that time at KakhandakiVillage women and Child Development Department had conducted an awareness programme on 20-10-2018 under Beti Bachao Beti Padhao and also child marriage. Because of that, she knew about these programs. So while she was in a critical situation, then she informed anganawadi worker and supervisor about her marriage. The District Child Protection officer, supervisor and anganawadi workers went to that village and stopped the marriage and also gave information about child marriage and what child will face the problems in future. Also, they told what punishment will take against the victim.

Challenges in Implementation: The villagers are opposed to stopping child marriage. Then the Officers and supervisors and Anganawadi workers have convinced the parents and villager's and gave them awareness about child marriage impact.

Awareness Generation Resources: Drama's and legal awareness Programme.

Quantitative Outcome / Value: Now the girl having a good education and studying well. The family is aware of this incident. If she had married her education and future will spoil, and she is not able to maintain her family.

Qualitative Outcome/ Value: Finally, a girl got freedom and got her rights to make her life beautiful. Now she is 16 years old studying in 10 class, and also she is a role model for others.

Existing Documentation / Implementation in Other Locations/ Future Prospects/Potential for Impact: District TaskForce has conducted the awareness Programmes under BBBP Scheme in all the Talukas and Villages and also held a big rally programme, workshops, creative activities under BBBP scheme.

7.2 Effective implementation of the PC&PNDT Act

Sex determination leading to gender-biased sex selection is a major cause for low child sex ratio, and one of the starkest manifestations of the societal preference for male children. Programmes are being conducted across the Vijayapura district of Karnataka State to make people aware of this practice and the legal punishments corresponding to it. The Health Department is also working to ensure effective implementation of the PC&PNDT Act and monitoring the number of male and female births in the district

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every month. Medical Officers and other prominent persons conduct meetings with the public in high-risk areas of the district intending to sensitize people on the issue. Such a sustained effort is likely to change the future of girls in the area.

Dr.Devagarikar, an affluent doctor, stood testimony to the fact that no amount of societal standing can shield the miscreants from the axe of the law. The Health Official PNDT team raided his clinic in Vijayapura, and the doctors found massive irregularities in his record-keeping and established his guilt after subsequent investigation. He was booked under both the PNDT act and case has been registered in the JMFC court. Advocates were appointed to carry out necessary actions on the cases registered on scanning centres. The doctor had been conducting sex selections tests and subsequent abortions for years with impunity, irrespective of the fact that his agendas were quite known in the local circles. His arrest also sent out a strong message to the criminal fraternity, said the PNDT team of Vijayapura.

7.3 “My strategy is to befriend the newly-wed girls.”

Owning the cause “My strategy is to befriend the newly-wed girls in the village. I become their close confidante so that she does not hide her pregnancy from me and gets herself registered in the first trimester itself. I also keep a close eye on families with two or more daughters for their probable efforts towards sex determination” said an ASHA worker in Tikota village of Vijayapura district, with the demeanour of a vigilance officer and determination of a soldier!

7.4 Change begins at home.

“My daughter is an aspiring Doctor and is currently studying at JNMC, Belagavi. She makes me proud and sets an example for all the girls in our family. She always took leading in our family activities. She has a leadership quality and dynamic attitudes. My son, on the other hand, is a bit irresponsible. I often admonish him stating her as an example. My both children are equally dear to me, and it is up to their capabilities who outshines the other”, said Sangamesh Biradar, a resident of Khakandaki, Vijayapura District. These self-motivated villagers are playing a catalyst role to inspire the neighbours, to change the attitude towards the girl child.

7.5 Postal covers and Bus Posters with the symbol of BBBP

The Beti Bachao Beti Padhao initiatives are aimed at creating awareness amongst the community on the issue of imbalance in child sex ratio and the need to address it through individual and collective action for ending gender-based discrimination. This is being implemented in Vijayapura district through a multi-pronged approach to reach out to the maximum number of people. A range of awareness activities has been conducted in Vijayapura. The district administration has collaborated with the Postal Department to release 1000 postal covers with the symbol of BBBP.

This has brought greater visibility to the issue and has helped to spread its message far and wide. Public transport is used by millions every day, and the district administration of Vijayapura has taken advantage of this opportunity to brand 100 Bangalore Metropolitan Corporation buses with the message of Beti Bachao Beti Padhao for one month. A computerized audio announcing system has also been installed at 24 bus stands in different districts for one month, which publicizes messages on girl child and trafficking. Brochures are being distributed highlighting the importance of the girl child and the district administration has collaborated with All India Radio to broadcast dramas and songs on the topic. The state government has taken the initiative to display prominent posters in all 30 districts of the state with a focus on spreading the message of preventing trafficking of women and children.

7.6 Putta Putti Boards

Putta Putti boards displaying gender-disaggregated birth statistics in the village have been displayed in all 220 Gram Panchayats of Vijayapura district. This is a useful tool to make local communities aware of the prevalence of gender-biased sex selection and encourage them to act towards ending this practice.

7.7 Training/Workshop through Tele Education Satcom

Apart from spreading public awareness through mass media platforms, targeted workshops and seminars for key stakeholders have also been hosted. An Awareness Programme was organized in Vijayapura district in June 2015, highlighting the role of the community in improving CSR and ensuring the effective implementation of BBBP and Village Convergence and Facilitation Service. A Tele Education Satcom Training

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and Workshop was held with nearly 10,000 elected Gram Panchayat members on CSR, child rights, prevention of trafficking and child marriage as well as the central tenets of BBBP. A Training Programme on BBBP, the importance of the girl child and the prevention of trafficking in women and children was organized for members of the local Child Welfare Committees and Superintendents of Children's Institutions. An Awareness Training was also organized at Santwana Centers and Child Helpline Centers. A meeting of all key stakeholders was held at the State level in November 2015 to ensure effective implementation of the scheme.

7.8 National Girl Child Day

Celebrations of National Girl Child Day on 24th January are organized every year by the district administration. In 2016, dignitaries and participants at the event took an oath to protect, respect and educate the girl child.

7.9 Co-ordination and convergence across the departments

Vijayapura district Taskforce has taken decisive steps to ensure proper implementation of the BBBP programme in the district. A District-level meeting of officials under the chairpersonship of Deputy Commissioner was organized to discuss how to increase the Child Sex Ratio and improve service delivery to ensure the education of all girl children. The DC also appointed a District Task Force in 2015 to ensure convergence between relevant departments, as well as Block Level Task Forces to ensure effective implementation of the scheme at grassroots.

These groups of officers meet every quarter and send reports to the Deputy Commissioner at regular intervals. The District Task Force has already identified the Gram Panchayats where Village Convergence and Facilitation Service Centers will be set-up. A procurement committee has been constituted to facilitate the delivery of IEC material, Guddi-Gudda boards etc. An orientation and sensitization workshop was held at the district level to familiarize all officers and functionaries associated with the implementation of BBBP. Vijayapura District administration has taken the initiative to invite proposals from voluntary organizations to conduct a District level workshop on BBBP.

7.10 Mobile Bus Yatra

A Mobile Bus **Yatra** lasting 30 days was organized in 100 villages in the district. Such a targeted intervention was aimed at influencing mindsets and raising community awareness on the value of the girl child. The Buses were equipped with a panel and sound system to play videos and jingles on the theme of the girl child. A street play team accompanied the Bus in every village where they performed and interacted with the audience on topics related to gender-based discrimination. Signature Campaigns committing to end gender-based discrimination are being conducted regularly to keep up the momentum, and pamphlets with related messages distributed with newspapers.

7.11 Special Programmes

Two special programs were organized on Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao at Shikarikhana and Ankalagi in Vijapura District, the only critical district identified in the state in the first phase. About 8,500 people were reached through these programs. The programs were organized in close coordination with District Administration, Zilla Panchayath, Department of Women and Child Development, CNFC, Department of District Information and Public Relations, Family Planning Association of India. Deputy Commissioner of Vijapura and Vice President, Zilla Panchayath Ankalagi participated in the programme. As part of the programme, the unit arranged awareness rallies and rural quiz competition and the prizes were distributed to the winners. With the coordination of the Song and Drama Division, ten cultural programmes and street play were organized during the campaign. Forty-eight feedbacks were collected from the villagers.

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CHAPTER-VIII RECOMMENDATIONS

After evaluation of the Beti Bachao Beti Padavo scheme, the most important finding is that majority of the respondents are aware of the Beti Bachao Beti Padho scheme. The study revealed that there is significant discrimination between a male and female child in offering education at all the levels except pre-university. The research also shows that there is a positive change taken place in gender perspective among the respondents in Vijayapura district. It is to be noted that a significant percentage of the parents, 4.3 and 4.0 percent are intended to arrange child marriage of their son and daughter respectively. It is believed that there are a number of steps for improving the quality and quantity of Beti Bachao Beti Padhao scheme that will make a positive difference. With this background and based on the present study following are the recommendations:

8.1 Prevent Gender Biased Sex-selective elimination

Strategies:

1. Dowry and protecting girl child from sexual crime are major worries of parents. Hence a protective environment is created.
2. Institutional deliveries need to be promoted.
3. The sonography equipment needs to be monitored to prevent its misuse.
4. Strict implementation of the PC & PNDT Act is required to prevent female foeticide.
5. Sensitization can be made using TV, Newspapers and Wall writings as effective tools.

8.2 Ensure the survival and protection of the girl child

6. There is an increase of Child Sex Ratio in the district after 2015. BBBP interventions should be continued to sustain the ratio.
7. Deaths of the girl child are high in Vijayapura taluka when compared to other taluks. Proper Immunization and nutrition interventions are required in this region.
8. The practice of child marriage is present in the district. Strict vigilance in this regard is required.

8.3 Ensure education, fair opportunity and participation of the girl child

9. The girl child is sent to Government school up to Matriculation as it is free.
Provide quality education in Government schools.
10. Higher and professional education also needs to be made free for girls.
11. 50% Job reservation for women should be implemented.
12. Gender discrimination needs to be addressed by eliminating the adverse socio-cultural values.
13. Awareness programmes need to be increased especially in the remote regions of the district, i.e. Muddebihal Taluk.
14. There is a need to promote awareness that residential, educational institutions are safe for the girls.



ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ:ಆಇ 995 ವೆಚ್ಚ-12/18

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ
ವಿಧಾನ ಸೌಧ
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ದಿನಾಂಕ:15.09.2018

ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ

ಬೇಟಿ ಬಜಾವೋ, ಬೇಟಿ ಪಡಾವೋ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಮಹಿಳಾ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ವಿಜಯಪುರ, ಇವರಿಗೆ ರೂ.5.54 ಲಕ್ಷಗಳ ವೆಚ್ಚದಲ್ಲಿ ನೇರವಾಗಿ ವಹಿಸಲು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಣೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾರದರ್ಶಕತೆ ಅಧಿನಿಯಮ-1999ರ ಕಲಂ 4(ಜಿ) ರಡಿ ಪ್ರದತ್ತವಾದ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಚಲಾಯಿಸಿ, ಯೋಜನೆ, ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಯೋಜನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂಖ್ಯಿಕ ಇಲಾಖೆಗೆ ಪಾರದರ್ಶಕತೆ ಕಾಯ್ದೆಯಿಂದ ವಿನಾಯಿತಿ ನೀಡಿದೆ.

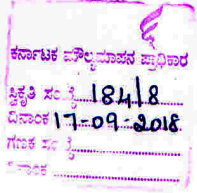
ಉತ್ತಮ ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟದ ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು ಸಮಂಜಸ ದರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸುವುದನ್ನು ಯೋಜನೆ, ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಯೋಜನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂಖ್ಯಿಕ ಇಲಾಖೆಯು ದೃಢಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು.

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಆಜ್ಞಾನುಸಾರ
ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ

(ಪಿ.ಎನ್. ಕೃಷ್ಣಮೂರ್ತಿ)

ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧೀನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ

ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಇಲಾಖೆ (ಸಂಗ್ರಹಣಾ ಕೋಶ)
2018



Dr. Chayya
ಇವರಿಗೆ:

ಜಂಟಿ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪತ್ರ, ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಮುದ್ರಣಾಲಯ, ಆರ್.ವಿ.ಕಾಲೇಜು ಅಂಚೆ, ಮೈಸೂರು ರಸ್ತೆ, ಕೆಂಗೇರಿ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು-59, ಮುಂದಿನ ವಿಶೇಷ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸುವ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಹಾಗೂ 25 ಮುದ್ರಿತ ಪ್ರತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಬರಾಜು ಮಾಡಲು ಕೋರಿದೆ.

ಪ್ರತಿ:

- 1) ಮಹಾಲೇಖಪಾಲರು (ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಶೋಧನೆ), ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.
- 2) ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು, ಯೋಜನೆ, ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಯೋಜನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂಖ್ಯಿಕ ಇಲಾಖೆ.
- 3) ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪತ್ರಾಗಾರ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ವಿಕಾಸಸೌಧ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು - 10 ಪ್ರತಿಗಳು.
- 4) ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿ ಪ್ರತಿ.

TERMS OF REFERENCE

An Evaluation of “Beti Bachao Beti Padhao” Scheme Implemented in Vijayapura District in Karnataka State

Background and Context

Pre-Natal sex selection is one of the leading causes in India for a serious decline in the number of girls under the age of six. The Census, 2011 has shown significant declining trend in Child Sex Ratio (CSR), with 918 girls per 1000 boys in the age group of 0-6 years. The unabated decline in CSR since 1961 (from 976 in 1961 to 927 in 2001 and 918 in 2011) is a matter of grave concern as it reflects the low status of women in our society and indicates her sex discrimination. It points at a life-cycle continuum of inequity and multiple deprivations faced by women and girls through-out their lives. Declining CSR is also indicative of pre-birth discrimination manifested through gender biased sex selection and post birth discrimination against girls (in terms of health care, nutrition and education opportunities). Prevalent social constructs that discriminate against girls on the one hand, and the availability and misuse of diagnostic tools that enable sex determination on the other hand pose serious challenges related to survival, protection and empowerment of girl child. In this scenario, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) was launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 22nd January, 2015 to address the declining CSR and related issues of disempowerment of women over a life-cycle continuum. This is an ambitious scheme of the Union government aims to balance child sex ratio (CSR) in the country.

National Level:

Currently the scheme is being implanted as a tri-ministerial, convergent effort of ministries of Women and Child Development, Health and Family Welfare and Human Resource development at the national level. The Ministry of Women and Child Development is responsible for budgetary control and administration of the scheme from the Centre. At the State level, the Secretary, Department of Women and Child Development is responsible for overall direction and implementation of the scheme. At

An Evaluation of Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme Implemented in Vijayapura District in Karnataka State

the District level, A District Task Force (DTF) led by the District Collector/Deputy Commissioner with representation of concerned departments. The project focus is on awareness and advocacy campaign, multi-sectoral action in selected districts, enabling girls' education and to work towards effective enforcement of Pre-Conception & Pre Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PC&PNDT) Act. The specific objectives of the scheme include preventing gender biased sex selective elimination; ensuring survival and protection of the girl child and ensuring education and participation of the girl child.

Vijayapura District

In the first Phase, [100 districts](#) have been identified on the basis of low Child Sex Ratio as per Census 2011 covering all States/UTs as a pilot with at least one district in each state. The Centre identified three types of districts for the project. The categories include districts that have lower CSR, those maintaining CSR for long, and districts with high fluctuation in CSR. Vijayapura district falls in the third category. Vijayapura has become the only district in Karnataka and one among the 100 districts in the country to have been chosen for the implementation of the 'Beti Bachao Beti Padhao' (BBBP) scheme. Central government had selected the district based on the census report of 2001 and 2011, which showed 'significant' fluctuation in child sex ratio. As per the statistics, in 2001, there were 928 females for every 1,000 males in the district, while the State's female population stood at 945 and the country's was 927. "In 2011, for every 1,000 males, the female population increased to 931 in the district, while the State figure stood at 962 and the national figure at 918. Considering the fluctuation, the Centre selected Vijayapura district to launch various programmes to improve the child sex ratio in the district.

Project Implemented:

Beti Bachavo Beti Padavo programme was launched on 26-01-2015 in Vijayapura district Karnataka State. Women and Child Welfare Department is the the nodal agency. As per the project guidelines an action plan prepared and implemented. The project implemented in collaboration with Revenue, Education, Health, and Police departments in the district. In collaboration with Education Department awareness programmes were organized about Beti Bachavo Beti Padavo Scheme to the students, teachers, Asha workers, Anganwadi workers and self help group members. As per the action plan,

awareness programmes, which include street plays and disseminating information on negative impacts of declining female population and on laws preventing female foeticide, hold from gram panchayat to the urban level.

Need of the Evaluation

The empowerment of women not only depends on educational and economic empowerment of women but also it requires the transformation in socio-cultural and religious conditions of the society for comprehensive (Integrated) empowerment of Indian women. The present study explores the influence of patriarchy in terms of Social, Cultural and religious practices on the sex-ratio. It tries to find out the psychology of doctor's who practice to detect sex with technology and the parents who highly aspire to give birth only to sons. It tries to provide solutions and strategies to stop the sex selection of unborn child. This is the need of the hour and techniques should be formulated which will put a stop to sex determination in India. At this juncture the use of feminist methodology for the evaluation of 'Beti Bachao Beti Padhao' programme is felt quite essential.

Purpose of the Evaluation

The goal is to evaluate project performance in order to provide greater insight into the operations and enable efficient and cost effective project delivery and management. The purpose is to examine and provide feedback on the implementation processes given the prevailing in-country conditions, and to determine the extent of results achieved. Project evaluation also helps to identify obstacles to performance, provide justification for extension of the project for other districts of the country. With this background it is proposed to conduct "An Evaluation of "Bet Bachao Beti Padhao" Scheme Implemented in Vijayapura District in Karnataka State". The purpose of evaluation is to assess to what extent the Gender bias and differentials are reduced in different talukas of the district through education, awareness, training, gender sensitization and implementation of protective legislations.

Theories to be utilized:

The theoretical framework and the concepts to be studied are based on the following theories:

An Evaluation of Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme Implemented in Vijayapura District in Karnataka State

Theory of Change: In order to understand the impact of Beti Bachao Beti Padho scheme and to understand the results of efforts made to prevent gender biased sex selection in Vijayapura district, this theory is found more appropriate. This theory is essentially a comprehensive description and illustration of how and why a desired change is expected to happen in a particular context. It is focused particularly on mapping out the difference between goals to be achieved and actual goals achieved in establishing gender equality in terms of sex ratio in Vijayapura district.

Gender Schema Theory: [Sandra Bem](#) introduced it as a cognitive theory. This theory explains how individual member of society is gendered in society in the process of socialization. It also explains how sex related characteristics influence on other members of a society. It is pertinent to understand how social description of gender impacts on girl child in the families. This understanding would help address the issues of gender discrimination and gender based exploitations in any society. This theory also gives a theoretical frame work for the present impact assessment study.

Agenda Setting Theory: It came into being during the presidential US Presidential campaign in the year 1948 by Mc.Combs and Donald.L.Shaw. Agenda-setting is the creation of public awareness and concern of salient issues by the news media. Two basis assumptions underlie most research on agenda-setting: (1) the press and the media do not reflect reality; they filter and shape it; (2) media concentration on a few issues and subjects leads the public to perceive those issues as more important than other issues. One of the most important aspects in the concept of an agenda-setting role of mass communication is the time frame for this phenomenon. To add to it, different media have different agenda-setting potential. Agenda-setting theory seems quite appropriate to help us understand the pervasive role of the media in implementation of Beti Bachao Beti Padho scheme. In view of the above theories, the log frame of the theoretical frame work is as follows;

The Log Framework i.e., Theory of Change and Programme Theory

Inputs given	Activities done	Output and Outcomes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Orientation & sensitization • Effective implementation of PC & PNDT Act. • Creating enabling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 493 Community Mobilization and Awareness Programmes organised. • 20,900 People have been participated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vijayapur District is recognized for its good performance on BBBP in the Category “Effective Community Engagement”

<p>Environment for value and education of girl child.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training & Capacity Building. • Advocacy, Community Mobilization & Awareness generation. • Use of Media. • Putti-Putta boards in all PRIs & Corporations. • BBBP stickers on all Government vehicles. • Hoardings, Handbills & Wall paintings. • Slide shows in cinema house. • Usage of Local Cable channels. • Radio jingles & Awareness programmes. • Road Shows, Street plays, and Folk groups. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 350 Training and Workshops conducted. 17,500 people have been Participated. • 770 Girl Child Birth day Celebration Programmes organised at village level. • 765 NHS Meetings were conducted. • 167 Inter Sectoral Meetings were conducted. • 770 Girl Child Birth day Celebrations were made in the villages. • Local BBBP champions. • Awards. • Selection of VCFS (village level convergence facilitation service.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced Community Awareness • Active participation of people in the BBBP activities b 20900 People • Sensitisation and enhanced awareness due to Training and Workshops among 17500 People • Sensitisation among the primary stakeholders – 765 • Awareness on school enrolment of girls in the district due to use of IEC materials. • Effective implementation of PC & PNDT Act in the district.
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Evaluation Framework

The study covers Vijayapura District in Karnataka State where the scheme is being implemented. It covers all the five talukas of the district. **The scheme is implemented from 2015 and period of evaluation is 2015-2017.** The different dimensions of the scheme as related to sex selected elimination, protection and survival of girl child, education and participation, existence of discriminatory practices and gender biases are covered under evaluation. The Scheme will be evaluated for the period 2015-17. The evaluation matrix for the major evaluation issues will be as follows;

Evaluation Questions	Indicators	Data Source
Child Sex ratio	Trends over time	Secondary Census & SRS
Social Factors	Caste, religion, education & literacy	Secondary as well as primary

An Evaluation of Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme Implemented in Vijayapura District in Karnataka State

The objectives of evaluation are:

10. To analyse the trends in sex ratio in India and Karnataka and examine the causes for the declining trend in sex ratio.
11. Analysis of the trend and causes of low sex ration in the district.
12. Examine the social framework from gender perspective.
13. Analyse the need and pattern of interventions under the scheme in Vijayapura district.
14. Examine the level of awareness generated and changes in attitudes of different stakeholders in the district.
15. To assess the functioning of different Task Force Committees involved in the scheme.
16. Assess the progress achieved in different monitorable indicators-protection, survival, health and nutrition and education of the girl child across the regions in the district.
17. Estimating the increase in Child Sex Ration after the implementation of the scheme.
18. Make suitable recommendations to attain more effective outcomes.

Evaluation Questions:

1. What is the trend in child sex ration across the regions in the state? Why sex ratio is declaiming/ low in some regions? What are the cases for it and what are the implications of it demographic imbalance? Review of literature to be presented.
2. Do social factors have a strong influence on child sex ratio? Analysis the social set of Bijapur district from gender prospective.
3. Why there is a need for government intervention with the scheme such as- Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao? What is our experience with earlier such interventions ? to what extent this scheme addresses the issues associated with CSR? (provide a brief review of literature).
4. How effective are the different methods are awareness creation in the scheme? Whether the methods used are suitable to regions socio cultural set of point practices?

5. What is the level of awareness generated among the different stakeholders? Whether it differ across the regions and caste groups? Is it sustainable overlong period?
6. How many orientation and training programs are organized for district/ block and other officers? What was the content of these programs and the outcomes?
7. How sensitization was done for the primary, secondary and tertiary target groups? Map the details of program.
8. Whether the committees at state, district, block, Grama Pachayat and village level are formed? Assess the functioning of these committees in terms of:
 - a) Meetings held and issues discussed
 - b) Review of progress
 - c) Follow up of PNNDT cases.
 - d) Action taken on decisions taken in the meetings.
- 9) whether PC and PNNDT cell is established at district level with adequate staff.? Whether information about all the ultra sonography machines in the district is collected and updated? If the baseline data is collected compare the outcomes with it?
- 10) How many PNNDT cases are filed in the court and decisions are taken? Whether any follow up action is taken on these cases? Whether report is submitted to the government? Whether any cases are solved by counseling?
- 11) Whether any incentives/ rewards are instituted/ awarded to the informants for giving information about ultra sound machines/ clinics indulging in illegal practices of sex selection? How the information is sought?
- 12) Whether report is established with local NGOs, SHGs and Civil society organizations, schools and colleges to involve them in the program and awareness campaign? The process of involvement and the outcomes to be analyzed.
- 13) How many training programs are conducted for capacity building of different stakeholders? Analyse the contents of the program and their outcomes?
- 14) How many birthdays of the girl child were celebrated across different regions in the district? What was the reaction of the households and others to it? Present some case studies and evidences.

An Evaluation of Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme Implemented in Vijayapura District in Karnataka State

- 15) Overall through various interventions what is the change brought in the social set up in the villages and the households? Whether the change differs across the caste and income groups and the regions? Focus on critical Talukas of Sindagi, Indi and Vijayapura where CSR is low below district average.
- 16) What are the interventions made to enable education of the girl child? Whether girls toilets are constructed? How many dropped out girls are re-enrolled in secondary schools? What measures are taken to make their re-entry sustainable?
- 17) Map the activities undertaken to sensitize girls' education. What are the responses of the households? What are the outcomes of it in terms of increase in enrollment of girls at various levels of education? (The ECO has to make both qualitative and quantitative analysis of the issues and present some case studies).
- 18) Whether the action plan is prepared as per the guidelines and implemented in accordance with the time schedule. Whether the convergence with other Departments is initiated as guidelines?
- 19) Document the Best Practices observed in the field. Examine the incentive schemes adopted and their impact on attitudes of parents towards girl child.
- 20) Whether audit of the scheme is conducted? Examine the Audit report.
- 21) Whether social Audit of the scheme is conducted as per the guidelines. Examine the social audit report.
- 22) Find whether protective environment for Girl Children through implementation of Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act 2012 is created in different talukas of the district.
- 23) How the other stakeholders like local NGOs, CBOs, Women's Organizations and other institutions to run the sensitization campaigns. Whether any CSR initiatives are mobilized in the implementation process?
- 24) Measure the achievements in implementation of the scheme in terms of various monitorable indicators across the talukas and provide an integrated analysis of the outcomes of the scheme.
 - i) Increase in SRB by 10 points
 - ii) Reduction in gender morality

- iii) Increase in enrollment
 - iv) Girls' toilets in every school.
 - v) Enrollment of girls in Anganawadi centers.
 - vi) Decline in percentage of under nutrition girls
- 25) Based on the primary data collected, examine whether the Programme interventions are adequate enough to change the scenario and provide enabling environment for empowerment of girl child.
- 26) Based on the findings give specific recommendations- short and long term- for effective implementation of the scheme in future. Suggest suitable strategies for elimination of biases and discrimination against the girl child.

Indicators:

The indicators to verify whether Beti Bacho Beti Padhao scheme has had its impact on child sex ratio in Vijayapura district will be as follows;

1. Sex Ratio at Birth
2. Percentage of Schools with Girls toilets
3. Girl Child Mortality rate in the categories of (0-1; 1-3; and 3-6 years)
4. Percent of underweight girls under 5 years
5. Percent of Anemic girls under 5 years
6. Percent of Anemic Adolescent girls
7. Percent of children consuming nutrition food
8. Enrolment of girls in Anganawadi centres
9. Enrollment of girls in primary education
10. Enrollment of girls in secondary education
11. Re enrolment of drop out girls
12. PNDT cases filed in the court
13. Number of different awareness programmes organized
14. Number of training programmes organized for Staff and Officers
15. Attitude towards girl child among parents

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Evaluation Methodology:

In the age where Indian political agendas, society and culture is distancing itself from the reducing the gender gap in the society, there is a immediate need to bring out results of such studies into focus of every one. For the same reason, this study will be conducted from the view point of feminist methodology. The feminist methodology constitute various methods like Case Study, Observation, Questionnaire, Interview, Focus Group Discussion etc., that helps to examine various factors responsible for decline in sex ratio.

The project evaluation study will be conducted in all the 5 taluks Sindagi, Indi, Vijayapura, Basavanabagewadi and Muddebihala of Vijayapura district. For selection of the Sample Gram Panchayats and Urban Local Bodies will be followed as per the terms of reference document. Along with qualitative and quantitative methodology, a group from each taluka will be selected for focus group discussion, i.e. 05 groups will be taken into account. Also Focus group discussion will be conducted with officials at Taluka, district and State levels. By combining both quantitative survey and qualitative focus group discussion, more accurate first hand information can be collected. To get a better perspective of how mass media is utilized in the campaigns, in-depth interviews of extension workers will be conducted. The idea is that extension workers can provide insight on how to improvise the mass media campaigns.

Data and Information Sources:

The study is based on both the primary as well as secondary data.

Table-4 Sources and methods of data collection

Type of data	Method of data collection	Source of information	Method and Tools
Primary data	1.Quantitative data	Households, NGOs, civil society organizations,	Survey Interview Schedules
	2.Qualitative data	Men, women GP Members, village committees etc.	FGD, dialogue with SHGs, Social Audit case studies

		Officials at State level, district level taluk level, GP level	In Depth interview Schedules
Secondary data	Guidelines, from Central Govt. Data from the Departments, published document, reports, books and journals etc.	Department - State, district, taluka & GP level	On the basic monitor able indicators and other relevant impact assessment indicators.

Sample and Sampling Design

All the five talukas –Sindagi ,Indi,Vijayapur,Basavana Bagewadi, Muddebihal will be included In the Sample.

Gram Panchayats and Urban Local Bodies in Vijayapura District

	Total GPs	ULBs	Sample GPs	Sample ULBs	Sample HH
Sindagi	43	03	09	1	
Indi	51	02	10	1	
Vijayapur	48	01	10	1	
Basavana Bagewadi	38	04	08	1	
Muddebihal	33	03	07	1	
Total	213	13	44	5	

30% of ULBs with at least 1 form each taluka

25% of GPs form each taluka – Adequate coverage of tandas is essential

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Selection of Sample Gram Panchayats

The sample Gram Panchayats are selected on the basis of the level of human development. The ANSIRD Mysore has prepared Human Development Index for all the 5898 GPs in The state and they are ranked on the basis of HDI value. From this report the Gps of Vijayapur district are selected and the sample GPs are selected based on the rankings at High medium and low level. The selected are as follows.

Sample GPs and ULBs in vijayapura district

				ULBs
B bagewadi	Malaghan	Masuti	Yalwar	
	Kudagi	Kanakal	Mannur	B bagewadi
	h.hipparagi		Arashanagi	
Indi	Chikkabevanur	Nimbal	Khyadagi	
	Atharga	Chowdihala	Agarkhed	Indi
	Horati	Ingalgi	Thadavalaga	
			Tamba	
Sindagi				
	Rampur p.a	Kondaguli	Yaragal.Bk	
	Ramanahalli	Chikkarugi	Nagavi Bk	Sindagi
	Korawar	Bekinal	Chadakavate	
Muddebihal				
	Rakkasagi	Bommanhalli	Nagabehal	
	Kannur	Tumbagi	Rudagi	Muddebihal
			Advi somnal	
Vijayapura	Tikoya	Halagani	Makhanapur	
	Hosur	Gunaki	Alibad	Vijayapura
	Torvi	Kumathe	Tajapur H	

5% of the Sample households from different social categories to be selected to be randomly from Each Gram panchayat /ULB

Data Collection Tools:

Given Separately

Method of Data Analysis:

The primary data collected according to above methodology will be subjected to processing. The quantitative data will be edited, classified and coded. It will be keyed in to computer. With the help of Statistical Package for Social Sciences, descriptive data analysis will be made. However, the qualitative data gathered from the in-depth interviews, case studies and focused group discussions will be presented in complimentary to quantitative data for better analysis and interpretation of empirical data.

Statistical Tools:

In order to make the analysis of quantitative data, the statistical tools employed will be; mean score, T-test, SD value, percentage, proportions, univariate tables, bi-variate tables, pie diagram and line graph.

Layout of the Final Report:

The Evaluation final report will be in two part.

Part I

1. Title and Opening page
2. Index
3. List of acronyms and abbreviations
4. Executive Summary – A section that describes the program, purpose and scope of evaluation, research design and methodology, key findings, constraints and recommendations.
5. Background – A section that briefly covers the history or genesis of the sector under which the programme/scheme being evaluated covered. It should give recent fact sheets taken from reliable and published sources.
6. Objective and performance of the program – This section includes the stated objectives of the program and the physical and financial achievements of the selected program in the period of evaluation. It should cover the description of

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the target group, aim of the program and method of selection of beneficiaries and the physical and financial achievements.

7. Review of literature /past evaluation reports and studies.
8. Evaluation methodology- this should include research design, sample design and size, questionnaire design and pilot test, data collection and quality, assurance plan.

Part – II

9. Finding of the evaluation study as per the evaluation questions.
10. Analysis of the case studies and Focused Group discussions
11. Limitations/ Constraints in the evaluation study.
12. Recommendations that follow from the evaluation

Annexure:

- a. Sectioned Terms of reference of the study
- b. Survey tools and questionnaires
- c. List of persons with addresses personally interviewed.
- d. Place, date and number of persons covered by focus group discussions (if applicable).
- e. Compilation of case studies/ best practices.
- f. Table showing details of major deviations, non-conformities, digressions of the program.

Work Scheduling:

Duration of the Evaluation Study

Sl.No.	Particulars	Target
1	Tool Approvals	Before 25 th November, 2018
2	Field Data Collection	1 st December, 2018 to 31 st January, 2019.
3	Draft Report Submission	Before 28 th February, 2019
4	Final Report dissemination and Presentation.	Before 31 st March, 2019.
5	Total Duration	Five months time

Supporting Tables

Table 6.20: Socio-economic profile of the respondents

Socio-economic profile	Description	Frequency	Percent
Age group	18-30 years	5659	87.4
	31-45 years	647	10.0
	46-60 years	145	2.2
	60 years and above	25	0.4
Nature of Family	Nuclear	4314	66.6
	Joint	2162	33.4
Head of the Family	Male	5746	88.7
	Female	730	11.3
Religion	Hindu	5265	81.3
	Muslim	695	10.7
	Jain	57	0.9
	Buddhist	46	0.7
	Christ	18	0.3
	Other	395	6.1
Caste Category	SC	2071	32.0
	ST	1262	19.5
	OBC	2035	31.4
	Other/GM	1108	17.1
Education	Illiterate	717	11.1
	Literate	152	2.3
	Primary education	762	11.8
	Secondary education	1355	20.9
	Pre-university	1702	26.3
	Graduation	1323	20.4
	Post Graduation	446	6.9
	Other	19	0.3
Annual Family Income in INR	Up to 28,000	1878	29.0
	28,000 to 50,000	1094	16.9
	50,000 to 1,00,000	753	11.6
	More than one 1,00,000	2751	42.5
Occupation	Agriculture	833	12.9
	Job	936	14.5
	Business	766	11.8
	Home maker	3659	56.5
	Other	282	4.4

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Table 6.21: Taluka and Domicile of the Respondents

Taluka	Domicile		Total
	Rural	Urban	
Vijayapura	436	3277	3713
	24.0%	70.4%	57.3%
Sindagi	332	350	682
	18.2%	7.5%	10.5%
Indi	598	372	970
	32.9%	8.0%	15.0%
Basavanbagewadi	285	322	607
	15.6%	6.9%	9.4%
Muddebihal	169	335	504
	9.3%	7.2%	7.8%
Total	1820	4656	6476
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

6.22: Nature of Respondents

Nature of Respondent	Frequency	Percent
Newly Married Men	1248	19.3
Newly Married Women	1035	16.0
Pregnant Woman	1331	20.5
Lactating Mother	1285	19.8
Father	969	14.9
Mother	608	9.5
Total	6476	100.0

Table 6.23: Locality/Name of Village

Sl. N.	Locality/Name of the Village	Frequency	Percent
1.	Basavanbagewadi	322	5.0
2.	Malghan	34	0.5
3.	Kudgi	47	0.7
4.	Huvina Hipparagi	65	1.0
5.	Masuti	48	0.7
6.	Kanakal	24	0.4
7.	Yalwar	38	0.6
8.	Mannur	18	0.3
9.	Arasangi	11	0.2
10.	Indi	372	5.7
11.	Chikbevanur	45	0.7
12.	Atharga	96	1.5
13.	Nimbal BK	23	0.4
14.	Chavdihal	26	0.4
15.	Khyadagi	29	0.4
16.	Agarkhed	66	1.0
17.	Horati	84	1.3

18.	Ingalgi	33	0.5
19.	Tadavalaga	91	1.4
20.	Muddebihal	335	5.2
21.	Rakkasagi	16	0.2
22.	Bommanahalli	14	0.2
23.	Nagabehal	38	0.6
24.	Kannur	39	0.6
25.	Tumbagi	26	0.4
26.	Rudagi	22	0.3
27.	Advi Somanal	14	0.2
28.	Sindagi	350	5.4
29.	Ramapuyr (PA)	33	0.5
30.	Ramanahalli	14	0.2
31.	Korawar	70	1.1
32.	Kondaguli	29	0.4
33.	Chikkarugi	38	0.6
34.	Bekinal	20	0.3
35.	Yaragal BK	46	0.7
36.	Nagavi BK	21	0.3
37.	Chandkavathe	61	0.9
38.	Vijayapura	3277	50.6
39.	Torvi	55	0.8
40.	Tikota	112	1.7
41.	Hosur	38	0.6
42.	Halagani	22	0.3
43.	Gunaki	21	0.3
44.	Kumathe	28	0.4
45.	Makhanpur	28	0.4
46.	Aliyabad	49	0.8
47.	Tajpur H	37	0.6
48.	Mamadapur	46	0.7
49.	Tamba	105	1.6
Total		6476	100.0

Table 6.24: Ownership of Domestic equipments/vehicles

N=6476

Sl. No.	Equipments/Vehicles	Having	Not having
1	Fridge	3412 (52.7)	3064 (47.3)
2	Air Conditioner	625 (9.7)	5851 (90.3)
3	Washing Machine	602 (9.3)	5874 (90.7)
4	Tractor	131 (2.0)	6345 (98.0)
5	Bike/Scooter	4636 (71.6)	1840 (28.4)

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6	Car	615 (9.5)	5861 (90.5)
7	Jeep	42 (0.6)	6434 (99.4)
8	Bicycle	40 (0.6)	6436 (99.4)
9	Television	4590 (70.9)	1886 (29.1)
10	Auto	66 (1.0)	6410 (99.0)
11	JCB	08 (0.1)	6468 (99.9)

Note: Figures in parenthesis are percentages

Table 6.25: Availability of Toilet at home

Availability of Toilet at home	Frequency	Percent
Yes	5171	79.8
No	1305	20.2
Total	6476	100.0

Table 6.26: Regions of Vijayapura district and Impact of BBBP on equal treatment between girl and boy

Taluka	Impact of BBBP on equal treatment between girl and boy				Total
	Complete	Partial	Little	No impact	
Vijayapura	365	2361	957	30	3713
	9.8%	63.6%	25.8%	0.8%	100.0%
Sindagi	241	315	110	16	682
	35.3%	46.2%	16.1%	2.3%	100.0%
Indi	172	589	183	26	970
	17.7%	60.7%	18.9%	2.7%	100.0%
Basavanbagewadi	178	308	120	01	607
	29.3%	50.7%	19.8%	.2%	100.0%
Muddebihal	16	177	220	91	504
	3.2%	35.1%	43.7%	18.1%	100.0%
Total	972	3750	1590	164	6476
	15.0%	57.9%	24.6%	2.5%	100.0%

Ψ: 11.29.643

DF: 12

Significant Level: .000 Result: Significant

Table 6.27: Regions of Vijayapura district and Girl Child died in the family after 2015

Taluka	Girl Child died in the family after 2015			Total
	Yes	No	Not Applicable	
Vijayapura	167	3507	39	3713
	88.4%	59.4%	10.2%	57.3%
Sindagi	02	680	00	682
	1.1%	11.5%	0.0%	10.5%
Indi	09	961	00	970
	4.8%	16.3%	0.0%	15.0%
Basavanbagewadi	01	592	14	607
	0.5%	10.0%	3.7%	9.4%
Muddebihal	10	164	330	504
	5.3%	2.8%	36.2%	7.8%
Total	189	5904	383	6476
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Ψ: 3570.350

DF: 8

Significant Level: .000 Result: Significant

Table 6.28: Regions of Vijayapura district and Impact of BBBP on taking care of health of the girl child

Regions	Impact of BBBP on taking care of health of the girl child				Total
	Complete	Partial	Little	No impact	
Vijayapura	1408	2070	130	105	3713
	37.9%	55.8%	3.5%	2.8%	100.0%
Sindagi	320	298	64	00	682
	46.9%	43.7%	9.4%	0.0%	100.0%
Indi	429	377	162	02	970
	44.2%	38.9%	16.7%	0.2%	100.0%
Basavanbagewadi	182	270	153	02	607
	30.0%	44.5%	25.2%	0.3%	100.0%
Muddebihal	20	196	197	91	504
	4.0%	38.9%	39.1%	18.1%	100.0%
Total	2359	3211	706	200	6476
	36.4%	49.6%	10.9%	3.1%	100.0%

Ψ: 1389.918

DF: 12

Significant Level: .000 Result: Significant

An Evaluation of Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme Implemented in Vijayapura District in Karnataka State

Table 6.29: Regions of Vijayapura and Impact of BBBP on offering education to girl child

Taluka	Impact of BBBP on offering education to girl child				Total
	Complete	Partial	Little	No impact	
Vijayapura	1469	1901	242	101	3713
	39.6%	51.2%	6.5%	2.7%	100.0%
Sindagi	359	264	47	12	682
	52.6%	38.7%	6.9%	1.8%	100.0%
Indi	282	543	140	05	970
	29.1%	56.0%	14.4%	0.5%	100.0%
Basavanbagewadi	142	350	114	01	607
	23.4%	57.7%	18.8%	0.2%	100.0%
Muddebihal	22	220	179	83	504
	4.4%	43.7%	35.5%	16.5%	100.0%
Total	2274	3278	722	202	6476
	35.1%	50.6%	11.1%	3.1%	100.0%

Ψ: 1009.735

DF: 12

Significant Level: .000 Result: Significant

Table 6.30: Family benefited from the Schemes/Programmes

N=6476

Sl. No.	Beneficiary of	Yes	No	Not Applicable
1	Supplementary nutrition food	4343 (67.1)	540 (8.3)	1593 (24.6)
2	Health Check up	4492 (69.4)	153 (2.4)	1831 (28.2)
3	Immunisation	3932 (60.7)	212 (3.3)	2332 (36.0)
4	Pre-school education	1913 (29.5)	1096 (16.9)	3467 (53.6)
5	Bhagyalaxmi scheme	1281 (19.8)	1839 (28.4)	3356 (51.8)
6	Sukanya Samrudhi Scheme	410 (6.3)	2457 (37.9)	3609 (55.8)
7	Other schemes	147 (2.3)	1506 (23.3)	4823 (74.5)

Note: Figures in parenthesis are percentages

Table 6.31: Nature of Respondent and Aware about Beti Bachao Beti Padhao programme

Nature of Respondent	Aware about Beti Bachao Beti Padhao programme		Total
	Aware	Unaware	
Newly Married Men	1097	151	1248
	87.9%	12.1%	100.0%
Newly Married Women	962	73	1035
	93.0%	7.0%	100.0%
Pregnant Woman	1017	314	1331
	76.4%	23.6%	100.0%
Lactating Mother	1201	84	1285
	93.5%	6.5%	100.0%
Father	814	155	969
	84.0%	16.0%	100.0%
Mother	445	163	608
	73.2%	26.8%	100.0%
Total	5536	940	6476
	85.5%	14.5%	100.0%

Ψ: 391.085

DF: 5 Significant Level: .000 Result: Significant

Table 6.32: Nature of Respondent and Impact of BBBP on perspective of looking at the girl child

Nature of Respondent	Impact of BBBP on perspective of looking at the girl child				Total
	Complete	Partial	Little	No impact	
Newly Married Men	282	740	166	60	1248
	22.6%	59.3%	13.3%	4.8%	100.0%
Newly Married Women	136	543	261	95	1035
	13.1%	52.5%	25.2%	1.5%	100.0%
Pregnant Woman	172	570	476	113	1331
	12.9%	42.8%	35.8%	8.5%	100.0%
Lactating Mother	194	687	352	52	1285
	15.1%	53.5%	27.4%	4.0%	100.0%
Father	326	356	167	120	969
	33.7%	36.7%	17.2%	12.4%	100.0%
Mother	98	170	273	67	608
	16.1%	28.0%	44.9%	11.0%	100.0%
Total	1208	3066	1695	507	6476
	18.7%	47.3%	26.2%	7.8%	100.0%

Ψ: 328.132

DF: 15

Significant Level: .000 Result: Significant

Table 6.33: Nature of Respondent and Impact of BBBP on equal treatment between girl and boy

Nature of Respondent	Impact of BBBP on equal treatment between girl and boy				Total
	Complete	Partial	Little	No impact	
Newly Married Men	669 53.6%	408 32.7%	161 12.9%	10 0.8%	1248 100.0%
Newly Married Women	121 11.7%	718 69.4%	175 16.9%	21 2.0%	1035 100.0%
Pregnant Woman	106 8.0%	679 51.0%	504 37.9%	42 3.2%	1331 100.0%
Lactating Mother	204 15.9%	846 65.8%	212 16.5%	23 1.8%	1285 100.0%
Father	344 35.5%	424 43.8%	143 14.8%	58 6.0%	969 100.0%
Mother	112 18.4%	232 38.2%	238 39.1%	26 4.3%	608 100.0%
Total	1556 24.0%	3307 51.1%	1433 22.1%	180 2.8%	6476 100.0%

Ψ: 838.633

DF: 15

Significant Level: .000 Result: Significant

Table 6.34: Suggestions to mitigate gender based discrimination in the district

Sl. No.	Suggestions to mitigate gender based discrimination	Frequency	Percent
1.	Equal Opportunity	1639	25.3
2.	Special programmes for girl child	338	5.2
3.	Awareness building among parents to have equal treatment	195	3.0
4.	Prevent gender based discrimination and to have equal treatment	2605	40.2
5.	Attitude towards female need to be changed	140	2.2
6.	Blind belief related to gender needs to be addressed over scientific temperament	174	2.7
7.	Health care of the girl child be focussed	12	0.2
8.	Women entrepreneurship be encouraged	56	0.9
9.	Freedom of choice be given	26	0.4
10.	Equal treatment in work environment	64	1.0
11.	Girl/women be encouraged to participate and take decision on their own	20	0.3
12.	Sex determination need to be stopped	187	2.9
13.	Reservation in education and employment be enhanced for the women	35	0.5
14.	Severe punishment be given to those who make atrocities against women/girl	18	0.3
15.	An environment should be created where women are respected	06	0.1

16.	Practice of child marriage should be abolished	14	0.2
17.	Two child norm be strictly followed to give justice to both the children	06	0.1
18.	Ancestral property right be extended to both male and female children	47	0.7
19.	Nutritious food be ensured to girl child	03	0.0
20.	BBBP programme be continued as its impact is favourable to girl/women	183	2.8
21.	While arranging marriage, opinion of the girl be considered	10	0.2
22.	Educational avenues in professional courses be made available at the rural areas after Matriculation	126	1.9
23.	Transportation facility is required for attending schools/colleges by the girls	01	0.0
24.	More awareness programmes on BBBP including other programmes on women/girl need to be made	400	6.2
25.	No response	171	2.6
Total		6476	100.0

6.35: Caste category and Awareness about Beti Bachao Beti Padhao programme

Caste category	Aware about Beti Bachao Beti Padhao programme		Total
	Aware	Unaware	
SC	1658	413	2071
	80.1%	19.9%	100.0%
ST	1205	57	1262
	95.5%	4.5%	100.0%
OBC	1794	241	2035
	88.2%	11.8%	100.0%
Other/GM	926	182	1108
	83.6%	16.4%	100.0%
Total	5583	893	6476
	86.2%	13.8%	100.0%

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Table 6.36: Nature of Family and Girl Child died in the family after 2015

Nature of Family	Girl Child died in the family after 2015
Nuclear	86
	45.5%
Joint	103
	54.5%
Total	189
	100%

Table 6.37: Religion and Education of the Respondents

Religion	Education								Total
	Illiterate	Literate	Primary education	Secondary education	Pre-university	Graduation	Post Graduation	Other	
Hindu	599	120	560	992	1417	1147	419	11	5265
	11.4%	2.3%	10.6%	18.8%	26.9%	21.8%	8.0%	0.2%	100.0%
Muslim	89	13	165	307	78	39	04	00	695
	12.8%	1.9%	23.7%	44.2%	11.2%	5.6%	0.6%	0.0%	100.0%
Jain	04	00	11	17	20	00	05	00	57
	7.0%	0.0%	19.3%	29.8%	35.1%	0.0%	8.8%	.0%	100.0%
Buddhist	00	05	08	13	04	06	05	05	46
	0.0%	10.9%	17.4%	28.3%	8.7%	13.0%	10.9%	10.9%	100.0%
Christ	00	00	00	4	00	09	05	00	18
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	22.2%	0.0%	50.0%	27.8%	0.0%	100.0%
Other	25	14	18	22	183	122	08	03	395
	6.3%	3.5%	4.6%	5.6%	46.3%	30.9%	2.0%	0.8%	100.0%
Total	717	152	762	1355	1702	1323	446	19	6476
	11.1%	2.3%	11.8%	20.9%	26.3%	20.4%	6.9%	0.3%	100.0%

Table 6.38: Caste Category and give money to children without questioning

Caste category	Give money without questioning to	
	Daughter	Son
SC	284	299
	37.5%	32.7%
ST	73	162
	9.6%	17.7%
OBC	281	278
	37.0%	30.4%
Other/GM	121	175
	15.9%	19.2%
Total	759	914
	100%	100%

Table 6.39: Enrolment of Children to Anganwadi and Nutrition status

Monitorable Indicators	Year wise increase/decrease			
	2011-12	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Enrolment of Girls in Anganwadi Centres	53494	88953	89372	121425
Enrolment of Boys in Anganwadi Centres	40079	91927	92115	109950
Decline in under Nutrition Girls	684	493	567	541
Decline in under Nutrition Boys	435	442	512	499

Source: Office of the Deputy Director, Women and Child Development, Vijayapura.

Table 6.40: Increase in Enrolment of Boys and Girls 1-10th

Monitorable Indicators	Year wise increase/decrease		
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Increase in Enrolment (1-10 th) total	457058	489753	472083
Increase in Enrolment Boys (1-10 th)	457058	231543	210921
Increase in Enrolment Girls (1-10 th)	233569	258210	261162

Source: Office of the DDPI, Vijayapura.

Table 6.41: Annual Income and Attitude towards Female Foeticide

Annual Income	What do you know about female foeticide					Total
	Want Female child	Want male child	Have female child need male child	Do not want female child	Do not know	
Up to 28,000	177 (9.4)	688 (36.6)	562 (29.9)	135 (7.2)	316 (16.8)	1878 (100.0)
21,000 to 50,000	73 (6.6)	490 (44.8)	286 (26.1)	139 (12.7)	106 (9.7)	1094 (100.0)
51,000 to 1,00,000	13 (1.7)	219 (29.1)	259 (34.4)	163 (21.6)	99 (13.1)	753 (100.0)
More than 1,00,000	15 (0.5)	1274 (46.3)	947 (34.4)	327 (11.9)	188 (6.8)	2751 (100.0)
Total	278 (4.3)	2671 (41.2)	2054 (31.7)	764 (11.8)	709 (10.9)	6476 (100.0)

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Table 6.42: Occupation and Attitude towards Female Foeticide

Occupation	What do you know about female foeticide					Total
	Want Female child	Want male child	Have female child need male child	Do not want female child	Do not know	
Agriculture	131 (15.7)	292 (35.1)	197 (23.6)	109 (13.1)	104 (12.5)	833 (100.0)
Job	40 (4.3)	145 (15.5)	611 (65.3)	98 (10.5)	42 (4.5)	936 (100.0)
Business	28 (3.7)	235 (30.7)	304 (39.7)	40 (5.2)	159 (20.8)	766 (100.0)
Homemaker	62 (1.7)	1941 (53.0)	888 (24.3)	428 (11.7)	340 (9.3)	3659 (100.0)
Other	17 (6.0)	58 (20.6)	54 (19.1)	89 (31.6)	64 (22.7)	282 (100.0)
Total	278 (4.3)	2671 (41.2)	2054 (31.7)	764 (11.8)	709 (10.9)	6476 (100.0)

Annexure-4:



ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಅಕ್ಕಮಹಾದೇವಿ

ಮಹಿಳಾ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯ

ವಿಜಯಪುರ

ಬೇಟಿ ಬಚಾವೋ ಬೇಟಿ ಪಡಾವೋ

ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ಪ್ರಶ್ನಾವಳಿ

ಸಂದರ್ಶನ ಪಟ್ಟಿ

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: _____

1. ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ವಿಳಾಸ:
2. ತಾಲೂಕು: a) ವಿಜಯಪುರ b) ಸಿಂದಗಿ c) ಇಂಡಿ d) ಬಸವನಬಾಗೇವಾಡಿ e) ಮುದ್ದೇಬಿಹಾಳ
3. ವಾಸಸ್ಥಳ: a) ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ b) ನಗರ
4. ಮಾಹಿತಿಧಾರರ ಸ್ವರೂಪ:
a) ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಮದುವೆಯಾದ (ಗಂಡ) b) ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಮದುವೆಯಾದ (ಹೆಂಡತಿ)
c) ಗರ್ಭಿಣಿ d) ಹಾಲುಣಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ತಾಯಿ e) ಪಾಲಕ (ತಂದೆ) f) ಪಾಲಕ (ತಾಯಿ)
5. ಧರ್ಮ: a) ಹಿಂದೂ b) ಮುಸ್ಲಿಂ c) ಜೈನ d) ಬೌದ್ಧ e) ಕ್ರೈಸ್ತ f) ಇತರೆ
6. ಜಾತಿ: a) ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಜಾತಿ b) ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಪಂಗಡ c) ಇತರೆ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ವರ್ಗ
d) ಇತರೆ/ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ
7. ವಯಸ್ಸು:
a) 18 ರಿಂದ 30 ವರ್ಷ b) 31 ರಿಂದ 45 ವರ್ಷ c) 46 ರಿಂದ 60 ವರ್ಷ
d) 60 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ
8. ಲಿಂಗವಾರು ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಸದಸ್ಯರು
ಪುರುಷರು _____ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು _____ ಗಂಡು ಮಕ್ಕಳು _____ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳು _____ ಒಟ್ಟು _____
9. ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ
a) ಅನಕ್ಷರಸ್ಥ b) ಸಾಕ್ಷರ c) ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ d) ಪ್ರೌಢ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ e) ಪದವಿಪೂರ್ವ
f) ಪದವಿ g) ಸ್ನಾತಕೋತ್ತರ h) ಇತರೆ _____

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10. ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರು: a) ಪುರುಷ b) ಮಹಿಳೆ
11. ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಸ್ವರೂಪ: a) ವಿಭಕ್ತ b) ಅವಿಭಕ್ತ
12. ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಆದಾಯ: a) 20 ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ವರೆಗೆ b) 21 ರಿಂದ 50 ಸಾವಿರ ರೂ. c) 51 ರಿಂದ 1 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂ. d) 1 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂ.ಗಳಿಗೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು
13. ಉದ್ಯೋಗ: a) ಕೃಷಿ b) ನೌಕರಿ c) ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ d) ಗೃಹಿಣಿ e) ಇತರೆ _____
14. ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಗೃಹೋಪಯೋಗಿ ಉಪಕರಣಗಳು/ವಾಹನಗಳು: a) ಫ್ರಿಡ್ಜ್ b) ಏರ್ ಕಂಡಿಷನರ್ c) ವಾಷಿಂಗ್ ಮೆಷಿನ್ d) ಟ್ರಾಕ್ಟರ್ e) ಬೈಕ್/ಸ್ಕೂಟರ್ f) ಕಾರು g) ಜೀಪ್ h) ಇತರೆ _____
15. ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶೌಚಾಲಯ ಇದೆಯೇ? a) ಇದೆ b) ಇಲ್ಲ
16. 2015 ನಂತರ ಹೆರಿಗೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಯಾವ ಮಗು?
1. ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಗು () 2. ಗಂಡು ಮಗು ().
17. 2015ರ ನಂತರ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಕುಟುಂಬದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಗು ಮೃತಪಟ್ಟಿದೆಯೇ? a) ಹೌದು b) ಇಲ್ಲ
18. ಹೌದಾದರೆ, ಯಾವ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ? _____
19. ಮರಣದ ಕಾರಣವೇನು ? _____
20. ಆರು ವರ್ಷದೊಳಗಿನ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಗು ಅಪೌಷ್ಟಿಕತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆಯೇ? a) ಹೌದು b) ಇಲ್ಲ
21. ಹೌದಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಯಾವ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳಿಂದ ಮಗು ಬಳಲುತ್ತಿದೆ?

22. ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಯಾವ ಶಾಲೆಗೆ ಹೋಗುವುದು

ಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ಮಕ್ಕಳು	ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಶಾಲೆ	ಖಾಸಗಿ ಶಾಲೆ	ವಸತಿ ಶಾಲೆ	ಹೋಗುವುದೇ ಇಲ್ಲ
1	ಹೆಣ್ಣುಮಕ್ಕಳು				
2	ಗಂಡು ಮಕ್ಕಳು				

23. ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಮಟ್ಟ / ಬೆಳಿಗ್ಗೆ ಏಳುವುದು

ಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ	ಹೈಸ್ಕೂಲ್ ಮಟ್ಟದ ವರೆಗೆ	ಪಿಯುಸಿ ವರೆಗೆ	ಪದವಿ ವರೆಗೆ	ಪಿಜಿ ವರೆಗೆ	ವೃತ್ತಿಪರ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ
1	ಹೆಣ್ಣುಮಕ್ಕಳು					
2	ಗಂಡು ಮಕ್ಕಳು					
ಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಎಷ್ಟು ಗಂಟೆಗೆ ಏಳುತ್ತಾರೆ?	ಬೆಳಿಗ್ಗೆ 6 ಗಂಟೆ ಒಳಗಡೆ	ಬೆಳಿಗ್ಗೆ 6-7 ಗಂಟೆ ಒಳಗೆ	ಬೆಳಿಗ್ಗೆ 7-8 ಗಂಟೆ	ಬೆಳಿಗ್ಗೆ 8ರ ನಂತರ	
1	ಹೆಣ್ಣುಮಕ್ಕಳು					
2	ಗಂಡು ಮಕ್ಕಳು					

24. ಲಿಂಗ ತಾರತಮ್ಯ

ಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ವಿಷಯಗಳು	ಗಂಡು ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ		ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ	
		ಹೌದು	ಇಲ್ಲ	ಹೌದು	ಇಲ್ಲ
1	ಹಾಲನ್ನು ಕುಡಿಯಲು ಕೊಡುವಿರಾ?				
2	ಇಷ್ಟವಿರುವ ಅಡುಗೆಯನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿ ಮಾಡುವಿರಾ?				
3	ಊಟವನ್ನು ಮೊದಲು ಯಾರಿಗೆ ನೀಡುತ್ತೀರಿ?				
4	ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ವರ್ಷದ ಆರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಸ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳನ್ನು ಯಾರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಿಸುತ್ತೀರಿ?				
5	ಮಿಠಾಯಿ/ಸಿಹಿ ತಿಂಡಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮೊದಲು ಕೊಡುವುದು ಯಾರಿಗೆ?				
6	ಅನಾರೋಗ್ಯದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಕಾಳಜಿ				

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	ವಹಿಸುತ್ತೀರಿ?				
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25. ಶಾಲೆಯಿಂದ ಬಂದ ಮೇಲೆ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಯಾವ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ?

ಕ್ರ. ಸಂ.	ಆಯ್ಕೆಗಳು	ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಗು		ಗಂಡು ಮಗು	
		ಹೌದು	ಇಲ್ಲ	ಹೌದು	ಇಲ್ಲ
01	ಕಸಗೂಡಿಸುವುದು				
02	ಪಾತ್ರೆ ತೊಳೆಯುವುದು				
03	ಅಡುಗೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಸಹಕರಿಸುವುದು				
04	ಮನೆಯ ಒಳಗಿನ ಕೆಲಸಗಳು				
05	ಮನೆಯ ಹೊರಗಿನ ಕೆಲಸಗಳು				
06	ಆಟವಾಡುವರು				
07	ಓದಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವರು				
08	ಮನೆ ಪಾಠಕ್ಕೆ (ಟ್ಯೂಶನ್) ತೆರಳುವರು				

26. ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಉಡುಪಿನ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಯಾರು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ?

ಕ್ರ. ಸಂ.	ಆಯ್ಕೆಗಳು	ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಗು		ಗಂಡು ಮಗು	
		ಹೌದು	ಇಲ್ಲ	ಹೌದು	ಇಲ್ಲ
01	ತಂದೆ-ತಾಯಿ				
02	ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಇಚ್ಛೆಯಂತೆ				

27. ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಬಟ್ಟೆಗಳನ್ನು ಯಾವಾಗ ಕೊಡುವಿರಿ?

ಕ್ರ. ಸಂ.	ಆಯ್ಕೆಗಳು	ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಗು		ಗಂಡು ಮಗು	
		ಹೌದು	ಇಲ್ಲ	ಹೌದು	ಇಲ್ಲ
01	ಹಬ್ಬ -ಹರಿದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ				
02	ಜನುಮ ದಿನದಂದು				
03	ಹೊರಗಡೆ ಹೋದಾಗಲೆಲ್ಲ				
04	ಅವರು ಕೇಳಿದಾಗ				

28 ಹಣ ನೀಡುವುದು

ಕ್ರ. ಸಂ.	ಆಯ್ಕೆಗಳು	ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಗು		ಗಂಡು ಮಗು	
		ಹೌದು	ಇಲ್ಲ	ಹೌದು	ಇಲ್ಲ
1	ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಹಣ ಕೇಳಿದಾಗ ಮರು ಪ್ರಶ್ನಿಸದೇ ಕೊಡುವಿರಾ?				

29. ಮದುವೆ ಮಾಡಿಸುವುದು

ಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ		ಗಂಡು ಮಕ್ಕಳು				ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳು			
		21ಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಮೊದಲು	21-24	25-28	28ರ ನಂತರ	18ಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಮೊದಲು	18-21	22-25	25ರ ನಂತರ
1	ಯಾವ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮದುವೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಿ?								

30. ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಭ್ರೂಣ ಹತ್ಯೆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಿಮಗೇನು ಗೊತ್ತು?

- a) ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಬೇಕು ಅಂತ b) ಗಂಡು ಬೇಕು ಅಂತ
c) ಹೆಣ್ಣಿದೆ ಗಂಡು ಬೇಕು ಅಂತ d) ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಬೇಡವೇ ಅಂತ e) ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ

31. ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಗು ಬೇಡವೆನ್ನಲು ಕಾರಣಗಳೇನು?

ಕ್ರ ಸಂ	ಕಾರಣಗಳೇನು	ಹೌದು	ಇಲ್ಲ	ಹೌದಾದರೆ ಎಷ್ಟರ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ನಂಬಿಕೆ ಗಾಢವಾಗಿದೆ		
				ತುಂಬಾ	ಮಧ್ಯಮ	ಅಲ್ಪ
a) 1	ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಗುವಾದರೆ ಹೊಣೆಗಾರಿಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು					
b) 2	ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಗು ಬೇರೆಯವರ ಸ್ವತ್ತು					
c) 3	ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಬೆಳೆಸುವುದು ಕಷ್ಟ					
d) 4	ವಂಶ ಮುಂದುವರಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ					
e) 5	ವರದಕ್ಷಿಣೆ ಪಿಡುಗು					
f) 6	ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಮೇಲಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ದೌರ್ಜನ್ಯಗಳು					
g) 7	ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಿದರು ವ್ಯರ್ಥ					

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h) 8	ಶವಸಂಸ್ಕಾರ ಮಾಡಲು/ ಮುಕ್ತಿ ನೀಡಲು ಅರ್ಹರಿಲ್ಲ					
i) 9	ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಗಂಡಿಗೆ ಸಮಾನರಲ್ಲ					
j) 10	ಮದುವೆ ಮಾಡಿಸುವುದು ಕಷ್ಟ					
k) 11	ಬಾಣಂತನ ಮಾಡಿಸುವುದು ಕಷ್ಟ					
l) 12	ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಹೆತ್ತವರು ಇರಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ					

32. ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಲಿಂಗಾನುಪಾತ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗಲು ಕಾರಣಗಳು

ಕ್ರ ಸಂ	ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ/ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗಲು ಕಾರಣಗಳೇನು?	ಹೌದು	ಇಲ್ಲ	ಹೌದಾದರೆ ಎಷ್ಟರ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ		
				ಗಂಭೀರ	ಸಾಧಾರಣ	ಅಲ್ಪ
a) 1	ಲಿಂಗ ಪತ್ತೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು					
b) 2	ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಭ್ರೂಣ ಹತ್ಯೆ					
c) 3	ಭ್ರೂಣ ಹತ್ಯೆಗೆ ವೈದ್ಯರ ಸಹಾಯ					
d) 4	ಭ್ರೂಣ ಹತ್ಯೆಯ ದೇಶಿ ವಿಧಾನಗಳು					
e) 5	ಅಪೌಷ್ಟಿಕತೆ					
f) 6	ಚುಚ್ಚುಮದ್ದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ನೀಡದಿರುವುದು					
g) 7	ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಗು ಜನಿಸಿದ ನಂತರ ನಿರ್ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯ					
h) 8	ಮೂಢನಂಬಿಕೆಗಳು					

33. ಲಿಂಗ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಕೋನ

ಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಲಿಂಗ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಕೋನ	ಹೌದು	ಇಲ್ಲ	ಹೇಳಲಾಗದು
1	ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಣ್ಣಿಗೆ ನೋಡುವ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಕೋನ ಬದಲಾಗಿದೆಯೇ?			
2	ಪಿತ್ರಾರ್ಜಿತ ಆಸ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಹಾಗೂ ಗಂಡು ಮಕ್ಕಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮನಾಗಿ ಹಂಚಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆಯೇ?			
3	ಕುಟುಂಬದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಡುಗೆ ಆರೈಕೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಕಾಳಜಿಯನ್ನು ಹೆಣ್ಣುಮಕ್ಕಳು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವರೇ?			
4	ಹೆಣ್ಣುಮಕ್ಕಳು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ತರಹದ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಹೊರಲು ಸಮರ್ಥಳಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ?			
5	ವರದಕ್ಷಿಣೆ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಮದುವೆ ಮಾಡಬಹುದಾ?			
6	ಹೆತ್ತವರು ತೀರಿದಾಗ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳು			

	ಶವಸಂಸ್ಕಾರ ಮಾಡಬಹುದಾ?			
7	ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಹೆತ್ತ ತಾಯಿಯನ್ನು ದೂಷಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆಯೇ?			
8	ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಹೆತ್ತ ತಾಯಿಯನ್ನು ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಟ್ಟಿದಾಗ ನಡೆಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆಯೇ?			
9	ಗರ್ಭಿಣಿಯನ್ನು ಗಂಡು ಮಗುವಿಗೆ ಜನ್ಮ ನೀಡು ಎಂದು ಹಾರೈಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆಯೇ?			

34. ನಿಮ್ಮ ಕುಟುಂಬದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳಾಗಿರುವಿರಿ?

ಕ್ರ.ಸಂ.	ಸೇವೆಗಳು/ಯೋಜನೆಗಳು (0-6 ವರ್ಷ/ ಕಿಶೋರಿಯರು/ ಗರ್ಭಿಣಿ/ ಹಾಲುಣಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ತಾಯಂದಿರು)	ಹೌದು	ಇಲ್ಲ	ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ
1	ಪೂರಕ ಪೌಷ್ಟಿಕ ಆಹಾರ			
2	ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ತಪಾಸಣೆ			
3	ಚುಚ್ಚು ಮದ್ದು			
4	ಶಾಲಾ ಪೂರ್ವ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ			
5	ಭಾಗ್ಯಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀ ಯೋಜನೆ			
6	ಸುಕನ್ಯಾ ಸಮೃದ್ಧಿ (ಅಂಚೆ ವಿಮೆ)			
7	ಇನ್ನಿತರೆ.....			

35. ನಿಮಗೆ ಬೇಟಿ ಬಚಾವೋ ಬೇಟಿ ಪಡಾವೋ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಿಳಿದಿದೆಯೇ?

a) ತಿಳಿದಿದೆ b) ತಿಳಿದಿಲ್ಲ

36. ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಮೂಲಗಳು/ಲಭ್ಯತೆ

ಕ್ರ ಸಂ	ಮಾಹಿತಿಯ ಮೂಲ	ಬೇಟಿ ಬಚಾವೋ ಬೇಟಿ ಪಡಾವೋ ಕುರಿತು ಸುದ್ದಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಪಡೆದಿದ್ದೀರಾ?			
		ಇದೆ	ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ	ಕೆಲವು ಬಾರಿ	ಯಾವತ್ತೂ ಇಲ್ಲ
a) 1	ದಿನಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳು				
b) 2	ರೇಡಿಯೋ				
c) 3	ದೂರದರ್ಶನ				
d) 4	ಅಂತರ್ಜಾಲ				
e) 5	ನೆರೆಹೊರೆಯವರಿಂದ				
f) 6	ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಂದ				
g) 7	ಜಿಪಿ/ಟಿಪಿ/ಜೆಡ್‌ಪಿ ಸದಸ್ಯರಿಂದ				
h) 8	ಎನ್‌ಜಿಒ (ಸ್ವಯಂ ಸೇವಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು)				
i) 9	ಜಾಹೀರಾತು				

37. ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಬೇಟಿ ಬಚಾವೋ ಬೇಟಿ ಪಡಾವೋ ಕುರಿತ ಸಂವಹನದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳ

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ಸ್ಥಾನ/ರಾಂಕ್ ಗುರುತಿಸಿ
 1-ಅತಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಟ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ, 2-ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಟ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ, 3-ಸಾಧಾರಣ ಮಟ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ,
 4-ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಟ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ, 5-ಅತಿ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಟ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ

ಕ್ರ.ಸಂ	ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಬಳಕೆ	ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳು	ರೇಡಿಯೋ	ಟಿವಿ	ಅಂತರ್ಜಾಲ
a)	ಬೇಟಿ ಬಚಾವೋ ಬೇಟಿ ಪಡಾವೋ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯ ಕುರಿತ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ನಿಮಗೆ ಸಿಗುತ್ತಿದೆಯೇ?				
b)	ಬೇಟಿ ಬಚಾವೋ ಬೇಟಿ ಪಡಾವೋ ಕುರಿತ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ನಿಮಗೆ ಅರ್ಥವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆಯೇ?				
c)	ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಭ್ರೂಣ ಹತ್ಯೆ ಕುರಿತ ಕಟ್ಟು ಪರಿಣಾಮಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಿಮಗೆ ಅಗತ್ಯ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ದೊರಕುತ್ತಿದೆಯೇ?				
d)	ಬೇಟಿ ಬಚಾವೋ ಬೇಟಿ ಪಡಾವೋ ಕುರಿತ ಅಗತ್ಯ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ನಿಮಗೆ ಸಿಗುತ್ತಿದೆಯೇ?				
e)	ಬೇಟಿ ಬಚಾವೋ ಬೇಟಿ ಪಡಾವೋ ಬಗೆಗಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ನಿಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಆಸಕ್ತಿ ಹುಟ್ಟಿಸಿದೆಯೇ?				

38.ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ, ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಂವಹನ ಸಾಧನಗಳಿಂದ ನಿಮಗೆ ಬೇಟಿ ಬಚಾವೋ ಬೇಟಿ ಪಡಾವೋ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಿಳಿದಿದೆ?

ಕ್ರ. ಸಂ.	ಸಾಧನಗಳು	ಹೌದು	ಇಲ್ಲ	ಹೌದಾದಲ್ಲಿ, ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಗುವಿನ ಮಹತ್ವದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಿಮಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಬೀರಿದೆ?		
				ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಟ್ಟ	ಸಾಧಾರಣ	ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಟ್ಟ
a) 1	ಸ್ಟಿಕರ್					
b) 2	ಭಿತ್ತಿಪತ್ರ					
c) 3	ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಜನ್ಮದಿನ ಆಚರಣೆ					
d) 4	ನಾಟಕ/ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನಗಳು					
e) 5	ಅರಿವು/ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳು					
f) 6	ಚಾಥಾ/ಮೆರವಣಿಗೆ					
g) 7	ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಮಹಿಳಾ ದಿನಾಚರಣೆ					
h) 8	ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಗುವಿನ ತಾಯಂದಿರ ಸನ್ಮಾನ					
i) 9	ಗೋಡೆ ಬರಹ					

39. ಬೇಟಿ ಬಚಾವೋ ಬೇಟಿ ಪಡಾವೋ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದ ಪರಿಣಾಮಗಳು

ಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಮಟ್ಟ/ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ	ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ	ಅರ್ಧದಷ್ಟು	ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ	ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲ
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1	ಬೇಟಿ ಬಚಾವೋ ಬೇಟಿ ಪಡಾವೋ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದ ನಂತರ ಎಷ್ಟರ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಭ್ರೂಣ ಹತ್ಯೆ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಆಗಿದೆ?				
2	ಬೇಟಿ ಬಚಾವೋ ಬೇಟಿ ಪಡಾವೋ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದ ನಂತರ ಗಂಡು ಹೆಣ್ಣನ್ನು ಎಷ್ಟರ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಸಮನಾಗಿ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ?				
3	ಬೇಟಿ ಬಚಾವೋ ಬೇಟಿ ಪಡಾವೋ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದ ನಂತರ ಎಷ್ಟರ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕೊಡಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ?				
4	ಬೇಟಿ ಬಚಾವೋ ಬೇಟಿ ಪಡಾವೋ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದ ನಂತರ ಎಷ್ಟರ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಆರೋಗ್ಯದ ಕಾಳಜಿ ವಹಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ?				
5	ಬೇಟಿ ಬಚಾವೋ ಬೇಟಿ ಪಡಾವೋ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದ ನಂತರ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಹೊರಗಿನ ಕೆಲಸಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ?				
6	ಬೇಟಿ ಬಚಾವೋ ಬೇಟಿ ಪಡಾವೋ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದ ನಂತರ ಹೆಣ್ಣುಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವಲ್ಲಿ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಕೋನ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಆಗಿದೆಯೇ?				
7	ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಭ್ರೂಣ ಹತ್ಯೆ ಕಾನೂನಿನ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಅಪರಾಧವೆಂದು ತಿಳಿದಿದೆಯೇ?				
8	ಹೆಣ್ಣುಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ 18 ವರ್ಷ ತುಂಬುವ ಮೊದಲೇ ಮದುವೆ ಮಾಡಬಾರದು ಎಂಬುದರ ತಿಳಿವಳಿಕೆ				

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	ಮೂಡಿದೆಯೇ?				
9	ಹೆಣ್ಣುಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ 18 ವರ್ಷ ತುಂಬುವ ಮೊದಲೇ ಮದುವೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಕಾನೂನಿನ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿದಿದೆಯೇ?				

40. ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮತ್ತು ಗಂಡುಮಕ್ಕಳ ಮಧ್ಯೆ ತಾರತಮ್ಯ ನಿವಾರಿಸಲು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸಲಹೆ ಏನು?

ದತ್ತಾಂಶ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಿದವರ ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ಸಹಿ

ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿದವರ ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ಸಹಿ

Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Advertisements**1. Theme: School**

The commercial begins with a teacher taking classes for primary school students in a Government school when the father of a girl barges in and then pulls the girl out of the class despite the teacher's reluctance. The commercial then focuses on the phrase "United we stand, divided we fall", wherein all the students then catch hold of the girl and do not allow her to leave. Witnessing this urge, the father of the girl falls weak and submits to the children. The commercial depicts the urge and eagerness of the students to study and at such a young age the willingness to stand against the wrong doing of the parents. The lyrics of the background music are loaded with morals regarding focusing at the aim, no matter how miniscule it is and not fearing the gigantic size. Education for a girl child is mandatory as only then will the society progress. The Commercial is an initiative of the Dainik Jagran publications group and emphasizes on the rural school education for girl children.

2. Theme: In Flight

The commercial begins with two men inside the flight who are making fun of women and rebuking them for driving! Immediately the voiceover of the Captain of the flight is heard which is the name of a woman. An old lady seated adjacent to the men then ascertains the fact that the captain of the flight is a woman and she is her daughter. The commercial portrays the hypocrisy of the men wherein venturing into the jobs which are under the power of men for centuries is still a big no. The voice over of the commercial says that women should be given wings to fly and that it will aid in them venturing into unchartered territories and soar higher.

3. Theme: Household

The commercial begins with a newly married couple about to board a new two-wheeler. The father in law stops them from going out and expresses disgust for her education. The bride then asserts that as she has paid dowry so she owns not only the scooty but also her spouse. She stresses that she owns her son and that everybody should be respectful towards her as she has given dowry and demeaning would lead to disastrous results. The commercial emphasizes on the evil practice of dowry and demeaning

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women of the household for trivial issues. Set in the rural backdrop, this commercial is pertinent to touch the chords of the middle class household and asserts the voice of a woman within the patriarchal boundaries.

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BBBP Programme rally was Inaugurated by DC and CEO of Vijayapura Dist,31/03/2016



Date:31-03-2016 International Women's Day, Wards and Local BBBP Champions.

WHO HAD WORKED HARD To increase CSR for such PDO awarded by DC Vijayapur,



Gram panchayat which was more csr such G P perisidents are awarded by DC Vijayapur.





Girl child birthday at Panchayaths-2016/17



Girl birthday was celebrated in different panchayats



Date: 24-01-2017

National girl child day celebration Dist, level





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BBBP Programmes in Newspapers

ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕೊಡಿ



ಆಹಾರಿ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇಟಿ ಬಚಾವೋ, ಬೇಟಿ ಪಡಾವೋ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಜರುಗಿತು.

ವಿಜಯಪುರ: ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ಸಮಾಜದ ಮುಖ್ಯ ವಾಹಿನಿಗೆ ಬರಲು ಬಾಲ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕೊಡಿಸುವುದು ಪಾಲಕರ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಗ್ರಾಪಂ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ಜ್ಯೋತಿ ವಾಲಿಕಾರ ಹೇಳಿದರು. ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ಆಹಾರಿ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಡಳಿತ, ಜಿಪಂ, ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಕುಟುಂಬ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಆಹಾರಿ ಗ್ರಾಪಂ ಆಶ್ರಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇಟಿ ಬಚಾವೋ, ಬೇಟಿ ಪಡಾವೋ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಉದ್ಘಾಟಿಸಿ ಅವರು ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರು.

ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರ ಜೀವನದ ಬದುಕು ರೂಪಿಸುವ ಅಮೂಲ್ಯ ವಸ್ತು. ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪಡೆದು ಉತ್ತಮ ಜೀವನ ರೂಪಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು ಎಂದರು. ಪಿಡಿಬಿ ಆರ್.ಎಸ್.ಗಾಯಕವಾಡ, ಜಂಬಗಿ ಗ್ರಾಪಂ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ ಬಂಡೆಪ್ಪತೇಲಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರು. ಗ್ರಾಪಂ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ಸುನೀಲ ಜಾಧವ, ಶರಣಗೌಡ ಪಾಟೀಲ, ರವಿ ರಾತೋಡ, ಮಲ್ಲು ವಾಲಿಕಾರ, ವಿಶ್ವನಾಥ ವಾಲಿಕಾರ, ಶಂಕ್ರಮ್ಮ ಬೀಳಗಿ, ಪ್ರತಿಭಾ ಅಂಗಡಿಮಠ, ಎಸ್.ಕೆ. ಮಠ, ಎಂ.ಕೆ.ಜೋಶಿ, ಕಮಲಾ ಕಮತಗಿ, ದುಂಡವ್ವ ಬಿರಾದಾರ, ಸುಮಂಗಲಾ ಬಬಲೇಶ್ವರ, ಲಲಿತಾ ರಾತೋಡ ಮತ್ತಿತರರಿದ್ದರು.

ವಿಜಯಪುರ ಗುರುವಾರ, 24. ಮಾರ್ಚ್, 2016. ಹುಲ್ಲುಕ

ಸಂಯುಕ್ತ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ

‘ಬೇಟಿ ಬಚಾವೋ-ಬೇಟಿ ಪಡಾವೋ’ ಪ್ರಚಾರಾಂದೋಲನ

ವಿಜಯಪುರ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಜಾಂಗೆಲೂಳಿಸಿರುವ ಬೇಟಿ ಬಚಾವೋ-ಬೇಟಿ ಪಡಾವೋ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಪ್ರತಿ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಮೂಡಿಸಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಡಿ.ರಂದೀಪ್ ಸೂಚಿಸಿದರು. ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಕಚೇರಿ ಸಭಾಂಗಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಂಗಳವಾರ ಜರುಗಿದ ಬೇಟಿ ಬಚಾವೋ, ಬೇಟಿ ಪಡಾವೋ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಸಭೆಯನ್ನು ಉದ್ದೇಶಿಸಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿ, 0-6 ವರ್ಷದ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಲಿಂಗಾನುಪಾತದ ಇಳಿಮುಖವಾಗುವುದನ್ನು ತಡೆಯುವ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರಿಗೆ ಅರಿವು ಮೂಡಿಸುವ ಈ ಮಹತ್ಕಾರಾಂಕ್ಷಿಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಎಲ್ಲ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಿಗೂ ತಲುಪಬೇಕು. ಈ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡಲ್ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳು ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಸಮನ್ವಯತೆಯಿಂದ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಿ ಎಂದು ಸಲಹೆ ನೀಡಿದರು. ಬೇಟಿ ಬಚಾವೋ, ಬೇಟಿ ಪಡಾವೋ ಯೋಜನೆ ದೇಶದ 100 ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಈ ಪ್ರತಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯಾಗುವ ಏಳು ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ವಿಜಯಪುರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಹೊಣೆಗೊತ್ತಿರುವ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಪದಸ್ಥರ ಸಮನ್ವಯತೆಯಿಂದ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ರೂಪಿಸಿ, ದೊಡ್ಡ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರಿಗೆ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಮೂಡಿಸುವ ಕೆಲಸವಾಗಬೇಕು. ಶಾಲಾ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರು, ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತರು, ಸಿಡಿಪಿಟಿಗಳು, ವೈದ್ಯಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಈ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸಿ ಎಂದು ವೇಳಿದರು. ಪ್ರತಿ ತಾಲೂಕಿಗೊಂದು ಕಾರ್ಯಾಗಾರವನ್ನು ಆಯೋಜಿಸಿ, ತಾಲೂಕಾ ಆಡಳಿತ ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ಎಲ್ಲ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಘ - ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ನ್ನು ಆಹ್ವಾನಿಸಿ, ಗ್ರಾಮ, ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದ ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಿ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಸೂಚಿಸಿದರು. ಉತ್ತಮ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಮಾಡಿದವರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ ನೀಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಸೂಚಿಸಿದರು.

ಅನುದಾನ ಕೊರತೆ ಇಲ್ಲ: ಬೇಟಿ ಬಚಾವೋ, ಬೇಟಿ ಪಡಾವೋ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುದಾನದ ಕೊರತೆ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈಗಾಗಲೇ 30 ಅಕ್ಷರ ದೂ. ಅನುದಾನ ಬೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಅನುದಾನವನ್ನು ಸದ್ಭಳಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಯಶಸ್ವಿಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಿ ಎಂದು ಸೂಚಿಸಿದರು. ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಇಲಾಖಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಸಿದ್ದರಾಜ ತೇವಾರ ಬೇಟಿ ಬಚಾವೋ, ಬೇಟಿ ಪಡಾವೋ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದ ಕುರಿತು ವಿವರ ನೀಡಿದರು. ಡಿ.ಎಚ್.ಪಿ. ಡಾ.ಗುಂಡಪ್ಪ, ವಾರ್ತಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಡಾ.ಬಿ.ಆರ್. ರಂಗನಾಥ್, ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ವಿಜಯ ಪರಿವೀಕ್ಷಕ ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ವಿ.ಎಸ್.ಹಂದಿಗೋಳ, ಸಿಡಿಪಿಟಿಗಳಾದ ಮಲ್ಲಿಕಾರ್ಜುನ ರೆಡ್ಡಿ, ಬೆಟಗೇರಿ ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ವಿವಿಧ ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಉಪಸ್ಥಿತರಿದ್ದರು.

ಹೆಣ್ಣೆಂಬ ತಾತ್ಕಾರ ಬೇಡ: ಪೂಜಾರ

► ಬಿರೀಕ ವರದಿ: ಇಂಡಿ, ಮಾ. 5

ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಮರುಷರಣೆ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಸಮಾನವಾಗಿದ್ದು ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ತಾತ್ಕಾರ ಭಾವನೆಯಿಂದ ನೋಡುವುದನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಬಿಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಯುವ ಮುಖಂಡ ಯಲಗೊಂಡ ಪೂಜಾರಿ ಹೇಳಿದರು.

ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ಬಬಲಾದ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಹನುಮಾನ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನದ ಆವರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ವತಿಯಿಂದ ಹಮ್ಮಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದ ಬೇಟ ಬಚಾವೋ ಬೇಟ ಪಡಾವೋ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಪೂಜಾರಿ ದೇವರು.

ಇಂದು ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ಮರುಷರಣೆ ಕೂಡ ಸಮಾನವಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೂ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಕಿಲಾಡಿ ಕಾಣುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ದುರ್ದೈವದ ಸಂಗತಿ. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರೂ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಿಸುವುದರಿಂದಾಗಿ ಉತ್ತಮ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ನೀಡಿ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಹಿನಿಗೆ ತರಬೇತಿ ಎಂದು ಸಲಹೆ ನೀಡಿದರು. ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಇಲಾಖಾ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ



ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ಬಬಲಾದ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಹನುಮಾನ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನದ ಆವರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇಟ ಬಚಾವೋ- ಬೇಟ ಪಡಾವೋ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಇಲಾಖಾ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ಗೋವರ್ಧನ ಬಿ.ಸಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರು.

ಗೋವರ್ಧನ ಬಿ.ಸಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿ, ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಹಾಗೂ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳು ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಅನೇಕ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತಂದಿವೆ. ಅವುಗಳ ಸದೃಶಕ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು ಎಂದರು. ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ಲಲಿತಾಬಾಯಿ ಪೂಜಾರಿ, ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ಎಸ್.ಡಿ. ಬಿರಾದಾರ್, ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ ಎಸ್.ಪಿ. ಕರೂರ, ಸವಿತಾ ನೀಲಾರೆ, ರಾಜಶ್ರೀ ಸಿವಿನ ಖಸೂಬಾಯಿ ನಾಯ್ಕೋಡಿ, ಸಿದ್ದಾರಾಮ ಬಡಿಗೇರ ಕೊಡಂಕೆ ತಾಲೂ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಗ್ರಾಮಸ್ಥರು ಇದ್ದರು.

ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹಿಸಿ

ಇಂಡಿ ತಾಲೂಕು ಬಬಲಾದ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಹನುಮಾನ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನ ಆವರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇಟ ಬಚಾವೋ ಬೇಟ ಪಡಾವೋ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಲಗೊಂಡ ಪೂಜಾರಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರು.

ಇಂಡಿ: ಪುರುಷರಷ್ಟೇ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರೂ ಸಮಾನವಾಗಿದ್ದು ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ತಾತ್ಕಾರ ಭಾವನೆಯಿಂದ ನೋಡುವುದನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಬಿಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಯುವ ಮುಖಂಡ ಯಲಗೊಂಡ ಪೂಜಾರಿ ಹೇಳಿದರು.

ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ಬಬಲಾದ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಹನುಮಾನ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನದ ಆವರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ವತಿಯಿಂದ ಹಮ್ಮಿಕೊಂಡ ಬೇಟ ಬಚಾವೋ ಬೇಟ ಪಡಾವೋ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಅತಿಥಿಗಳಾಗಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರು. ಎಲ್ಲ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ಪುರುಷರ ಸರಿಸಮನಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೂ ಕಿಲಾಡಿ ಕಾಣುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ದುರ್ದೈವದ ಸಂಗತಿ. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರೂ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಿಸಿ ಉತ್ತಮ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ನೀಡಿ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಹಿನಿಗೆ ತರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸಲಹೆ ನೀಡಿದರು. ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ಗೋವರ್ಧನ ಮಾತನಾಡಿ, ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಹಾಗೂ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳು ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಅನೇಕ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತಂದಿವೆ. ಅವುಗಳ ಸದೃಶಕ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದರು. ಗ್ರಾಮ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ಲಲಿತಾಬಾಯಿ ಪೂಜಾರಿ, ಎಸ್.ಡಿ.ಬಿರಾದಾರ್ ಎಸ್.ಪಿ. ಕರೂರ, ಸವಿತಾ ನೀಲಾರೆ, ರಾಜಶ್ರೀ ಸಿವಿನ ಖಸೂಬಾಯಿ ನಾಯ್ಕೋಡಿ, ಸಿದ್ದಾರಾಮ ಬಡಿಗೇರ, ತಾಲೂ ಮಕ್ಕಳು, ಗ್ರಾಮಸ್ಥರು ಇದ್ದರು.

‘ಹೆಣ್ಣನ್ನು ಮನೆಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಸೀಮಿತಗೊಳಿಸಬೇಡಿ’

ವಿಜಯಪುರ: ಸಹನ, ಸಹಕಾರ ಪ್ರತಿಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆ ಮಧ್ಯಯು ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಮನಸ್ಸು ಮಾಡಿದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಯಸಿದ ಗುರಿ ತಲುಪಲು ಯಾವುದೇ ಸಂದೇಹವಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ನೀಲಮ್ಮ ಮೇಟಿ ಹೇಳಿದರು.

ನಗರದ ಹೇಮರಡ್ಡಿ ಮಲ್ಲಮ್ಮ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಮಂಟಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಂಗಳವಾರ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಡಳಿತ, ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿ, ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ವಾರ್ತಾ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಸಂಪರ್ಕ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಶಿವಶರಣೆ ಹೇಮರಡ್ಡಿ ಮಲ್ಲಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ವತಿಯಿಂದ ಬೇಟಿ ಬಚಾವೋ, ಬೇಟಿ ಪಡಾವೋ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದಡಿ ಹಮ್ಮಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದ ಉತ್ತಮ ಎಸ್‌ಎಸ್‌ಎಲ್‌ಸಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಅಂಕ ಪಡೆದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿನಿಯರಿಗೆ ಸನ್ಮಾನ



ಬೇಟಿ ಬಚಾವೋ, ಬೇಟಿ ಪಡಾವೋ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದಡಿ ಎಸ್‌ಎಸ್‌ಎಲ್‌ಸಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಅಂಕ ಪಡೆದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿನಿಯರಿಗೆ ಸನ್ಮಾನಿಸಲಾಯಿತು

ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಉದ್ಘಾಟಿಸಿ ಅವರು ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರು. ‘ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಸಂಸಾರದ ಕಟ್ಟು ತಾಳೆಯ ಸಂಕೇತ. ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮನಸ್ಸು ಮಾಡಿದಲ್ಲಿ ದೇಶವನ್ನಾಳಲು ಹಿಂಜರಿಯುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇಂದಿನ ಪುರುಷ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಣ್ಣನ್ನು ಕೇವಲ ಮನೆಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ

ಮಾತ್ರ ಸೀಮಿತಗೊಳಿಸದೇ ಅವರ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪೂರೈಸುವುದರ ಮೂಲಕ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಬೆಳೆಯಲು ಪುರುಷರು ಸಹಕರಿಸಬೇಕು’ ಎಂದರು. ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆ ವಹಿಸಿದ್ದ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಎಸ್‌.ದಿ.ಶೆಟ್ಟಿಣ್ಣವರ ಮಾತನಾಡಿ, ‘ಇಂದು ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಹೆಸರು

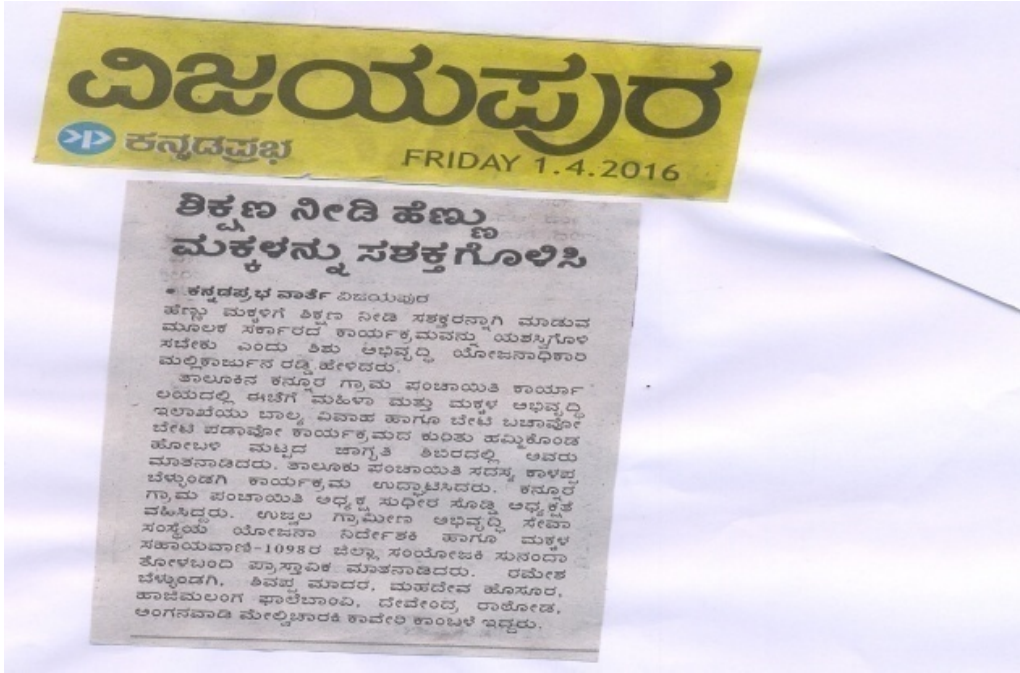
ರಾರಾಜಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಬೇಟಿ ಬಚಾವೋ, ಬೇಟಿ ಪಡಾವೋ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಿ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸಿದ ಎಲ್ಲ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ವರ್ಗದ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಶ್ಲಾಘನೀಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತಂದಿರುವ ಹಲವಾರು ಜನಪರ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟ ಕಡೆಯ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗೂ ತಲುಪಿಸುವ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಮುತುವರ್ಜಿ ವಹಿಸಿ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಬೇಕು’ ಎಂದು ಸಲಹೆ ನೀಡಿದರು.

ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಎಂ. ಸುಂದರೇಶಬಾಬು, ಡಿಡಿಪಿಬ ಕೆ.ಆರ್. ರಾಯರಡ್ಡಿ, ಡಯಟ್ ಪ್ರಾಚಾರ್ಯ ಪಿ.ಟಿ.ಬೊಂಗಾಳ, ಬಿಇಒ ಎ.ಎಸ್. ಮುಜಾವರ, ಹೇಮರಡ್ಡಿ ಮಲ್ಲಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ಹೇಮರಡ್ಡಿ, ಶಿಶು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಯೋಜನಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಕೆ.ಕೆ.ಚವ್ವಾ ಇವರು



An Evaluation of Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme Implemented in Vijayapura District in Karnataka State





An Evaluation of Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme Implemented in Vijayapura District in Karnataka State

Annexure-8

**AN EVALUATION OF “BETI BACHAO BETI
PADHAO” SCHEME IMPLEMENTED IN
VIJAYAPURA DISTRICT
IN KARNATAKA STATE**

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