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# **An Evaluation of India's *Beti Bachao Beti Padhao* Scheme**

<b>Report</b>	<b>August</b>
<b>20200802</b>	<b>2020</b>





# **An Evaluation of India's *Beti Bachao Beti Padhao* Scheme**

*Prepared for the*

**Ministry of Women & Child Development  
Government of India**

August 2020



**NATIONAL COUNCIL OF APPLIED ECONOMIC RESEARCH**

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NCAER is grateful to the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India, for financial support for this research.

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*Published by*

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The findings, interpretations, and conclusions expressed are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Governing Body or Management of NCAER.

# Foreword

Gender equality is widely acknowledged as a key component of human rights, yet achieving this basic right in India continues to remain a challenge. Gender equality is also essential for economic development. International agencies striving for gender equality have repeatedly pointed out that no nation can achieve robust growth without bringing its female population within the ambit of development. Nevertheless, despite global attention and progress made over the past 20 years towards gender equality, gender gaps persist in many critical areas, especially in primary education, healthcare and labour force participation.

In India, where orthodox and patriarchal social norms pose a challenge to gender equality, it is imperative to identify and redress power imbalances that lead to a loss of economic and social opportunity and ensure widespread autonomy for women. One of the manifestations of gender bias in India is the decline in the Child Sex Ratio (CSR), defined as the number of girls per 1,000 boys in the age group of 0-6 years. It has been a matter of deep concern that the CSR in India has been falling steadily from 945 in 1991 to 927 in 2001, and to a disconcerting 918 in 2011. India's female labour force participation is low and has been declining in urban India.

In order to address long-standing gender gaps, the Government of India launched the *Beti Bachao Beti Padhao* (BBBP) scheme in January 2015. The key objectives of the BBBP scheme are to: (i) prevent gender-biased sex-selection; (ii) ensure the survival and protection of the girl child; and (iii) promote education and participation of the girl child. The scheme was launched in 100 districts during the first phase covering all States and Union Territories. During the second phase, the Scheme has been expanded to 61 additional districts across 11 States and UTs. Currently, all the 640 districts in the country are covered. The Scheme also entails strict enforcement of the Pre-Conception & Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques

Act, 1994, and the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971. Legal experts have been appointed at State Health Department headquarters to investigate alleged violations and ensure conviction if appropriate.

In view of the high expectations from the BBBP scheme in furthering gender equality, the Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) of the Government of India requested NCAER to evaluate whether BBBP programmes had been able to create awareness among the target audience and bring about the desired behavioural changes for reducing gender gaps. The 161 early-implementation districts were selected as the frame for NCAER study.

The NCAER study assesses whether the BBBP scheme has been able to adhere to its mandate of ensuring that girls are born, nurtured, and educated without discrimination so as to enjoy equal rights and become empowered citizens of the country. As part of the NCAER study, a survey was carried out both in urban and rural areas of 14 States, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland, Odisha, Rajasthan, and Tamil Nadu. A sample of 816 households was selected from 17 districts, chosen based on their CSR rankings, in these States. The target group for the survey covered a) newly married couples, pregnant and lactating mothers; b) medical doctors, practitioners and school teachers; c) officials of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI); and d) District Programme Officers.

The study found that nearly 88 per cent of respondents were aware of the BBBP scheme's campaign and most could respond to questions on at least one or two major objectives of the scheme. The authors conclude that the BBBP scheme has been successful in creating awareness in general. However, an issue of concern is the considerable State-level variation in awareness about the aims of the BBBP scheme. The study also highlights

key constraints on girls' education, including the lack of safe commuting facilities in remote areas to travel to schools, and the dual burden imposed on them of taking care of their younger siblings at home and performing household chores such as fetching water and collecting firewood. Further, the non-availability of functional and clean toilets for girls in schools discourages them from attending school regularly. Consequently, many girls record erratic attendance, or drop out of school completely. This leads to a gender gap in education, which, in turn, adversely impacts opportunity and gender equality.

The BBBP scheme not only provides psychological support to the parents of girl children but also attempts to change attitudes and mindset towards the girl child. The NCAER study found that parents of girls were increasingly sensitised and have begun appreciating the vital role that girls can play economically and socially. They acknowledged that girls contributed in many ways, including bringing recognition to the country when they excel in their chosen field. The study team observed that a large number of parents no longer perceive their daughters to be a burden. The BBBP scheme appears to have helped, at least to some extent, in changing the traditional mindset about girls being a liability for parents.

The NCAER study underscores the importance of community mobilisation and a clear need to raise public awareness about the BBBP scheme, which is still below desirable levels. The study recommends that the Government should promote the scheme more intensely, including appointing additional staff on a priority basis to regularly review the implementation of the scheme at the grassroots level and conduct more frequent field inspections. The study recommends that PRIs should sensitise local community leaders about BBBP, including through popular community events. These efforts could be led by Panchayats using their local knowledge,

networks, and outreach capacity. One avenue for promoting community mobilisation and greater scheme awareness could be through Self-Help Groups, especially those comprising women working closely with local communities. The authors further point to the need to motivate girls to attend school and explore their professional opportunities.

The study finally recommends improved monitoring of the BBBP scheme by involving more public and private stakeholders, including the Central Statistical Organisation, university faculty offering courses on gender studies, gender experts, and NGOs working with women's groups. The authors recommend that MWCD should enhance the BBBP Management Information System to facilitate more effective and timely monitoring, to provide inputs for course correction, and to identify ways of strengthening the scheme.

I am grateful to the officers of the Ministry of Women and Child Development for requesting NCAER for this study and for their encouragement and insightful guidance to the NCAER team during their research. I would particularly like to thank the Secretary, MWCD, Shri Ram Mohan Mishra, Additional Secretary, Shri K. Moses Chalai, Joint Secretary, Ms Aastha Saxena Khatwani, and Statistics Adviser, Ms Santosh.

This evaluation was done by a NCAER team led by Dr Anushree Sinha, and including Dr Rajesh Jaiswal, Ms Ramamani Sundar, Mr Dhruv Pratap Singh, Ms Arpita Alawadhi, Mr Vishal Rangarajan, Mr K S Urs, Ms Shikha Bali, Dr Dalip Kumar, Mr Praveen Sachdeva, and Ms Poonam Dhawan. I am grateful to them for their diligence and dedication and for furthering the interest of the girl child in India through this study.

**New Delhi**  
August 2020

**Dr Shekhar Shah**  
*Director General, NCAER*

# Acknowledgements

On behalf of the National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER), I would like to express my gratitude to the Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD), Government of India, and to the Secretary, MWCD, for his encouragement in conducting the study. Further, I am particularly grateful to Shri K. Moses Chalai, Additional Secretary (Administration, BBBP, Gender Budgeting Coordination) for his initiative in commissioning this study. I thank Ms Aastha Saxena Khatwani, Joint Secretary, and Ms Santosh, Statistics Adviser, MWCD, for their help in facilitating the study. Further, I am grateful to Dr (Smt) Prabha Arora, Joint Director (BBBP and Gender Budgeting) for her valuable guidance. I am also grateful to Ms Supriya Saxena, Deputy Director (Statistics Bureau), for her valuable suggestions. I would also like to express my gratitude to all the consultants and staff in the Project Management Unit of Beti Bachao Beti Padhao who offered critical inputs which helped in the finalisation of the report. The support of the district, block, and village level officials in the 17 districts of the 14 selected States in providing sustained cooperation to the field staff of the project is much appreciated. We are very thankful to the State level officials for facilitating the field work conducted for the study.

I would further like to put on record my appreciation for all the District Programme Officers, the principals and teachers of the selected schools, medical practitioners, *Anganwadi* workers, Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs), Panchayat officials, sample respondents, and participants in the Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) in the selected Census enumeration blocks and villages for providing the requisite information and data to NCAER's field investigators. In addition, I acknowledge their support in conducting the FGDs with rigour and efficiency in the selected areas. I am grateful to the Pradhan of Village Muzeri (Faridabad) for extending full cooperation to the visiting field staff during the pre-testing of the questionnaire

that helped in firming up this survey tool.

Members of the NCAER research team deserve credit for their dedication and incisive analysis of extensive data collected during the study. I am very grateful to Dr Rajesh Jaiswal for his role as a Principal Investigator of the project. I would also like to thank the other team members including Ms Ramamani Sunder, Mr Dhruv Pratap Singh, Ms Arpita Alawadhi, and Mr Vishal Rangarajan for their assiduous survey and research related contributions. In addition, I would like to thank Mr K S Urs for his support in the field supervision, and to Ms Shikha Bali for her analysis of the Focus Group Discussions (FGDs). The support of Dr Dalip Kumar in translating the FGD transcripts from Hindi to English is much appreciated. I am also thankful to Mr Praveen Sachdeva for the skilful formatting of the report. I reserve special words of appreciation for Ms Poonam Dhawan for her tireless and diligent coordination as well as her technical support.

I extend my gratitude to Ms Anupma Mehta for her fastidious editing of the report within a very short timeline. I sincerely thank Mr Jagbir Singh Punia for organising the translation of the questionnaires into Hindi. I would like to recognise the hard work of the field investigators for canvassing the survey questionnaires to collect the requisite information from the sample respondents across various project locations, sometimes under very difficult conditions. I also extend my gratitude to all the editing and coding staff for their effective checking of the filled-in questionnaires at the headquarters. In conclusion, I acknowledge the constant support to the team and encouragement offered by Dr Shekhar Shah, Director General, NCAER, for his enthusiastic support in carrying out this significant policy-relevant study and for its successful completion.

**Professor Anushree Sinha**  
*Project Leader*

# Abbreviations and Acronyms

ANC	Ante Natal Check-up
ANM	Auxiliary Nurse Midwifery
ASER	Annual Status of Education Report
ASHA	Accredited Social Health Activist
AWW	Anganwadi Worker
BBBP	Beti Bachao Beti Padhao
CDPO	Child Development Project Officer
CEB	Census Enumeration Block
CSB	Central Supervisory Board
CSR	Child Sex Ratio
DAA	District Appropriate Authority
DAP	District Action Plan
DC	District Collector
DLCW	District Level Centres for Women
DPO	District Programme Officer
DM	District Magistrate
DTF	District Task Force
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FIR	First Information Report
GoI	Government of India
GPI	Gender Parity Index
HMIS	Health Management Information System
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Services
IEC	Information, Education, and Communication
IFA	Iron and Folic Acid
IGNOU	Indira Gandhi National Open University
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
IOSR-JEF	International Organization of Scientific Research-Journal of Economics and Finance
IVF	In Vitro Fertilization
MHRD	Ministry of Human Resource Development
MoHFW	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
MWCD	Ministry of Women and Child Development
MSK	Mahila Shakti Kendra
MTP	Medical Termination of Pregnancy
NCAER	National Council of Applied Economic Research
NFHS	National Family Health Survey
NTF	National Task Force
NYKS	Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan
PC&PNDF	Pre-Conception & Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques
PMU	Programme Management Unit
POCSO	The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences
PPS	Population Proportion to Size
PRI	Panchayati Raj Institution
Rs	Rupees
RTE	Right to Education
SC	Scheduled Caste
SHG	Self Help Group
SMC	School Management Committee
SRB	Sex Ratio at Birth
SRCW	State Resource Centre for Women
SRS	Sample Registration System
STF	State Task Force
U-DISE	Unified District Information System for Education
U5MR	Under-five Mortality Rate
ULB	Urban Local Bodies
UTs	Union Territories
VHSNC	Village Health, Sanitation and Nutrition Committee



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# Executive Summary

## Background

The importance of gender equality as a key component of human rights cannot be over-emphasised. A widening body of literature on the subject highlights the need to invest in education, healthcare, employment, security, and the general well-being of women and girls to accelerate all-round economic development. International agencies striving for gender equality have repeatedly pointed out that no nation can achieve robust growth without bringing its female population within the ambit of development. This global concern for women's development was again reflected in the UN Security Council's open debate on women, peace and security in November 2019, wherein speakers from more than 35 countries called for accelerated progress towards women's empowerment. A press release on the occasion also pointed out that women and girls have a unique role to play as powerful agents of economic growth, stability, and sustainability. However, despite this global attention and progress made over the past twenty years towards gender equality, especially in the areas of primary education and healthcare, gender gaps continue to persist in many critical areas in many countries. Particularly in India, where orthodox and patriarchal social norms pose a constant challenge to gender equality and empowerment, it is imperative to identify and redress power imbalances and ensure widespread autonomy for women in managing their own lives. Seeing the alarming situation, the Government of India has initiated a scheme to address this issue. The scheme focuses on changing the patriarchal mind-set and reverse the Child Sex Ratio (CSR).

The power imbalance between the two sexes starts from the very birth of a girl child. The plight of the girl child in India is manifested in the persistent practices of gender-biased sex selection, infanticide, illiteracy, and child marriage. The declining trend in the number of females per 1000 males in the age group of 0-6 years, stemming from the low Sex Ratio at Birth (SRB), is another issue for concern. To address this long-standing discrimination, the Government of India added

an overarching national initiative by launching the *Beti Bachao Beti Padhao* (BBBP) scheme in January 2015, wherein the major purpose has been to generate awareness about the value of a girl child. This is expected to be manifested through the improvement in the efficiency of welfare services intended for girls in India. The key objectives of the BBBP scheme outlined are:

- i) To prevent gender-biased sex-selective elimination
- ii) To ensure the survival and protection of the girl child
- iii) To ensure education and participation of the girl child

As the issue of decline in child sex ratio is complex and multi-dimensional a multi-sectoral strategy has been adopted. The core strategies are implementing a sustained mass media advocacy outreach campaign to create equal value for girl child and promote her education. The scheme placed an issue of decline in CSR/SRB in public discourse. The scheme focussed on districts which were low on CSR for intensive and integrated action. The scheme allowed innovative actions as per local needs and requirements. The scheme also strengthened capabilities of local talent as catalyst for social change. The scheme engaged with communities to challenge social norms. The scheme has facilitated service delivery structure which are responsive to issues of gender and children's right. The scheme has enabled inter-sectoral and inter-institutional convergence at grass-root level. The scheme is well received across various districts and favourable trends are visible in many districts. The scheme was expanded in 640 districts (as per Census 2011 of India). All 640 districts are covered through Advocacy and Media campaign and 405 districts out of these 640 districts are also covered through Multi-Sectoral Interventions and Media, Advocacy & Outreach.

Given that understanding the impact of the BBBP scheme is important, the National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) was entrusted with the task of undertaking

an evaluation to mainly examine whether the campaigns under the BBBP scheme have been able to create adequate awareness and bring about the desired trends in behavioural change.

The other objectives of the NCAER study were to assess:

- a) Examine whether the campaign has been able to create adequate awareness and bring about the desired behavioural changes;
- b) Assess the extent of improvement in the CSR;
- c) Examine the enrolment of girls in secondary schools and re-enrolment of girls who had dropped out of school;
- d) Analyse the effectiveness of the PC&PNDT Act;
- e) Determine the effectiveness of monitoring mechanisms and suggest appropriate improvements where ever required;
- f) Evaluate whether the allocated budgets have been spent effectively; and
- g) Suggest appropriate strategies and policy interventions ensure the optimal success of the programme.

The evaluation used a mix-method approach based on both quantitative and qualitative data analysis. The quantitative component included both primary and secondary data collection and analysis. The qualitative component required the conduction of Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) wherein the participants were newly married couples; pregnant and lactating mothers. The target groups for the survey included the primary target group, the secondary target group, and the tertiary target group.

The survey was carried out both in the urban as well as rural areas of the selected 14 States namely, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Odisha, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Manipur, Assam, Nagaland, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, and Goa. The study entailed a multi-stage sampling design. In the first stage, six zones were formed i.e. central zone, east

zone, north zone, north-east zone, south zone, and west zone. In the second stage, two or three States from each zone were selected based on the CSR consideration. In the third stage, one or two districts were selected based on the CSR. Overall, three districts were selected from each zone, except east zone, where only two districts are selected. In the fourth stage, within each selected district, two census enumeration blocks and two census villages were selected on a random basis. In the fifth stage, from each census enumeration block and village, twelve households, comprising newly married couples, pregnant women, and lactating mothers, were selected randomly from a list of households. In addition, four medical practitioners and four tertiary respondents were selected randomly from each selected State.

In order to understand various aspects of the BBBP scheme, questionnaires in different formats were prepared to capture the required information:

1. *DPOs' Questionnaire*: To capture district-level data and operational aspects of the scheme;
2. *Household Questionnaire*: To obtain real-time feedback on the key selected indicators from households;
3. *Senior Secondary School Questionnaire*: To identify schools' contribution to the scheme;
4. *Medical Practitioner Questionnaire*: To seek Medical Practitioners' perceptions on the PC&PNDT Act; and
5. *Panchayat Questionnaire*: To understand how the Panchayats are contributing to the implementation of the scheme.

## Key Findings of the Study

The BBBP scheme is being widely publicised and has been well received. The study highlights that a large section of the population has become aware of the major objectives of the scheme through various mediums of the campaign. For example, the campaign has been able to bring about the desired behavioural changes among people by spreading awareness about the

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<sup>1</sup>Zones are usually the administrative divisions of India. They compose country subdivisions. The States are grouped into various zones.

effectiveness of the PC&PNDT Act, and of the monitoring mechanisms; and strategies for success of the programme. Overall, the study shows that the advent of positive behavioural changes towards the girl child may be largely attributed to the BBBP scheme, especially in certain States. Interestingly, the study finds that girls and boys are currently treated more equally in terms of nutrition, health, and education, and even when they are served food, in that order. There are, however, distinct differences across States for all these parameters, as for example, Odisha, Bihar, and Haryana lag far behind all the other States in imparting of education to girls. However, on a positive note, the secondary data shows that the SRB increased from 923 in 2015-16, when BBBP was implemented, to 931 in 2018-19 (as per HMIS data), reflecting a highly encouraging effect of the scheme. Further, the report for 405 districts indicates that an increasing trend in SRB is visible in 212 BBBP districts, whereas 258 districts have reported improvement in figures for registration during the first trimester, and the number of institutional deliveries too has improved. The percentage of institutional births in India doubled from 38.7 per cent to 78.9 per cent during the decade to 2015-16, according to the National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4). The percentage of institutional births also improved in 373 districts in comparison to the previous year for the time period April-March, 2016-17 to 2018-19, as per the HMIS data of MoHFW.

Some of salient findings based on the primary survey conducted as part of this NCAER study have been briefly outlined below. The findings highlight that 88.0 per cent of the household respondents are generally aware of the campaign for the BBBP scheme. Further the study finds the following:

1. Nearly 83.0 per cent of the household respondents were able to tell at least one objective of the scheme.
2. All household respondents in Chhattisgarh and Himachal Pradesh, and a very large percentage in Odisha (95.8 per cent) and Haryana (86.5 per cent) mentioned the aim of the scheme is the motto that “girls are to be nurtured”.
3. Reflecting on a positive behavioural change, a very high share (nearly 88.0 per cent) of the respondents reportedly celebrated the birth of their daughters.
4. Nearly 99.0 per cent of the respondents enabled the education of girls in their households and only 7.7 per cent of households gave any preference to sons over daughters (for example, sending sons to better schools, etc.).
5. Only 15.0 per cent of the households gave priority to males over females in serving food and in purchasing clothes, and a marginal share of respondents (3.0 per cent) of the households reported giving any preference to sons over daughters in health-related issues.
6. A very low share (2.5 per cent) of the households reported giving any preference to sons over daughters in terms of nutrition.
7. As observed during the survey, the scheme has gained widespread visibility across the country, with the BBBP logo being prominently displayed at various locations in the States where the scheme is being implemented.

## Creation of Adequate Awareness for the Scheme

### A. Household Level

- a) The findings highlight that television is the most successful medium of communication (at 62.0 per cent) for creating awareness about the BBBP scheme. Radio jingles come out as a poor second at 17.0 per cent.
- b) Frontline workers like *Anganwadi* Workers (AWWs), Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs), and Auxiliary Nurse Midwives (ANMs) have been very successful in creating awareness about the BBBP scheme, as reported by more than 83.0 per cent of the respondents.
- c) Nearly 67.0 per cent of the respondents perceived that the focus of the advocacy and media campaign of the BBBP scheme was to celebrate the birth of a girl child, whereas, 74.9 per cent of the respondents reported it was for enabling education of the girl child.

- d) About three-fourths of the respondents remarked that educating girls without any discrimination, and ensuring the birth of girls, are the aims of the scheme. Further, 55.9 per cent of the respondents mentioned that nurturing girls was the aim of the scheme's campaign, moreover, about 32.0 per cent felt the aim was to ensure that girls are provided equal rights.
- e) Nearly 39.0 per cent of the respondents knew that there was a provision of functional toilets for girls in both private and government schools under the scheme.

### **B. Institutional Level**

- a) Out of 68 Panchayati Raj Institution (PRI) officials interviewed, 40 officials were aware of the multi-sectoral interventions by the Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) with regard to the BBBP scheme.
- b) The PRI officials had different perceptions regarding the scheme, and they focused on one or other of the three main objectives of the scheme. The survey findings show that nearly 53.0 per cent of the PRI officials mentioned celebrating the girl child as the objective of the scheme, whereas, 48.5 per cent of the officials mentioned enabling the girl child's education as the objective of the scheme, and nearly 41.2 per cent of the officials cited both the above issues as the objectives of the scheme. About 68.0 per cent and 57.4 per cent of the officials, respectively, mentioned that ensuring girls are born, and that they are educated without discrimination, were the key objectives of the scheme. Correspondingly, a much smaller proportion of officials, at 30.9 per cent, mentioned that the objectives of the scheme were that girls should be nurtured and should be provided equal rights. The proportion of respondents who knew about all the three aims of the BBBP scheme's campaign was quite low, at only 23.5 per cent.
- c) BBBP campaigns have been launched through radio, TV, advertisements disseminated through cinema halls, advertisements through print media, digital online media, community engagement through song and drama division of the

Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, mobile exhibition vans, and other methods. PRI officials were asked about methods through which BBBP campaigns have been launched. A total of 53 out of 68 officials have mentioned that the BBBP campaigns are mostly launched through television. Less than half of the officials have mentioned radio as a medium for the BBBP campaign. This reflects that PRI officials are aware of the methods through which the campaigns have been launched.

- d) Of the 68 PRI officials interviewed, 56 officials said that campaigns have been launched to curb and prevent the misuse of the PC&PNDT and Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) Acts in their respective States.
- e) Seven school officials reported that lack of escort provisions for girls commuting to schools, the burden girls' bear in taking care of siblings, and the requirement of providing school uniforms to them are major constraints for girls in attending schools.
- f) Out of 34 school officials, 13 stated that lack of transport facilities is a major constraint for girls to attend schools.

## **Behavioural Change**

### **A. Household Level**

- a) More than 96.0 per cent of the respondents said that they were willing to enrol their daughters for secondary education.
- b) Over 80.0 per cent of the respondents from most of the sample districts reported celebrating the birth of female children. Only 15.0 per cent of all the respondents accorded priority to male over female children while serving food and purchasing clothes. In both rural and urban areas, the prevalence of dowry has been reported as the most important basis for gender bias in society. Families also expressed concern about the safety and security of girl children, which is another reason for gender bias. The various outcomes of gender bias are reportedly son preference, absence of equal inheritance rights, and lack of interest in sending girls to school.



**B. Secondary Data**

- a) According to the SRS Bulletin, the gender gap in India for child survival is reducing steadily; the difference between female and male under-five mortality rates has also reduced during past years. The under-five mortality for male child is 37 per 1000. For children below the age of five, the mortality rate is estimated at 37 and it varies from 42 in rural areas also to 25 in urban areas. Amongst the bigger states, seven states (including Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, and Tamil Nadu) have reversed the gender gap in survival of female child, while three of these have reversed the gender gap for under-five survival. These are Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, and Tamil Nadu.
- b) Odisha has depicted less than 5 per cent gap in mortality of female child and is within striking distance to reverse the gender gap. The maximum gender gap in survival of under-five for female child is in Bihar (46 per cent higher mortality for the female child), followed by Haryana (23 per cent), Kerala (20 per cent), Assam (19 per cent) and Rajasthan (17 per cent).

**C. Institutional Level**

- a) It has been found that PRI and other officials have sensitised people towards the value of the girl child, with nearly one-third of them mentioning community mobilisation as a means of achieving this sensitisation. About 50.0 per cent of the respondents said that in order to build public opinion against the adverse practices of gender-biased sex selection, they have encouraged activities like the Beti Janmotsava.
- b) The initiative to bring 'out-of-school girls' back to school or to link them to an alternative education programme has been taken by as many as 25 out of 34 schools. A total of 28 schools have taken the requisite steps to re-enrol girls who had dropped out. Further, appropriate steps have been taken by 25 schools for the retention and completion of secondary education of girls through substantial combined efforts of youth groups, women, and the community.

- c) The Balika Manch has been established in 26 government schools with the objective of promoting the participation of girl students in various activities and providing them with an opportunity to express themselves in a safe and secure atmosphere. The objective of such activities is to motivate decision-making by girls at the student level in order to boost their confidence, encourage them to speak up against or for issues related to women and work towards overall girls' empowerment and welfare.
- d) Around 82.0 per cent of the PRI officials reported that girls with high academic achievements are felicitated in the schools in their respective States.
- e) More than 50.0 per cent of the PRI officials said that the Chief Medical Officers had conducted raids and inspected ultrasound machines in their respective areas.
- f) The survey data show that 31 out of 34 schools surveyed have functional toilets (91.2 per cent).

**Effectiveness of the PC&PNDT Act**

- a) At the all-India level, as many as 79.2 per cent of the respondents mentioned that sex determination tests were not easily available.
- b) In Himachal Pradesh and Haryana, more than half of the respondents noted that enforcement of the prohibition of the sex selection test was an important element of the BBBP scheme.
- c) Out of 68 PRI officials, 21 claimed that special legal experts had been appointed at the State health department headquarters to follow up each individual case of violation. Moreover, 28 officials said that ultra-sonography machines were being operated in their areas. This finding was subsequently corroborated by the officials of the Department of Health. Further, 65 PRI officials mentioned that the births of male and female children were celebrated equally in their households.
- d) In addition, 54 PRI officials reported an increase in institutional deliveries in their areas whereas 53 and 56 PRI officials,

respectively, reported an increase in the first trimester ANC registration, and an increase in the enrolment of girls in secondary education in their areas.

## Monitoring Mechanisms for the Scheme

### *Institutional Level Planning*

- a) A National Task Force (NTF) for the BBBP scheme reviews its physical and financial progress and guides the further course of action for achieving targets. The State Task Force (STF) reviews and assesses the progress on the intermediary targets achieved by the States. Similarly, a District Task Force (DTF) is responsible for the effective implementation, monitoring, and supervision of the District Action Plan (DAP).
- b) A committee is formed at the block level to provide support for effective implementation, monitoring, and supervision of the Block Action Plan.

## Allocated Budgets

The budget allocations have been collected from the district officials during the field visits. The documents show that the budgets are Rs 8,00,000 for inter-sectoral consultation, meetings of DTF, BTF, media campaigns, training, and capacity building/sensitisation programmes; Rs 25,00,000 for innovation, outreach, and provision of Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) material/awareness kit to the *Anganwadi* centres; Rs 3,00,000 for monitoring, evaluation, and documentation; Rs 5,00,000 each for the sectoral activities of the Ministry of Human Resource Development and Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, respectively; and Rs 4,00,000 for Flexi fund (10 per cent of the total budget).

The total amount allocated for the scheme for a district for a year is Rs 50,00,000 on an average. However, the budget allocation for the year 2017-18 ranged from Rs 12,22,000 in Morena, Madhya Pradesh, to Rs 47,00,000 in the Raigarh district of Chhattisgarh. The utilisation of the allocated budget amount varied considerably from as low as 34.97 per cent in Thrissur, Kerala, to 100.0 per cent in Senapati, Manipur, and Longleng, Nagaland.

## Way Forward

The following study objectives were analysed to determine whether the campaign under the BBBP scheme has been able to create adequate awareness and bring about the desired behavioural changes among the target population with respect to the extent of improvement in the CSR; the enrolment of girls in secondary schools and re-enrolment of girls who had dropped out of school; the effectiveness of the PC&PNDT Act; the effectiveness of monitoring mechanisms; spending of the allocated budgets; and appropriate strategies and policy interventions. The findings of the NCAER report show that households are generally aware of the BBBP scheme. Moreover, in terms of providing education, in general there is no discrimination against the girl child. However, concerns about safety and hygiene deter parents from sending girls to school and there is thus adverse impact of girls' education. It has also been found that a majority of the respondents do not give priority to male over female children in serving food, purchasing clothes, and healthcare-related issues. However 67.2 per cent respondents have shared that discrimination against girls and the main reason was stated to be the prevalent practice of dowry. A demonstration of the discrimination becomes obvious when on February 2, 2018, the Supreme Court made it a general rule that a daughter, living or dead, would, from the date of the amendment, be entitled to a share in her father's property, thus enabling even her children to claim this right on their grandfather's property.

Schools were found to have activated the school management committees. These committees interact with the community and are also involved in the functioning of the school. The committee also ensures that all basic requirements of the school are being met as per the guidelines of the Right to Education, 2009. The Balika Manch helps in curbing incidents of eve-teasing and domestic violence against school-going girls. However, the constraints in attending schools by girls, as reflected in the current study, include the lack of transport for girls to commute safely to schools, the necessity of providing school uniforms, non-availability of functional toilet facilities, and the requirement of purchasing textbooks.

The findings show that there is still need to empower girls and to motivate them to explore various professional opportunities available to them. Hence processes for promoting education for girls should be more intense which would enable them to question regressive social norms and challenge traditional mind-sets and participate in market activities. Teachers should have regular meetings with parents to impress upon them why their daughters need to go to school and be freed from other tasks at home which conflicts with their studies. Further, girls should be facilitated to reach school. The school management should take initiatives to provide transport for girls to schools, make safe commuting arrangements (such as arrange for school 'Mitras'), and last but not of the least importance, make provision for the availability of functional toilet facilities in schools. The initiative to bring 'out of school girls' back to school also needs to be pursued more rigorously.

Community mobilisation is very important for propagating the BBBP scheme. Although given the general awareness about the scheme through various initiatives of the Government, awareness levels regarding details about the programme still remain below the desired levels, and need improvement. It is essential for PRI and other officials to be actively involved in sensitising people about various initiatives under the scheme. Although the government is spending a large amount on publicity, only 5 per cent of the budgets have been allocated for education and health interventions by the concerned Ministries though both these Ministries are the nodal entities of the BBBP scheme.

Given the above findings, it is strongly recommended that the Government further intensify the campaigns for the scheme and

appoint additional dedicated staff on a priority basis to regularly review its implementation at the grassroots level. It is important also to regularly conduct field inspections. It would be useful to brief local community leaders to the cause of the BBBP theme so that they can further sensitise their communities through various means such as popular community events that prevail in the locality. Such efforts should be taken by the Panchayats to address discrimination against the girl child while taking support from the local community group leaders as well.

Given the success of community groups such as Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and the acclaim that SHGs of women which are formed by homogeneous classes are well-disciplined and successful at the local level, this could be a vehicle for spreading the awareness regarding BBBP scheme. The BBBP officials could sensitise the local women by using the SHG platform and explain the aims of the scheme in the meetings of the SHGs. Such a process would percolate awareness to the local level as the SHG members could be urged to sensitise women even outside the group in the community.

It is important and hence recommended that the Government need to improve monitoring of the BBBP scheme by involving other stakeholders such as the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO), and faculty from universities offering courses on gender studies, gender experts and other NGOs working with women's groups. Moreover, given the value of Management Information System (MIS), the Ministry could adopt this system to help in effective and timely monitoring of the BBBP indicators, and provide inputs for course correction by identifying actions that must be strengthened.



## 1.1 Background

The Census, 2011, data shows a significant declining trend in the Child Sex Ratio (CSR) among children in the age group of 0-6 years. This is a major indicator of women's disempowerment, reflecting pre-birth discrimination manifested through gender-based sex selection, and post-birth discrimination against girls with regard to their health, nutrition, and educational needs. The principal factor responsible for the low CSR is the low Sex Ratio at Birth (SRB). The critical factors leading to a decline in the CSR include discrimination against girls, on the one hand, and the easy availability, affordability, and subsequent misuse of diagnostic tools, on the other. Since coordinated and convergent efforts are needed to ensure survival, protection and empowerment of the girl child, Government launched the *Beti Bachao Beti Padhao* (BBBP) on 22<sup>nd</sup> January, 2015 at Panipat in Haryana. It is a tri-ministerial effort of Ministries of Women and Child Development as the Nodal Ministry, and the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare and the Ministry of Human Resource Development as the concerned Ministries.

The key mandate of the *Beti Bachao Beti Padhao* (BBBP) scheme is to value the girl child and ensure her education. In this context, the objectives of the scheme are to:

- (i) To prevent gender-biased sex selective elimination;
- (ii) To ensure survival and protection of the girl child; and
- (iii) To ensure the education and participation of the girl child.

The following key components of the scheme are intended to facilitate the achievement of its goals:

### 1.1.1 Advocacy and Media Campaign

A nation-wide campaign was launched in all the 640 districts across the country to celebrate the girl child and promote her education. The key focus of the campaign was to ensure that girls are born, valued and educated, to enable them to enjoy the same equality as citizens that boys do. A powerful media approach has been adopted to create this awareness. This media approach included the use of radio spots/jingles in Hindi and regional languages, publicity through television, outdoor and print media, publicity through mobile vans and social media, and field publicity. Further, there would be awareness generation through SMS, campaigns, mailers, hand-outs, brochures and other IEC material in English, Hindi, and regional languages. Various social media platforms were also being used as part of the communication campaign for the project, including MyGov, Vikaspedia, Facebook, YouTube, and the website of the Ministry of Women and Child Development, among others.



BBBP Oath

### 1.1.2 Multi-Sectoral Intervention in the Selected Districts that Exhibit low level of CSR

The multi-sectoral intervention in the selected 405 districts (including the existing 161 districts)

covering all the States/UTs focused on schematic intervention in consultation with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, and the Ministry of Human Resource Development. The measurable outcomes and indicators brought together the concerned sectors, States and districts for urgent concerted multi-sectoral intervention to help improve the CSR. A flexible framework for multi-sectoral intervention was adopted and contextualised by the State Task Forces for developing, implementing, and monitoring the State/district level plans of action to achieve the State-specific monitorable targets. Similarly, the States/districts were found to develop plans that were responsive to the contexts operating in these states/districts. There is also a strong emphasis on ushering in a change in conservative mind-sets through training and sensitisation of the functionaries involved in the scheme, as well as raising the level of awareness and community mobilisation at the ground level. Out of the 640 districts being targeted under the BBBP scheme, 405 districts have been covered through multi-sectoral intervention, media and advocacy. However, note that all the 640 districts have been covered through media-based and advocacy outreach.

At the central level, there is an apex monitoring body i.e. the National Task Force headed by the Secretary, Ministry of Women and Child Development which is the nodal Ministry for the programme. At the State level, Chief Secretaries head the State Task Force (STF) with the representation of the Department of Women and Child Development (WCD), Health and Education to monitor the implementation of the scheme. The District Collectors/Deputy Commissioners (DCs) Head the District Task Force (DTF) coordinates the activities of all departments for implementation of the BBBP scheme at the district level. The transformative potential of the BBBP scheme can be assessed by the kind of innovative initiatives undertaken by the district administration at the local level in coordination with the WCD, Health, and Education Departments. The multi-sectoral initiatives in the districts have been mainly targeted towards engaging communities for bringing about a change in mind-sets, promoting 100 per cent institutional deliveries, maintaining

the village level record of birth and their exhibition in public places through *Guddi-Gudda* Boards, birth registration, encouraging celebration of the girl child, challenging son-centric rituals and reversing the social norms, re-enrolment drives for getting girls who have dropped out back to school, and campaigns to prevent child marriage.

In some States, pink cards have been introduced for parents having daughters (maximum of two) from 20 villages (having a low CSR). A special pink cabin is set up in the Suvidha Kendra (Facilitation Centre) by the district administration, where pink cardholders can avail of the benefits of birth registration, marriage registration, and driving licence, among other things. In Haryana, a career counselling guide has been launched to educate and empower school-going girls enrolled in the 9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> standards with multiple career options and to arrest their drop-out from school. Training has also been imparted on career counselling to teachers, CDPOs, supervisors, and *Anganwadi* workers. Some Districts have initiated a campaign called 'Noor Jeevan ka - Betiyan' (a district-specific initiative) to depict the journey towards bringing about a positive change in the society for girls. Multiple activities on various themes were also organised as part of a week-long celebration under the BBBP project, in different panchayats, schools, colleges, and institutions (Annual Report, 2018-19). Various districts covered under the scheme have also undertaken innovative initiatives in coordination at the local level in coordination with various stakeholders. Some of these initiatives include ensuring visibility of the key issues in the public domain, such as the display of birth statistics in public places through *Guddi-Gudda* Boards, which serve as entry points for discussion and debate on this issue. There is brand visibility of the BBBP logo, which is displayed prominently on all Government buildings, public offices, official/public vehicles, public transport, and school buses. Initiatives on breaking gender stereotypes and challenging son-centric rituals are also being taken. Some of these include promotion of the concept of celebration of the birth of a girl child, dedicating a special day on the value of the girl child, linking of Sukanya Samridhi accounts with the birth of a girl child, felicitating parents of

new-born baby girls, plantation drives symbolising nurturing and care of the girl child, and prevention of child marriages. A gallery of achievers has been created at the DC's office in the district. Further, community engagement and local champions also play a role in spreading awareness. Some districts have catalysed the potential of local champions on BBBP belonging to the diverse fields, including sportspersons, academics, writers, lawyers, and students, The district administration chooses local champions who have contributed to the society. These local champions are entrusted with the task of working in each block to sensitise the community about the importance of gender equality and the empowerment of women as well as to spread the message of the BBBP scheme. The local champions then mobilise youth from gram panchayats and villages to work as community volunteers under the BBBP project. In addition, there is reward and recognition in the form of felicitation of the best panchayats, parents for valuing their daughters, community members, local champions for their exemplary work, and meritorious girls.

### **1.1.3 Impact of BBBP**

Favourable trends are visible as a result of the BBBP scheme in many of the districts. The latest reports as per data from the Health Management Information System (HMIS) of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) for 161 BBBP districts which implemented the scheme indicated that progress had been achieved in some of the intermediary targets such as the SRB, first trimester ANC registration, and institutional deliveries, for the time period April-March, 2015-16 and 2016-17. An improving trend in SRB was visible in 104 out of 161 BBBP districts, while 119 districts had reported progress in the first-trimester registration against the reported ANC registrations, and the number of institutional deliveries against the total reported deliveries had improved in 146 districts in comparison to the previous year. Analysis of the secondary data further shows that in 11 out of 17 sample districts, the SRB had increased from 2015-16 when the BBBP was implemented to 2018-19 (as per

HMIS data), possibly reflecting a positive impact of the scheme. Concerted efforts at the national, State and district levels had also facilitated an improving trend of 08 points in the SRB at the national level from 923 in 2015-16 to 931 in 2018-19. The report for 405 districts indicates that an increasing trend in SRB is visible in 212 BBBP districts, whereas 258 districts have reported progress in the first-trimester registration, and 373 districts have shown an improvement in the status of institutional deliveries in comparison to the previous year for the time period April-March, 2016-17 to the corresponding period of 2018-19, as per HMIS data of the MoHFW. More than 96.0 per cent of the respondents said that they were willing to enrol their daughters for secondary education. According to the SRS Bulletin (2017), India has registered a significant decline in under-five child mortality, exhibiting a four-point decline from 43 to 37 per 1000 from 2015 to 2017. In 2017, the U5MR for the country had also shown a decline of 2 points over 2016, falling to 37 in 2017 from 39 in 2016. Further, there was also a decline of 1 point in the male U5MR and of 2 points in the female U5MR during this period.

The initiative to bring 'out-of-school girls' back to school or to link them to an alternative education programme has been taken by as many as 25 out of 34 schools. A total of 28 schools have taken the requisite steps to re-enrol girls who had dropped out. Further, appropriate steps have been taken by 25 schools for the retention and completion of secondary education of girls through substantial combined efforts of youth groups, women, and the community. The survey data show that 31 out of 34 schools have a functional toilet (91.2 per cent). Fifty four PRI officials reported an increase in institutional deliveries in their areas whereas 53 and 56 PRI officials, respectively, reported an increase in the first trimester ANC registration, and an increase in the enrolment of girls in secondary education in their areas.

### **1.1.4 Need for Evaluation**

A good CSR is a basic indicator of women's empowerment, and any decline in the CSR points towards the prevalence of gender biases in society. Economically sound States like Delhi,

Punjab, Haryana, and Gujarat have the lowest sex ratios in the country. This shows that awareness and advocacy alone are not enough without implementation of wider policy changes. It is also hard to measure the efficacy of communications and advocacy initiatives even though it must be stressed that they are significant in the larger context. In this context, there was a perceived need to evaluate the scheme, and to ensure that all contentious issues were tackled with nuanced policy interventions.

As already noted the challenge of sex selection and consequent gender imbalance in India is a matter of great concern. Further, the female literacy rate in India, at 65.5 per cent (Census, 2011) is considerably lower than the world average of 79.7 per cent, and is therefore another issue of concern. Even after the introduction of the Right to Education (RTE) Act in 2009, which made elementary education free and compulsory in the country, there is a significant gap across States with regard to the education of girl children. The State with the largest number of literate women in India is Kerala at 92.1 per cent, followed by Mizoram at 89.3 per cent, Lakshadweep at 88.0 per cent, Goa at 84.7 per cent, and Tripura at 82.7 per cent. The States with the lowest female literacy rates are led by Bihar at 51.5 per cent, Rajasthan at 52.1 per cent, Jharkhand at 55.4 per cent, and the erstwhile Jammu and Kashmir at 56.4 per cent.

Further, the significance of low CSR is the possible links between violence and adverse sex ratios have been raised by many authors (see Oldenburg, 1992; Dreze and Khera, 2000). Moreover, there are also some evidence of homicide rates to be higher in districts with low female-male ratios. The findings indicate that male-dominated societies are likely to be more violent. Kaur (2010; 2016) points out that the notorious connection between skewed sex ratios and the rise in killings in the name of family honour in Haryana and western Uttar Pradesh. Further, males who are unmarried (due to dearth of women in the State), and unemployed in Haryana are more likely to join older men in supporting the regressive stances and actions of extra-judicial bodies in the State (Chowdhry, 2005; 2011).

It is widely acknowledged that the main reason for son preference and the lack of girls' education in India is embedded in the very fabric of Indian society, which is male-dominated. Given that women's role is primarily centred within the house, the son's education takes priority. Further, the perception that daughters are to be given away in marriage and hence would not directly help their families. There are enough data and literature currently to provide evidence of gender-based discrimination against women and female children in India. This discrimination manifests itself in various forms, starting even before the girl child is born and continuing throughout her life (Raju, 2014; Yadav, 2014; Batra and Reio, Jr., 2016). With women consistently relegated to an inferior status, it is no surprise that a male child is usually preferred over a female child. While the birth of a boy is widely celebrated in most families, the arrival of a girl is largely considered as a burden. Thereafter, the girl child is subjected to multiple forms of discrimination, in terms of healthcare, nutrition, and educational opportunities. In view of the above situation and existing skewed gender balance in the country, the government has taken various initiatives to improve girls' education. The BBBP scheme is a joint initiative by the Ministry of Women and Child Development, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, and the Ministry of Human Resource Development, with the nodal Ministry being the Ministry of Women and Child Development. The key objectives of the scheme are prevention of gender-biased sex-selective elimination; ensuring survival and protection of the girl child; and ensuring education and participation of the girl child through coordinated and convergent efforts.

The skewed sex ratio is a critical indicator of the low status of women in the country. Although the 2011 Census pointed to a rise in the sex ratio over the corresponding figure in the 2001 Census, it was still low at 940 females per 1,000 males. However, what is more alarming is a significant decline in the CSR, calculated as the number of girls per 1000 boys in the age group of 0-6 years. The CSR declined from 976 in 1961 to 945 in 1991 to 927 in 2001, and further to 918 in 2011. The CSR has, in fact, declined in 429 out of 640 districts in the country, implying that two-thirds of the country has seen a fall in the population of girls vis-à-vis



boys; and 244 of these districts have a CSR below the national average of 918. The most alarming figures have been recorded by the States of Haryana (834), Punjab (846), and the Union Territories of Delhi (871), and Chandigarh (880), in contrast to the southern States that record higher CSR figures. This unabated decline in CSR is a matter of great concern for the country, as it reflects both the pre-birth discrimination manifested through gender-biased sex selection, as well as post-birth discrimination against girl children. A number of underlying factors contribute to low CSR. These include the demand for exorbitant dowry, son preference, lack of equal inheritance rights for women, and concerns over the safety and security of girls, among others. The pre-birth discrimination in the form of sex selection is facilitated by the easy, affordable, and widespread availability and affordability of pre-natal diagnostic techniques, which fosters their use across the country, whereas post-birth discrimination mostly emanates from the prevalence of patriarchal family structures. Despite the passage of the Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PC&PNDT) Act, 1994, prohibiting the use of diagnostic techniques and sex-selective abortions, violation of this law through female foeticide continues to thrive in many parts of the country (Punam, 2014).

Education is another key indicator and is actually the most powerful weapon for ensuring gender equality and the empowerment of women and girl children. However, though the female literacy rate in the country has been steadily increasing over the years, it is still lower than that for males, at 65.4 per cent, as compared to 82.1 per cent for men, as per the 2011 Census. The heartening news, however, is that the 2011 Census shows a substantial reduction in the gender gap for literacy. In order to promote female education, both the Central and several State governments have taken various initiatives, such as the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao scheme, which have helped improve the enrolment ratio of girls at all levels of schooling. The Gender Parity Index (GPI), which is the ratio of the number of female students enrolled at the primary, secondary, and tertiary levels of education to the corresponding number of male students at each corresponding level, also reflects the discrimination faced by girls in access to educational opportunities. Although the GPI

has improved substantially at the primary and secondary levels of enrolment, gender-based disparities still prevail in enrolment at higher levels of education. As per the latest Annual Status of Education Report (ASER, 2018), based on a survey of 596 districts in rural India, there has been a substantial fall in the proportion of out-of-school girls, but 4 per cent of the girls in the age group of 11–14 years, and 13.5 per cent in the age group of 15–16 years were found to be out of school in 2018. This underscores the need for sustained efforts to promote girls' education at all levels for empowering them. Hence, the inclusion of the promotion of female education as an important component of the BBBP scheme is a step in the right direction.

## 1.2 Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) Scheme

A nation-wide campaign has already been launched under the BBBP scheme for celebrating the girl child and enabling her education. The advocacy and media campaign being carried out under the scheme aims to do away with all kinds of discrimination against girls in terms of their birth, nurture, and education, enabling them to become empowered citizens of the country who enjoy equal rights with men. A 360° media approach is being adopted to create awareness and dissemination about the issue across the nation. Targeted multi-sectoral intervention is also being done in the selected 405 districts that have recorded very low CSR figures. Such intervention focuses on schematic and sectoral actions in consultation with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, and the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD). The multi-sectoral interventions have been operationalised in 405 districts. Capacity-building and training programmes have also been organised to strengthen the capacities of both the district-level officials and frontline workers. Several training sessions have already been held, covering several functionaries and community volunteers at the district, block, and village levels across all the targeted States/UTs. The second round of capacity building training programmes is also being organised for the additional 61 districts brought under the scheme during its second phase. The 360° advocacy and media

campaign plan under the scheme includes the use of a radio and television campaign, dissemination of advertisements in cinema halls and through the print and digital media. Significantly, the campaign also entails promotion of community engagement and operation of mobile exhibition vans. Contribution in social work, cultural activities, sports, and academics, are included as display mode used to represent a group with a common public identity for the BBBP campaign. These activities are aimed at inducing a feeling of pride in parents for having daughters.

National Girl Child Day is celebrated on 24th January. First initiated in 2008 by the Ministry of Women and Child Development, the National Girl Child Day is designed to create awareness about the inequalities faced by the girl child in our society, and to promote empowerment of girls. Though it is not a component of BBBP, since Scheme focuses on girl child so this day became an essential part of BBBP. The theme of the National Girl Child Day, 2019, was “Empowering Girls for a Brighter Tomorrow”. On another front, efforts are being made to curb and prevent the misuse of medical technology through the launch of a campaign for checking violations of the PC&PNDT Act, and the Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) Act. As part of this initiative, Chief Medical Officers, in liaison with Deputy Commissioners, have been conducting raids in the district. Decoy customers are sent to identify mobile machines and the use of sex predetermination kits. A legal cell has been created at the State Health Department Headquarters to follow up each individual case of violation to ensure conviction of the offenders. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare institute rewards for the informers to help in identify the unregistered ultrasound machines.

### **1.2.1 Convergence with Line Ministries/ Departments**

The implementation of the scheme requires linkages for convergence action with the concerned Ministries/Departments for policy and programmatic interventions, training and capacity building, and communication. Further linkages will also be established with the State and district administrations for implementation.

Following are the roles and responsibilities of various Ministries and Departments at the national level:

#### **A. Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD)**

1. To undertake training, sensitisation and orientation of officials, functionaries and stakeholders;
2. To undertake overall administration of the scheme;
3. To collate best practices and initiatives for creating value of the girl child;
4. To provide overall guidance and support to the States/UTs/districts and other stakeholders in implementation of BBBP;
5. To develop an online Management Information System (MIS) for reporting and monitoring;
6. To undertake national advocacy and media outreach campaigns; and
7. To protect children under the Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, notified in 2012.

#### **B. Department of Women and Child Development/Social Welfare**

1. To convene State Task Force Meetings on a regular basis, and ensure progress on intermediary targets;
2. To strengthen linkages with other women-oriented schemes and programmes;
3. To facilitate and provide guidance to the districts for implementation of BBBP;
4. To establish convergence on BBBP with other partner departments such as Health, Education, PRI/ULBs, Rural Development, and the Registrar General of India (RGI), among others;
5. To undertake innovative initiatives at the State level in order to promote equal value of the girl child in comparison to boys;
6. To identify local champions at all levels for creating awareness about issues concerning women and girls;
7. To facilitate training of Master Trainers and ensure that adequate training is imparted in the districts to the existing network of

AWWs/ASHAs and other functionaries;

8. To reward and recognise the good performing districts, blocks, panchayats, grassroot workers and local champions; and
9. To ensure that State-specific/local thematic issues are addressed along with the CSR, and that the State Resource Centre for Women (SRCW), set up under the aegis of the Mahila Shakti Kendra scheme, is functioning as a Programme Management Unit (PMU) for providing technical and coordination support for BBBP.

**C. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW)**

1. To undertake visits under the National Inspection and Monitoring Committee (24 visits designated in a year);
2. To organise National Capacity Building workshops of the State Appropriate Authorities and State Nodal Officers;
3. To organise National Capacity Building workshops for NIMC members;
4. To conduct orientation programmes for the State Appropriate Authorities and State Nodal Officers to apprise them about new amendments to the PC&PNDT Rules;
5. To ensure regular meetings of the Central Supervisory Board (CSB);
6. To ascertain effective Implementation of the Pre-Conception & Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PC&PNDT) Act at the national level; and
7. To organise two national-level meetings and five regional review meetings per year to review the implementation of the PC&PNDT Act.

At the State level, following are the responsibilities of the *Department of Health and Family Welfare*, of the respective State Governments:

1. To set up a dedicated legal cell at the State level to ensure adequate and prompt defence of all the ongoing PC&PNDT court cases and timely filing of appeals—the State coordinator of the legal cell is a retired magistrate or a district judge, who should

have adequate support of at least four lawyers with adequate office support;

2. To orient and sensitise the judiciary at the State and district levels through the State Judicial Academies to ensure speedy decisions on pending PC&PNDT cases;
3. To review meetings and field inspections and monitoring of the selected districts every three months;
4. To set up inspection targets for the State inspection committees;
5. To ensure that the State legal consultant analyses and monitors all the ongoing PC&PNDT court cases pending in the district courts and updates information (including the most crucial interventions required in each case) at the district level;
6. To follow-up with the Registrars of the Supreme Court/High Court for disposal of PC&PNDT cases with review by the Prime Minister's Office; to provide timely communication to the State Medial Council if a conviction or charge sheet is secured against any medical doctor and thereby ensure suspension/cancellation of the latter's medical licence; and to constitute/reconstitute the State Supervisory Board, Multi-member State Appropriate Authority and State Advisory Committee and ensure regular meetings among them; and
7. To strengthen the State PC&PNDT cell (through the funds of 11 Health Departments).

Following are the roles and responsibilities of the concerned Department and Ministry at the district level:

**A. Department of Health, in the concerned districts**

The Collectors/District Magistrates should ensure the following through the Health Department:

1. Maintenance of a comprehensive and detailed database of the complaints/registrations/renewals/court cases/convictions/suspensions/cancellations/make and model of diagnostic equipment used in the diagnostic clinics, names and

- qualifications of doctors conducting the diagnostic procedures/ tests in the district for better monitoring and regulation;
  2. Constitution/reconstitution of all statutory bodies as District Advisory Committees under the PC&PNDT Act, and conduction meetings at intervals mandated by the Act;
  3. Conduction of regular surveys of diagnostic centres (genetic laboratories, genetic counselling centres, genetic clinics/imaging centres/ultrasound clinics) capable of detecting/determining the sex of the foetus to identify unregistered facilities;
  4. 100 per cent registration of births in the district, especially through the Civil Registration System (CRS);
  5. Registration of all pregnancies and provision of complete ante-natal and post-natal services to all women;
  6. Monitoring of the SRB, use of the block/GP/Municipality-wise birth registration data to identify and develop a focused action plan for more affected areas of the district;
  7. Formulation of District Inspection and Monitoring Committees for conducting regular inspections and monitoring of the registered bodies under the Act;
  8. Employment of decoys to unearth the illegal practice of sex selection in the District and coordination with the neighbouring District Appropriate Authorities to track inter-district networks involved in the illegal practice of sex selection;
  9. Registration of all genetic laboratories, genetic counselling centres, and genetic clinics including IVF centres conducting pre-conception and pre-natal diagnostic counselling, tests, and procedures having the potential for sex selection before/after conception;
  10. Maintenance and timely submission of the records by the registered facilities as prescribed under the PC&PNDT Act on the 5<sup>th</sup> of the following month and analysis/audit of the records for effective monitoring and regulation;
  11. Utilisation of the registration fee collected under the PC&PNDT Act for the effective implementation and monitoring of the Act;
  12. Sensitisation of all frontline workers (through the MoHFW and the MWCD) towards the girl child so as to ensure fulfilment of the health and nutritional needs of a girl child and to promote the special benefits provided to her through various programmes and schemes;
  13. Development of an incentive system by instituting rewards for the informers;
  14. Follow-up of court cases pending under the PC&PNDT Act and ensuring the attendance of District Appropriate Authority or person authorities on his/her behalf in every hearing of a court case;
  15. Organisation of bimonthly review meetings under the chairmanship of the Districts Collector/Magistrate;
  16. Communication of the names of all the convicted doctors in the district to the Medical Council for necessary action under Section 23 (2) of the PC&PNDT Act;
  17. Training of medical officers for conducting diagnostic procedures in Government facilities to ensure effective complete compliance of the PC&PNDT Act;
  18. Setting up of a functional anonymous complaint portal or platform; and
  19. Submission of a regular monthly report on the status of implementation of PC&PNDT Act to the State Appropriate Authorities to help in timely compilation of Quarterly Progress Reports for the State/UT.
- B. Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), Department of School Education and Literacy:**
1. To construct and ensure functional toilets for girls;
  2. To construct girls' hostels for secondary and senior secondary schools;
  3. To activate School Management Committees (SMCs) to ensure universal enrolment, retention and completion of secondary education of girls;
  4. To complete construction of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas;
  5. To campaign for re-enrolment of dropped-out girls in secondary schools;

6. To create forums to encourage participation of girls through the Balika Manch;
7. To sensitise teachers on the Child Sex Ratio through Samagra Shiksha;
8. To institute district-level awards for felicitating girl-achievers, and special awards for meritorious girls; and
9. To institutionalise standard guidelines/protocols for Girl Child-Friendly Schools including residential schools and to ensure the effective implementation of these guidelines.

### **1.2.2 Monitoring and Supervision**

The BBBP Scheme has an extensive review and regular monitoring mechanism. The Ministry has developed an online Management Information System (MIS) for monitoring and evaluation. The online MIS is live and all the scheme-implementing districts can access this site. In order to ensure accountability and improvement in services, all activities conducted at the district, block and gram panchayat levels, related to the scheme and campaign are documented. Monitoring of the BBBP Scheme is done at the following levels:

At the national level, there is a National Task Force (NTF) for the BBBP scheme headed by the Secretary, Women and Child Development (WCD), with representation from the concerned ministries, namely the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Ministry of Human Resource Development, National Legal Services Authority, Department of Disability Affairs, and Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, as well as gender experts and civil society representatives. The Task Force provides national level guidance and support, finalises training content, reviews State plans, and monitors their effective implementation. The NTF meets on a bi-annual basis to review the implementation of the scheme.

The Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) is the nodal Ministry for the implementation and monitoring of the scheme. The concerned ministries are responsible for ensuring relevant sectoral inputs for the effective implementation of the scheme. The MWCD has the responsibility of coordinating

the implementation of the scheme through the BBBP Division. A Programme Management Unit (PMU) has been created under the BBBP to provide technical inputs and support to the BBBP Division for the implementation, coordination, and monitoring of the Scheme. The Secretary, WCD, introduces minor changes in the BBBP guidelines for operational exigencies in the required cases without affecting the basic objectives and substance of the BBBP and without any additional financial implication.

At the State level, the States form a State Task Force (STF) with the representation of the concerned Departments, including the State Level Services Authority and Department of Disability Affairs for Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao, to coordinate the multi-sectoral implementation of the Scheme. Since the issue requires convergence and coordination between Departments, the Task Force is headed by the Chief Secretary. In the Union Territories (UTs), the Task Force is headed by the Administrator, UT administration. Some States/UTs have their own mechanisms at the State/UT level for women's empowerment, gender- and child-related issues, which are considered and/or strengthened as the State/UT Task Force. The Principal Secretary, WCD/Social Welfare, is the convenor of this body. The Department of Women and Child Development has the responsibility of coordinating all the activities related to the implementation of the scheme in the States/UTs through the Directorate of ICDS/Mahila Shakti Kendra (MSK). The State Resource Centres for Women (SRCWs), which are basically institutions operating under the MSK scheme wherever it is functional, functions as the PMU to provide technical and coordination support for implementation and monitoring of the State action plan. The STF meets at least twice a year to review and assess the progress on intermediary targets achieved by the districts.

At the district level, there is a District Task Force (DTF), led by the District Collector/Deputy Commissioner, with representation from the Departments like Health, Education, and other concerned Departments such as the District Legal Services Authority and Police. The DTF is responsible for the effective implementation,

monitoring, and supervision of the District Action Plan (DAP). Technical support and guidance for the formulation and implementation of Action Plan in the district are provided by District Programme Officer (DPO) in the District ICDS Office using the block-level action plans. They undertake monthly review of the progress on the activities listed in the Department Plans of Action at the district level. The MSK/District Level Centres for Women (DLCW), wherever functional, act as PMUs to provide technical and coordination support to the DC/DM on the implementation of the BBBP.

At the block level, a block-level Committee is set up under the chairpersonship of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate/Sub-Divisional Officer/Block Development Officer to provide support for the effective implementation, monitoring and supervision of the Block Action Plan. The College Student Volunteers, under the MSK (in 115 selected backward districts), sensitise and create awareness among the community regarding the BBBP scheme.

At the Gram Panchayat/ward level, the respective Panchayat Samiti/Ward Samiti, having jurisdiction over the concerned Gram Panchayat/Ward, is responsible for overall coordination and supervision for effectively carrying out activities under the Plan with technical support from the DLCW-Coordinator.

At the village level, Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committees (recognised as sub-committees of panchayats) guide and support the village-level implementation and monitoring of the plan.

### **1.2.3. Objectives of the evaluation of BBBP Scheme**

The key objectives of the evaluation study undertaken by NCAER are to:

- Examine whether the campaign has been able to create adequate awareness and bring about the desired behavioural changes among the target audience;
- Assess the extent of improvement in the CSR;
- Examine the enrolment of girls in secondary schools and re-enrolment of girls who had dropped out of school;

- Analyse the effectiveness of the PC&PNDT Act;
- Determine the effectiveness of monitoring mechanisms and suggest appropriate improvements wherever required;
- Evaluate whether the allocated budgets have been spent effectively; and
- Suggest appropriate strategies and policy interventions to ensure the optimal success of the programme.

## **1.3 The Modus Operandi**

This report is based on an analysis of both secondary as well as primary data. As mentioned earlier, out of all the 640 districts in the country, during Phase I, the BBBP scheme was implemented in 100 districts where the CSR was below the national average, while in Phase II, the scheme was extended to another 61 districts. The original 161 districts where the programme has been successfully implemented were selected as a frame for the evaluation study. The target group for the field survey are a) newly married couples, pregnant and lactating mothers; b) medical doctors/practitioners, and school teachers; c) officials of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs); d) District Programme Officers. The survey team contacted these stakeholders to assess the level of awareness and any behavioural change resulting from the BBBP campaigns.

This report presents the findings of the evaluation study. The introductory chapter is followed by a chapter on methodology, which provides details about the research design adopted for the study, selection of sample units for the study, research tools used, and information about the fieldwork, among other things. Chapter 3 presents a detailed account of the population studied. Chapter 4 contains an analysis of the household data collected through the field survey pertaining to newly married couples, pregnant women, and lactating mothers, in the context of the objectives of the study. Chapter 5 analyses information collected from the secondary and tertiary target groups of the BBBP scheme. Chapter 6 completes the study with a summary of the findings and concomitant conclusions drawn. The final chapter also explores the implications of the findings for further research, and gives recommendations for future action and policymaking.

The evaluation of the *Beti Bachao Beti Padhao* scheme undertaken by NCAER used a mixed-method methodology based on both quantitative and qualitative methods of data collection. The quantitative component included both secondary and primary data collection. The qualitative component required conducting of Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and noting the narratives emerging from these group discussions to add to the quantitative information. The details about the methodology, the key indicators for secondary data, the primary survey steps, such as determining the sampling frame, sampling design, and analytical aspects, and the components of the FGDs are described below.

## 2.1 The Quantitative Component

In order to address the issues of prevention of gender-biased sex-selective elimination; survival and protection of the girl child; and promotion of education and participation of the girl child through coordinated and convergent efforts, the study undertook a review of secondary data from sources such as the Census of India, District Level Household and Facility Surveys (DLHFS), and National Family Health Surveys (NFHS). In addition to the secondary data, a sample survey was conducted in selected districts from among the initial 161 districts in the selected States. The key indicators for the survey included the SRB, first trimester registration for ante-natal care, institutional deliveries, implementation of the Pre-conception & Prenatal Diagnostic Techniques (PC&PNDT) Act, children including both girls and boys at the village level, involvement of various organisations in the campaign, efforts to change the mind-set of the target audience through various incentives like giving small gifts for girls, and training of women *sarpanches* due to their potential to be change agents in their respective villages.

As suggested by the Ministry of Women and Child Development, the universe for the survey covered the initial 161 districts where the BBBP scheme had been implemented. The key elements of the scheme include spreading awareness about the advocacy campaign, enforcement of the PC&PNDT Act, enabling the education of the girl child, and multi-sectoral, multi-departmental convergent action in selected districts where BBBP scheme was implemented. There was also a strong emphasis on fostering a change in mind-sets of the people through training, sensitisation, awareness creation, and community mobilisation at the ground level.

The target groups for the survey:

- a) Primary target group: newly married couples; pregnant and lactating mothers.
- b) Secondary target group: medical doctors/practitioners in private hospitals/nursing homes/diagnostic centres and school teachers.
- c) Tertiary target group: officials of PRIs.

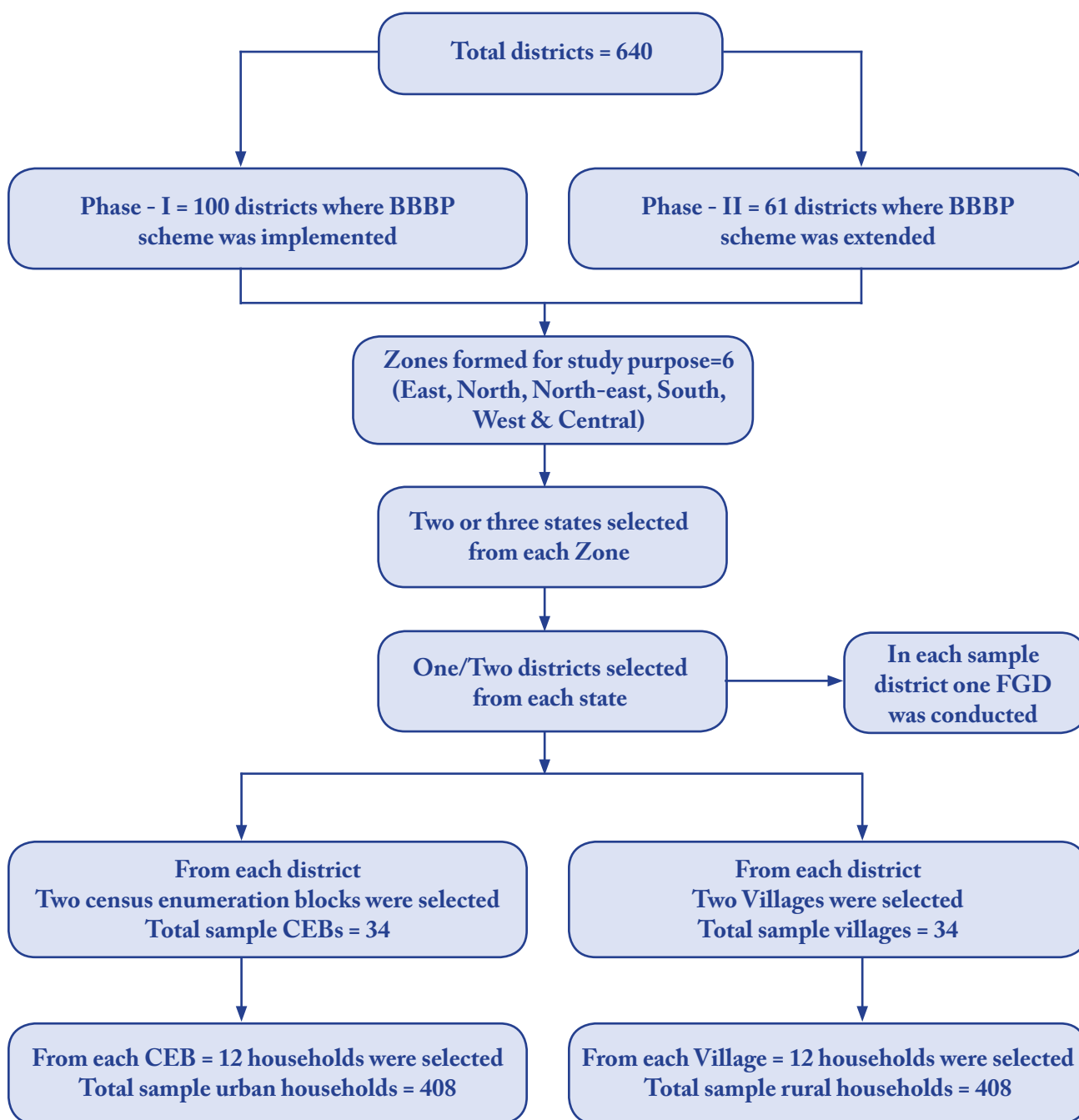
In addition to target groups 17 District Programme Officer (DPOs) were also covered. The study was carried out to assess the performance of the BBBP scheme in order to provide necessary inputs to the Ministry of Women and Child Development. The survey carried out has brought out findings that can be used as suggestions and important pointers for policymakers at both the national and State levels. The results would facilitate the various stakeholders of the government to consider appropriate policies, so as to effect transformations in systems, and support appropriate and systematic resource allocation. In view of the importance of the survey and sensitivity of the issue, the field investigators were imparted comprehensive training and a number of female field investigators were included in the team.

### 2.1.1 Sample Frame and Sample Size

Out of all the 640 districts in the country, during Phase I, the BBBP scheme was implemented in 100 selected districts where the CSR was below the national average. During Phase II, the scheme was implemented in an additional 61 districts (see Figure 2.1).

The scheme focused on two broad components. The first component was the media campaign, aimed at conveying the message that girls should be allowed to be born, nurtured, and educated without discrimination so that they are able to grow as empowered citizens of the country. The second component of the scheme has the multi-sectoral convergent action, focusing on

**Figure 2.1: Flow Chart for Sample Selection**



Source: Prepared by the NCAER research team for the BBBP study.



the effective implementation and monitoring of the PC&PNDT Act; promotion of the need for early registration of the pregnancy, institutional deliveries, and registration of births (by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare); ensuring easy enrolment in schools; retention of girls in secondary schools; availability of functional toilets for girls in schools (to be ensured by the Ministry of Human Resource Development); awareness generation; advocacy; community mobilisation and training of stakeholders; and presenting rewards to institutions and frontline workers (by the Ministry of Women and Child Development) for achievement of the objectives of the project.

The survey was carried out both in the urban as well as rural areas of the selected 14 States namely, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Odisha, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Manipur, Assam, Nagaland, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, and Goa. The study entailed a multi-stage sampling design. In the first stage, six zones<sup>2</sup> were formed i.e. central zone, east zone, north zone, north-east zone, south zone, and west zone. In the second stage, two or three States from each zone were selected based on the CSR consideration. In the third stage, one or two districts were selected based on the CSR. Overall, three districts were selected from each zone, except east zone, where only two districts are selected. In the fourth stage, within each selected district, two census enumeration blocks and two census villages were selected on a random basis.

In the fifth stage, from each census enumeration block and village, twelve households, comprising newly married couples, pregnant women, and lactating mothers, were selected randomly from a list of households. In addition, four medical practitioners and four tertiary respondents were selected randomly from each selected State.

### **2.1.2 Sample Selection**

Fourteen States were selected across the country on the basis of the CSR. Here, the actual sampling scheme used was the systematic Population Proportion to Size (PPS). Thus, States having a higher CSR had a higher and proportionate probability of selection.

For conducting the household survey, a sample of households in the selected districts was needed. As per the requirement, 12 households were selected per Primary Sample Unit for canvassing the household questionnaire. A total sample of 816 Primary Target Group members (Newly Married Couples; Pregnant and Lactating Mothers), 68 Secondary Target Group officials (Medical Doctors/Practitioners), and 68 Tertiary Target Group entities (Village Level PRI officials), and 17 DPOs were selected from 17 selected districts of 14 States (see Table 2.1). The sample size was mainly determined on the basis of the available financial resources and the timeline after due discussion with the sponsors. Details of the sample size are provided in Table 2.1.

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<sup>2</sup>Zones are usually the administrative divisions of India. They compose country subdivisions. The States are grouped into various zones.

**Table 2.1: State-wise Sample Size**

Zone/State	Districts	Census Enumeration Blocks (CEBs) (Number)	Villages (Number)	Primary Target Group (Newly Married Couples; Pregnant and Lactating Mothers) (Number)	Secondary Target Group (Medical Doctors/ Practitioners, and school Teachers) (Number)	Tertiary Target Group (Village Level PRI officials)(Number)	DPO	FGD
<b>Central Zone</b>								
1. Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	2	2	48	4	4	1	1
2. Madhya Pradesh	Morena	4	4	96	8	8	1	1
	Rewa						1	1
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>East Zone</b>								
1. Bihar	Vaishali	2	2	48	4	4	1	1
2. Odisha	Nayagarh	2	2	48	4	4	1	1
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>North Zone</b>								
1. Himachal Pradesh	Una	2	2	48	4	4	1	1
2. Haryana	Mahendragarh	4	4	96	8	8	1	1
	Palwal						1	1
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>North-east Zone</b>								
1. Manipur	Senapati	2	2	48	4	4	1	1
2. Assam	Kamrup Metropolitan	2	2	48	4	4	1	1
3. Nagaland	Longleng	2	2	48	4	4	1	1
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>South Zone</b>								
1. Andhra Pradesh	YSR (Kadapa)	2	2	48	4	4	1	1
2. Kerala	Thrissur	2	2	48	4	4	1	1
3. Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore	2	2	48	4	4	1	1
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>West Zone</b>								
1. Rajasthan	Jhunjhunu	4	4	96	8	8	1	1
	Sikar						1	1
2. Goa	North Goa	2	2	48	4	4	1	1
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>

Source: Prepared by the NCAER research team for the BBBP study.

Note: Respondents for the households included young and newly married couples, pregnant and lactating mothers, and parents. Respondents from the hospitals included medical doctors/practitioners, private hospitals, nursing homes and diagnostic centres. Respondents from the Government and others included officials from Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), frontline workers, religious leaders, and members of women SHGs, voluntary organisations, media, medical associations, and industry associations, as well as the general public as a whole.

Out of 816 sample women 15.4 per cent are newly married couples, 39.7 per cent are pregnant women, and 44.9 per cent are lactating women. On the rural-urban front 50.0 per cent are rural women and remaining 50.0 per cent are urban women (see Table 2.1.1).

**Table 2.1.1: Number of Newly Married Couples, Pregnant Women, and Lactating Mothers**

Zone/State	All			Rural			Urban			Total
	Newly Married Couple	Pregnant Woman	Lactating Mother	Newly Married Couple	Pregnant Woman	Lactating Mother	Newly Married Couple	Pregnant Woman	Lactating Mother	
<b>Central Zone</b>										
Chhattisgarh	3	20	25	3	8	13	0	12	12	48
Madhya Pradesh	17	38	41	9	21	18	8	17	23	96
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>144</b>
<b>East Zone</b>										
Bihar	9	18	21	4	9	11	5	9	10	48
Odisha	4	21	23	4	8	12	0	13	11	48
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>96</b>
<b>North Zone</b>										
Haryana	9	39	48	5	18	25	4	21	23	96
Himachal Pradesh	3	22	23	3	9	12	0	13	11	48
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>144</b>
<b>North-east Zone</b>										
Assam	4	15	29	2	5	17	2	10	12	48
Manipur	17	15	16	8	8	8	9	7	8	48
Nagaland	16	16	16	8	8	8	8	8	8	48
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>144</b>
<b>South Zone</b>										
Andhra Pradesh	2	23	23	1	11	12	1	12	11	48
Kerala	6	22	20	2	9	13	4	13	7	48
Tamil Nadu	5	21	22	2	11	11	3	10	11	48
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>144</b>
<b>West Zone</b>										
Goa	6	18	24	3	10	11	3	8	13	48
Rajasthan	25	36	35	13	17	18	12	19	17	96
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>144</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>126</b> (15.4%)	<b>324</b> (39.7%)	<b>366</b> (44.9%)	<b>67</b> (8.2%)	<b>152</b> (18.6%)	<b>189</b> (23.2%)	<b>59</b> (7.2%)	<b>172</b> (21.1%)	<b>177</b> (21.7%)	<b>816</b> (100%)

Source: NCAER's calculations based on survey data collected for this study.

## 2.2 Qualitative Component

The qualitative part of the study entailed holding of one FGD in each selected district, wherein the participants were newly married couples; pregnant and lactating mothers. The number of participants for each FGD was, on an average, 8-12, with the pre-requisite that the discussion should be practically manageable and that it should also provide the necessary information for implementation of the scheme.

8-12 women were chosen based on their availability and willingness to participate in these FGDs at the scheduled time, and were accordingly requested to participate in the FGD. A few other women also accompanied these participants. The list of participants is attached in Annexure 2.

### 2.2.1 Activity Schedule

The broad phase-wise activities, along with the concomitant deliverables, are delineated in Table 2.2.

**Table 2.2: Key Activities of the Study**

S. No.	Activity	Month					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Core research team formation						
2.	Review of literature						
3.	Formulation of secondary data formats and survey instruments						
4.	Finalisation of secondary data formats and survey instruments						
5.	Recruitment of field investigators and field supervisors						
6.	Training of field staff and pre-testing of questionnaires in the field						
7.	Data collection (both secondary and primary)						
8.	Data validation and processing						
9.	Generation of cross-sectional tables						
10.	Analysis						
11.	Drafting of report						
12.	Finalization of report						

Source: Prepared by the NCAER research team for the BBBP study.

### 2.2.2 Questionnaires Finalisation and Field Staff

The study answers key questions using a mixed-method approach, involving both quantitative and qualitative methods of primary data collection. The quantitative part of the study comprises the use of five types of structured questionnaires to capture the required information on the BBBP scheme. In order to understand various aspects

of the BBBP scheme, the following different formats were prepared to capture the required information:

1. *DPOs' Questionnaire*: To capture district-level data and operational aspects of the scheme;
2. *Household Questionnaire*: To obtain real-time feedback on the key selected indicators;
3. *Senior Secondary School Questionnaire*: To identify school's contribution to the scheme;

4. *Medical Practitioner Questionnaire*: To seek their perceptions on the PC&PNDT Act; and
5. *Panchayat Questionnaire*: To understand panchayats' contribution to implementation of the scheme.

The requisite secondary data on the indicators pertaining to the BBBP scheme was compiled primarily on the basis of the information provided by the DPOs. The questionnaire designed for DPOs and other officials was semi-structured in nature, with special provisions for capturing both pre-coded as well as open-ended responses. Further secondary data on the BBBP scheme were also collected from multiple sources (see Chapter 3).

The household questionnaire was prepared by the core team members, with inputs provided by the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India. Thereafter, the field investigators were recruited from the sample States. Necessary steps were taken to depute only the field investigators who were fully acquainted with various questionnaires, in addition to having had previous exposure to socio-cultural and geographical conditions prevalent in the allotted State. The field supervisors were recruited from the existing pool of senior experienced research staff who had earlier undertaken similar surveys in the assigned States.

In order to acquaint the field staff with various operational modalities of the fieldwork and their respective roles and responsibilities, NCAER organised an extensive two-day training programme for them, including one day for in-house training and the second day for a familiarisation visit to a nearby place. During the in-house training programme, the concepts of the scheme were explained to the field staff along with the 'do's' and 'don'ts' they were required to observe in the field. Thereafter, the NCAER core team, along with the field investigators and supervisors, went to a village called 'Mujeri' in Faridabad district to pre-test the questionnaire. In the village, the team first met the village Pradhan and briefed him about the purpose of the study and sought the cooperation of the village officials in completing the task. A team

of two investigators canvassed two household questionnaires under the guidance of one supervisor. A total of eight teams were involved in pre-testing of questionnaires in the field. After the questionnaires had been canvassed, all the investigators and supervisors discussed the filled-in questionnaires in the group and shared their respective feedback on every question. The household questionnaire was then finalised on the basis of their feedback. After its finalisation, the questionnaire was forwarded for translation into Hindi for the benefit of the Hindi-speaking investigators.

### **2.2.3 Field Plan and Monitoring**

Immediately after the completion of the training, the field teams were deployed for undertaking the assigned fieldwork within the sampled districts. Even during the interviews, adequate care was taken to ensure that the data collection exercise was done as per the convenience of the respondents and that the data collected was of high quality.

Fieldwork monitoring was undertaken primarily by the core research team with assistance from the supervisors. In addition, experts supervised the field staff. These personnel made regular monitoring visits to the field to review the performance of the field personnel by noting down their observations and obtaining feedback from the sample households, thereafter reporting to headquarters for cases where further intervention was required. One field supervisor was assigned to supervise a group of six investigators. Monitoring of the field supervisor, in turn, was done by the field coordinator directly from the headquarters.

### **2.2.4 Fieldwork and Problems Encountered**

The fieldwork for canvassing the questionnaires in 14 States was undertaken by three high-quality tested partner institutions, which were already empanelled at NCAER for various primary surveys. The investigators and supervisors enrolled in these institutions are fully acquainted with the socio-cultural and geographical conditions of the project areas in

the State. The field supervisors were drawn from the existing pool of senior staff with extensive experience in undertaking similar evaluations at the State level.

NCAER also developed brief instruction guidelines for the fieldwork, and was provided to all the key research and field staff prior to the orientation training. The field investigators were imparted rigorous training at NCAER prior to the survey work. During the training, the NCAER staff explained the intent behind the questions in the questionnaire as well as the do's and don'ts to be followed in the field. Also, the field staff were informed of the appropriate ways of probing certain questions along with relevant explanations of the conceptual aspects. On-the-field training was also provided to the investigators.

The NCAER provided the Ministry of Women and Child Development's authorisation letter along with the NCAER's request letter to each of the field staff. At some places the pre-election atmosphere hampered the fieldwork.

### **2.2.5 Quality Assurance and Data Cleaning**

In order to ensure the accuracy of results and quality of the data collected, stringent quality checks were applied at all stages of the process. For imparting quality training, senior NCAER experts with extensive experience in field investigation were deployed for overseeing the work of the investigators and

field supervisors. Further, mock interviews were conducted after the initial briefings in order to prepare the investigators for the field sessions. The core staff members, with assistance from the field supervisors, concurrently checked at least 10 per cent of the survey questionnaires for completeness and consistency in responses in the questionnaires filled by the investigators before they were sent for coding and data entry.

After completion of the survey, the filled-in questionnaires were brought to the NCAER headquarters for coding and consistency checks. This was followed by data cleaning of the questionnaires. Minor differences in the responses to individual variables were back-checked through supervisor visits and telephonic calls. For most questions, the responses were recorded in a pre-coded form. For open-ended questions, the responses were coded.

### **2.2.6 Data Processing and Analysis**

An appropriate data analysis plan has been designed to process the quantitative and qualitative data gathered through the field survey as well as through the interaction with the officials. Quantitative data were processed using the statistical software STATA. Descriptive statistics were calculated for each variable and interpreted in terms of the objectives of the study. The qualitative information obtained from the FGDs was blended into the findings (see Chapter 4). The final report is based on the interpretation of quantitative and qualitative data.

# Chapter 3 Profiling the Surveyed Population

This chapter sets the tone for the subsequent chapters and provides basic information about the 14 States surveyed and the respondents and households identified for responding to the questions on the *Beti Bachao Beti Padhao* (BBBP) scheme as part of the survey for the evaluation study on the project conducted by NCAER. Accordingly, the chapter has been divided into two main parts. In the first part, the economic and health status of the sample States has been assessed based on the available secondary data. The second part of the chapter contains household characteristics and demographic profiles about the sample households.

## Part I: Economic and Demographic Indicators of the Selected States

As described in the previous chapter on Methodology, this evaluation study of the BBBP scheme was conducted in 14 States spread across the central, eastern, northern, north-eastern, western, and southern zones of the country.

## 3.1 Population, Literacy Rate, CSR and IMR

The study was conducted in large as well as small States, while covering a sample of 17 districts across 14 States spread across the length and breadth of the country. As regards the 2011 Census population, Bihar ranks third among the various States of the country, followed by Madhya Pradesh (rank 5). The other big States that were part of this study included Tamil Nadu (rank 6), Rajasthan (rank 7), and Andhra Pradesh (rank 10). The study also included smaller States like Manipur (rank 24) and Goa (rank 26). As per the 2011 Census, the literacy rate for the country as a whole was 74.0 per cent, while the individual literacy rates for males was 82.1 per cent, and significantly lower for females at 65.5 per cent. While the female literacy rate in all the sample States under study is lower than the corresponding male literacy rate, the gender difference for literacy is less pronounced in Kerala, Goa, and Nagaland (Table 3.1).

**Table 3.1: State-wise Population and Literacy Rate (Census 2011)**

Zone/State	Population	Ranking of States by Population	Literacy Rate (%)		
			Male	Female	All
<b>Central Zone</b>					
Chhattisgarh	25,545,198	16	80.3	60.2	70.3
Madhya Pradesh	72,626,809	6	78.7	59.2	69.3
<b>East Zone</b>					
Bihar	104,099,452	3	71.2	51.5	61.8
Odisha	41,974,218	11	81.6	64.0	72.9
<b>North Zone</b>					
Haryana	25,351,462	17	84.1	65.9	75.6
Himachal Pradesh	6,864,602	21	89.5	75.9	82.8
<b>North-east Zone</b>					
Assam	31,205,576	14	77.9	66.3	72.2
Manipur	2,855,794	24	83.6	70.3	76.9
Nagaland	1,978,502	25	82.8	76.1	79.6

(Contd.)

**Table 3.1: State-wise Population and Literacy Rate (Census 2011) (Contd.)**

Zone/State	Population	Ranking of States by Population	Literacy Rate (%)		
			Male	Female	All
<b>South Zone</b>					
Andhra Pradesh	84,580,777	5	74.9	59.2	67.0
Kerala	33,406,061	12	96.1	92.1	94.0
Tamil Nadu	72,147,030	7	86.8	73.4	80.1
<b>West Zone</b>					
Goa	1,458,545	26	92.7	84.7	88.7
Rajasthan	68,548,437	8	79.2	52.1	66.1
<b>All India</b>	<b>1,210,854,977</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>82.1</b>	<b>65.5</b>	<b>74.0</b>

Source: Census of India 2011.

The skewed sex ratio (or the number of females per 1000 males) and the Child Sex Ratio (CSR) reflect the discrimination faced by women and girl children throughout the country. With the exception of Kerala, which has a sex ratio of 1084 females per 1000 males, the sex ratio is favourable for men in all the selected States. Among the 14 States selected for the study, Haryana reported the lowest sex ratio (879 females per 1000 males) in the 2011 Census whereas the corresponding sex ratio for the country as a whole was 943

females per 1000 males. The situation is much worse as far as the CSR is concerned. As per the 2011 Census, the CSR, defined as the number of female children to male children in the age group of 0-6 years, is as low as 918 at the all-India level. While all the 14 States surveyed under the present study exhibit a skewed CSR, the ratio is much below the average in Haryana (834) and Rajasthan (888). This indicates the extent of the discrimination meted out to girl children in our society in all the States, but particularly so in Haryana and Rajasthan (see Table 3.1a).

**Table 3.1a: State-wise Sex Ratio, CSR and IMR**

Zone/State	Sex Ratio as per 2011 Census*	CSR as per 2011 Census**	Infant mortality rate (IMR) 2017 Sample Registration System (SRS)		
			Total	Male	Female
<b>Central Zone</b>					
Chhattisgarh	991	969	38	39	37
Madhya Pradesh	931	918	47	48	45
<b>East Zone</b>					
Bihar	918	935	35	34	37
Odisha	979	941	41	40	41
<b>North Zone</b>					
Haryana	879	834	30	28	31
Himachal Pradesh	972	909	22	22	23
<b>North-east Zone</b>					
Assam	958	962	44	41	46
Manipur	985	930	12	11	13
Nagaland	931	943	7	2	13
<b>South Zone</b>					
Andhra Pradesh	993	939	32	31	33
Kerala	1084	964	10	9	10
Tamil Nadu	996	943	16	17	16
<b>West Zone</b>					
Goa	973	942	9	10	8
Rajasthan	928	888	38	37	40
<b>All India</b>	<b>943</b>	<b>919</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>34</b>

Sources: \*Office of the Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs.

\*\*SRS Bulletin, Sample Registration System, Volume 52, No. 1, May 2019, Registrar General, India.



The IMR, which is defined as the number of deaths per 1000 live births, is an important indicator of the health status of a society. Thanks to the various efforts taken by both the Central and State governments, the IMR has come down considerably in the last few decades. This has been facilitated by an increase in institutional deliveries, and better immunisation coverage and better healthcare for pregnant mothers and new-born babies. However, there are significant differences between the IMRs for rural and urban areas of the country. According to the Sample Registration System, while the IMR for the rural areas was 37 per 1000 live births, it was much lower, at 23, in some parts of urban India in 2017. Further, there is also a gender difference in the IMRs in some States, pointing further to the neglect of female children across the country.

Among the 14 sample States, the IMR for female children is higher than that for male children in Nagaland (13 for females and 2 for males), Assam (46 for females and 41 for males), and Rajasthan (40 for females and 37 for males) (see Table 3.1b).

### 3.2 Net Domestic Product and Per Capita Income

The State Domestic Product and per capita income are important measures of the level of economic development of a country. Among the selected 14 States, the per capita Net State Domestic Product at current prices in rupees for the year 2017-18 was Rs 1,60,719 for Himachal Pradesh, Rs 80,991 for Odisha, and Rs 92,035 for Chhattisgarh (see Table 3.2).

**Table 3.2: State-wise Net Domestic Product and Per Capita Income (2017-18)**

Zone/State	Net State Domestic Product at Current Prices (Rs crores)	Per Capita Net State Domestic Product at Current Prices (Rs)
Chhattisgarh	2,61,23,285	92,035
Madhya Pradesh	-	-
Bihar	4,48,58,428	38,860
Odisha	3,63,33,518	80,991
Haryana	-	-
Himachal Pradesh	1,17,19,661	1,60,719
Assam	-	38,860
Manipur	-	-
Nagaland	-	-
Andhra Pradesh	7,25,05,832	1,42,054
Kerala	-	-
Tamil Nadu	12,79,93,190	1,66,934
Goa	-	-
Rajasthan	7,57,48,338	1,00,551

Source: Handbook of Statistics on Indian Economy, 2018-19, Reserve Bank of India.

Note: Figures for Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Assam, Manipur, Nagaland, Kerala, and Goa are not available.

## Part II: Household Characteristics and Demographic Profile

One of the objectives of the present evaluation study is to assess whether the BBBP scheme was able to create adequate awareness and succeeded in bringing about the necessary behavioural changes among the people. A survey was conducted for 816 households spread across 14 States and 17 districts, and newly married couples/pregnant/lactating mothers living in these households were interviewed. This section contains some basic background information about the sample households.

### 3.3 Occupation of the Head of the Household

In one-fourth of the households, the heads of the households (comprising both female and male heads) were found to be engaged in

regular salaried employment. Those engaged in agricultural labour and non-agricultural labour together accounted for another 30 per cent. In 4.9 per cent of the households, the heads of the households belonged to the “unemployed” category. In the State of Nagaland, the heads in all the households were self-employed in agriculture, whereas in Manipur, more than half of them were self-employed in agriculture. The heads of half of the households in Odisha, were engaged in regular salaried employment, whereas in and of nearly one-third of the households in Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, and Tamil Nadu, were engaged in regular salaried employment. A large proportion of the household heads in only a few States like Andhra Pradesh (27.1 per cent), Kerala (25.0 per cent), and Goa (39.6 per cent) were self-employed in non-agricultural activities. Thus, there is a lot of variation in the occupations of households across States (see Table 3.3).

**Table 3.3: State-wise Household Distribution by the Occupation of the Head of the Household (%)**

Zone/State	Sample Households (Number)	Unemployed	Self-employed in Agriculture	Self-employed in Non-agriculture	Agricultural Labour	Non-agricultural Labour	Mgnrega Worker	Regular Salaried Employment
<b>Central Zone</b>								
Chhattisgarh	48	4.2	6.3	6.3	4.2	31.3	0.0	33.3
Madhya Pradesh	96	6.3	0.0	0.0	26.0	28.1	0.0	29.2
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>30.6</b>
<b>East Zone</b>								
Bihar	48	6.3	0.0	2.1	25.0	39.6	0.0	8.3
Odisha	48	0.0	0.0	6.3	6.3	25.0	4.2	50.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>29.2</b>
<b>North Zone</b>								
Haryana	96	11.5	2.1	0.0	19.8	5.2	1.0	22.9
Himachal Pradesh	48	8.3	0.0	12.5	14.6	12.5	0.0	33.3
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>26.4</b>
<b>North-east Zone</b>								
Assam	48	4.2	8.3	2.1	2.1	18.8	0.0	31.3
Manipur	48	0.0	54.2	10.4	16.7	0.0	0.0	18.8
Nagaland	48	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>54.2</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>16.7</b>
<b>South Zone</b>								
Andhra Pradesh	48	6.3	6.3	27.1	2.1	27.1	0.0	14.6
Kerala	48	4.2	10.4	25.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	29.2
Tamil Nadu	48	2.1	20.8	14.6	8.3	6.3	0.0	31.3
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>25.0</b>
<b>West Zone</b>								
Goa	48	0.0	6.3	39.6	0.0	2.1	4.2	29.2
Rajasthan	96	6.3	0.0	0.0	36.5	21.9	0.0	7.3
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>14.6</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>23.4</b>

Source: NCAER's calculations based on survey data collected for this study.

### 3.4 Religion of the Households

As per data taken from the Census of India 2011, Hindus, Muslims, and Christians account for 79.8 per cent, 14.2 per cent, and 2.3 per cent of the total population, respectively. Further disaggregation of data showed that three-fourths of the households were found to be Hindus,

whereas Muslim and Christian households constituted 12.3 per cent and 13.1 per cent of the total sample, respectively. However, here too, there were variations, as in the North-eastern States of Nagaland, and Manipur, all the households were Christian, while in Kerala, Christians accounted for 14.6 per cent of the total households (see Table 3.4).

**Table 3.4: State-wise Household Distribution by Religion (%)**

Zone/State	Sample Households (Number)	Hinduism	Islam	Sikhism	Christianity
<b>Central Zone</b>					
Chhattisgarh	48	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	96	82.3	17.7	0.0	0.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>88.2</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>East Zone</b>					
Bihar	48	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Odisha	48	97.9	2.1	0.0	0.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>99.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>North Zone</b>					
Haryana	48	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Himachal Pradesh	48	97.9	2.1	0.0	0.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>99.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>North-east Zone</b>					
Assam	48	66.7	33.3	0.0	0.0
Manipur	48	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Nagaland	48	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>66.7</b>
<b>South Zone</b>					
Andhra Pradesh	48	45.8	47.9	0.0	6.3
Kerala	48	66.7	18.8	0.0	14.6
Tamil Nadu	48	91.7	6.3	0.0	2.1
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>68.1</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>7.6</b>
<b>West Zone</b>					
Goa	48	77.1	22.9	0.0	0.0
Rajasthan	96	80.2	19.8	0.0	0.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>79.2</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>74.4</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>13.1</b>

Source: NCAER's calculations based on survey data collected for this study.

### 3.5 Types of Households and Their Access to Amenities

Nearly two-thirds of the households were found to be living in *pucca* houses and 18.0 per cent in semi-*pucca* houses. A fairly large percentage of the sample households in Madhya Pradesh (42.7 per cent), Bihar (41.7 per cent), Manipur (79.2 per cent), and Nagaland (68.8 per cent) were, however, found to be living in *kutcha* houses. This ostensibly reflects the poor economic condition of these households. It is, however, heartening to

note that as many high as 98.2 per cent of the households had electricity connections in their houses. In States like Odisha, Assam, Nagaland, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, and Goa, all the households reported having electricity connections in their houses. In contrast, not all households had drinking water facilities, which were available only for households in Nagaland, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, and Goa. In States like Chhattisgarh and Odisha, almost half the sample households did not have access to drinking water facilities (see Table 3.5).

**Table 3.5: State-wise Household Distribution by Type of House and Access to Other Amenities: Electricity and Drinking Water (%)**

Zone/State	Sample Households (Number)	Type of House			Households Having Electricity	Households Having Drinking Water
		Pucca	Semi-pucca	Kutcha		
<b>Central Zone</b>						
Chhattisgarh	48	47.9	33.3	18.8	97.9	50.0
Madhya Pradesh	96	49.0	8.3	42.7	97.9	85.4
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>48.6</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>97.9</b>	<b>73.6</b>
<b>East Zone</b>						
Bihar	48	33.3	25.0	41.7	85.4	97.9
Odisha	48	93.8	6.3	0.0	100.0	54.2
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>63.5</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>92.7</b>	<b>76.0</b>
<b>North Zone</b>						
Haryana	96	90.6	8.3	1.0	97.9	84.4
Himachal Pradesh	48	91.7	8.3	0.0	97.9	83.3
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>91.0</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>97.9</b>	<b>84.0</b>
<b>North-east Zone</b>						
Assam	48	64.6	35.4	0.0	100.0	97.9
Manipur	48	6.3	14.6	79.2	95.8	95.8
Nagaland	48	6.3	25.0	68.8	100.0	100.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>49.3</b>	<b>98.6</b>	<b>97.9</b>
<b>South Zone</b>						
Andhra Pradesh	48	39.6	56.3	4.2	100.0	93.8
Kerala	48	97.9	2.1	0.0	100.0	100.0
Tamil Nadu	48	43.8	43.8	12.5	100.0	100.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>60.4</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>97.9</b>
<b>West Zone</b>						
Goa	48	68.8	22.9	8.3	100.0	100.0
Rajasthan	96	91.7	0.0	8.3	100.0	100.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>84.0</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>62.1</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>98.2</b>	<b>89.0</b>

Source: NCAER's calculations based on survey data collected for this study.

### 3.6 Household Income and Assets

The annual household income is one of the yardsticks for judging the economic condition of the household. The zone-wise average annual household income are presented in table 3.6 below. Given that the target population comprises lactating mothers/pregnant married women, this sub-set represents only a share of the female population of a district/state. The average annual

household income for the 14 sample States works out to be Rs 1,16,678 for the year 2017-18, or Rs 9,723 per month per household. Among the various zones, households in the southern zone, including in Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, and Tamil Nadu, reported the highest average annual income (Rs 1,79,931), whereas those in the North-east zone, including Assam, Manipur, and Nagaland, reported the lowest average annual income of Rs 71,351 (see Table 3.6).

**Table 3.6: Zone-wise Average Household Income in 2017-18 (Rs)**

Zone	Average Household Income in 2017-18 (Rs)
Central Zone	83,556
East Zone	94,792
North Zone	1,15,188
North-east Zone	71,351
South Zone	1,79,931
West Zone	1,55,250
<b>All India</b>	<b>1,16,678</b>

Source: NCAER's calculations based on survey data collected for this study.

Overall, 46.0 per cent of the households owned cultivable land. However, a very large percentage of households were found to own land only in Nagaland (100.0 per cent), Manipur (91.7 per cent), and Himachal Pradesh (62.5 per cent). Interestingly, as many as 70.3 per cent of

the sample households had Internet connections, which indicates a high degree of access to knowledge and information among the sample households but not the target group *per se*. (see Table 3.6a).

**Table 3.6a: State-wise Household Distribution by Possession of Cultivable Land and Access to the Internet**

Zone/State	Sample Households (Number)	Households Having Cultivable Land (%)	Households Having Internet (%)
<b>Central Zone</b>			
Chhattisgarh	48	43.8	66.7
Madhya Pradesh	96	38.5	61.5
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>40.3</b>	<b>63.2</b>
<b>East Zone</b>			
Bihar	48	58.3	64.6
Odisha	48	52.1	87.5
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>55.2</b>	<b>76.0</b>

(Contd.)

**Table 3.6a: State-wise Household Distribution by Possession of Cultivable Land and Access to the Internet (Contd.)**

Zone/State	Sample Households (Number)	Households Having Cultivable Land (%)	Households Having Internet (%)
<b>North Zone</b>			
Haryana	96	39.6	83.3
Himachal Pradesh	48	62.5	87.5
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>47.2</b>	<b>84.7</b>
<b>North-east Zone</b>			
Assam	48	45.8	62.5
Manipur	48	91.7	52.1
Nagaland	48	100.0	0.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>79.2</b>	<b>38.2</b>
<b>South Zone</b>			
Andhra Pradesh	48	14.6	58.3
Kerala	48	35.4	97.9
Tamil Nadu	48	45.8	87.5
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>81.3</b>
<b>West Zone</b>			
Goa	48	29.2	75.0
Rajasthan	96	22.9	83.3
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>80.6</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>46.0</b>	<b>70.3</b>

Source: NCAER's calculations based on survey data collected for this study.

### 3.7 Level of Education of the Household

It was only in a very small percentage (4.2 per cent) of the sample households that not a single person was found to be educated (that is, everyone was illiterate). In Nagaland, in 50.0 per cent of the households, nobody was literate, while in Manipur, members of 16.7 per cent of the sample households were found to be totally illiterate. On the whole, in nearly one-third of the households,

the highest level of educational attainment was graduation and above. In 17.0 per cent of the households, the highest level of education was the higher secondary level, whereas, in another 30.8 per cent of the households, the highest level of education was the high school level. In the State of Kerala (66.7 per cent), the highest level of educational attainment was graduation and above in a fairly large percentage of households (see Table 3.7).

**Table 3.7: State-wise Household Distribution by Highest Level of Education in the Household (%)**

Zone/State	Sample Households (Number)	Illiterate	Primary	Upper Primary	High School/ Matric	Higher Secondary	Graduate and above
<b>Central Zone</b>							
Chhattisgarh	48	0.0	8.3	22.9	20.8	6.3	41.7
Madhya Pradesh	96	0.0	15.6	1.0	51.0	8.3	24.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>41.0</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>29.9</b>
<b>East Zone</b>							
Bihar	48	4.2	8.3	4.2	35.4	27.1	20.8
Odisha	48	0.0	2.1	2.1	37.5	16.7	41.7
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>36.5</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>31.3</b>
<b>North Zone</b>							
Haryana	96	0.0	3.1	7.3	22.9	20.8	45.8
Himachal Pradesh	48	0.0	0.0	4.2	20.8	16.7	58.3
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>50.0</b>
<b>North-east Zone</b>							
Assam	48	0.0	8.3	10.4	31.3	35.4	14.6
Manipur	48	16.7	10.4	4.2	22.9	20.8	25.0
Nagaland	48	50.0	20.8	12.5	16.7	0.0	0.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>13.2</b>
<b>South Zone</b>							
Andhra Pradesh	48	0.0	0.0	12.5	37.5	20.8	29.2
Kerala	48	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	20.8	66.7
Tamil Nadu	48	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.6	27.1	58.3
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>51.4</b>
<b>West Zone</b>							
Goa	48	0.0	6.3	14.6	39.6	12.5	27.1
Rajasthan	96	2.1	13.5	2.1	42.7	13.5	26.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>26.4</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>33.8</b>

Source: NCAER's calculations based on survey data collected for this study.

### 3.7.1 Education Profile of Children

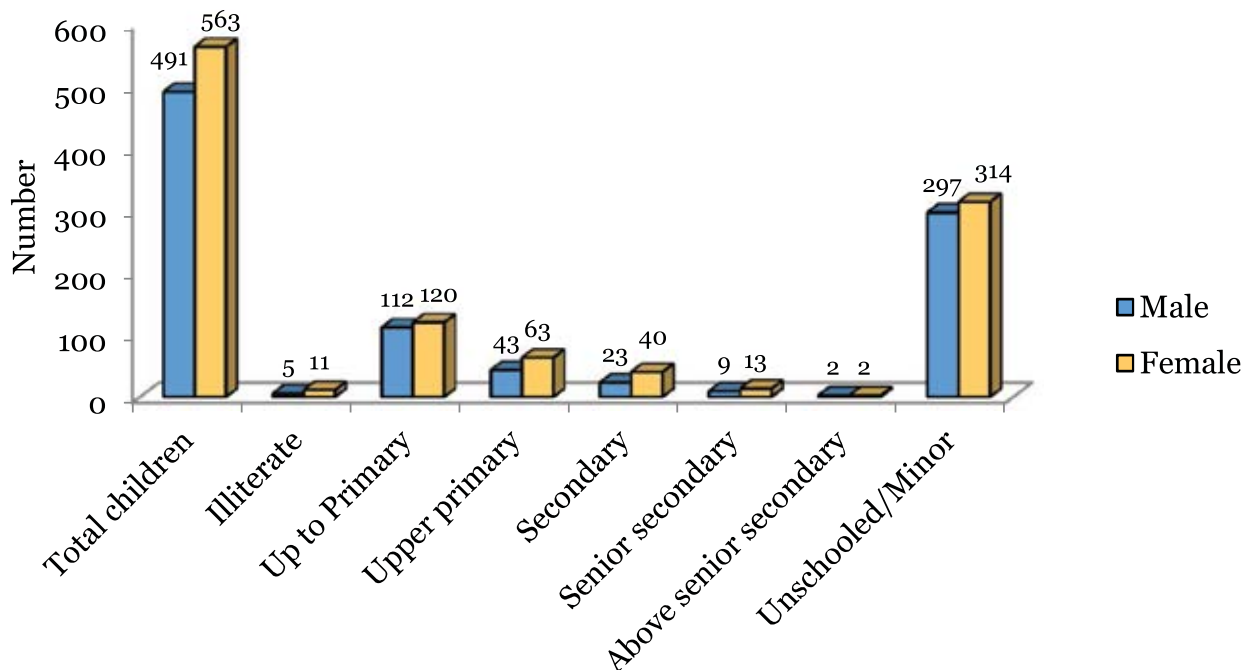
An analysis of the sample by education covering the age group of 1-18 years for males and females, reveals that there are 491 male children and 563 female children in the sample. While 23 children were in secondary schooling, 9 were enrolled in senior secondary schools. The

data also shows that 112 children fell in the category of those who had acquired education up to the primary level, whereas 43 children fell in the primary to upper primary category. Out of 563 female children, 314 children were below the school-going age. A large percentage of children were below the school-going age as the sample households mostly comprise newly married

couples and women with young children. While 40 children were in secondary schooling, 13 were in senior secondary schooling, 120 were in the category of those who had received education up

to the primary schooling level, and, 63 children were in the primary to upper primary category (see Figure 3.1).

**Figure 3.1: Education Profile of Children (1-18 years)**



Source: NCAER's calculations based on survey data collected for this study.

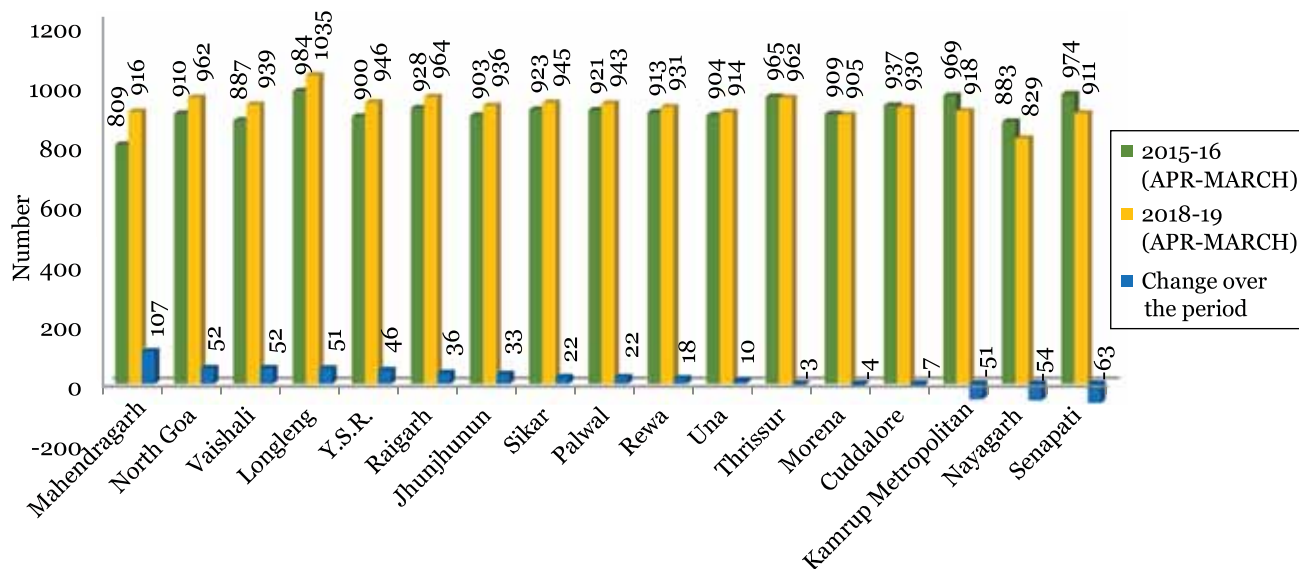
### 3.7.2 Sex Ratio at Birth

The BBBP scheme aims to address the issue of the declining number of females per 1000 males (in the age group of 0-6 years) and to promote education for the girl child. Towards this end, multi-sectoral interventions were carried out in the selected BBBP districts. In addition, an awareness campaign was carried out for creating awareness and visibility regarding the critical issue of the declining number of females per 1000 males (in the age group of 0-6 years) in the country. Ensuring augmentation of the declining number of females per 1000 males (in the age group of 0-6 years) in the country and changing mind-sets is a long-term challenge. An improving trend of 08 points has been observed in the Sex Ratio at Birth (SRB) at the national level from 923 in 2015-16 to 931 in 2018-19

(HMIS data, MoHFW). The enrolment of girls in schools up to the secondary level has also increased from 77.45 per cent (2014-15) to 80.29 per cent (2016-17) and 80.51 per cent in (2017-18 provisional figures as per UDISE data, MHRD).

District-wise sex ratios at birth (see Figure 3.2) indicate that it has improved for eleven districts (namely Mahendragarh, North Goa, Vaishali, Longleng, YSR, Raigarh, Jhunjhunu, Sikar, Palwal, and Rewa, Una. The maximum improvement has been noticed in Mahendragarh. Sex ratio at birth has worsened for six districts (namely Thrissur, Morena, Cuddalore, Kamrup Metropolitan, Nayagarh, and Senapati over a period of 2015-16 (April-March) to 2018-19 (April-March). The maximum decline has been noticed in Senapati.



**Figure 3.2: District-wise Sex Ratio at Birth**

Source: HMIS data, 2015-16 and 2018-19.

### 3.8 Conclusion

The study covered large as well as small States, spread across the length and breadth of the country. The profile of these States indicates that as per the 2011 Census, while the female literacy rate in all the sample States under the study was lower than the corresponding male literacy rate, the gender difference for literacy is less pronounced in Kerala, Goa, and Nagaland. Among the States selected for the study, Haryana reported the lowest sex ratio (928 females per 1000 males). All the 14 States exhibit a skewed Child Sex Ratio or the number of females per 1000 males in the age group of 0-6 years. Further, there is also a gender difference in the IMRs in some States, pointing to the neglect of female children across the country. In the year 2015-16, the per capita net domestic product was below the national average in as many as eight of the selected States, including Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Odisha, Manipur, Assam, Nagaland, and Rajasthan, highlighting the economic backwardness of these States.

An assessment of the household characteristics and demographic profiles of the sample households shows that three-fourths of the households were Hindus. The Muslim and Christian households constituted 12.3 per cent and 13.1 per cent of the total sample, respectively. However, there were variations across States.

In one-fourth of the households, the heads of the households were found to be engaged in regular salaried employment. Those engaged in agricultural labour and non-agricultural labour together formed another 30 per cent.

Nearly two-thirds of the sampled households were found to be living in *pucca* houses. However, in Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Manipur and Nagaland, a fairly high percentage of the sample households were, living in *kutcha* houses. This probably reflects the poor economic condition of these households. It is heartening to note that most of the households have electricity connections in their houses. Only in a very small percentage of the sample households, not a single person was found to be educated (that is, everyone was illiterate). On the whole, in nearly one-third of the households, the highest level of educational attainment was graduation and above. In 17.0 per cent of the households, the highest level of education was the higher secondary level, whereas, in another 30.8 per cent of the households, it was the high school level. The resultant lead to findings that can be used as important pointers for policymakers at both the national and state levels. These results would enable various stakeholders of the government to consider appropriate policies in order to bring about transformations in the existing systems and to support appropriate and systematic resource allocation.

## Findings from the Primary Target Group

An important aspect of the present evaluation study of the BBBP scheme is a survey of 816 sample households conducted in the 17 districts of 14 States spread across the country. The target group for the survey included various groups at the primary, secondary and tertiary levels. The concerned respondents from the target groups were contacted by the evaluation team and relevant information were collected in a semi-structured questionnaire.



Awareness through mobile exhibition van

One of the objectives of the evaluation study is to examine whether the scheme's campaign has created adequate awareness about the scheme and triggered the requisite behavioural changes. Among these respondents, newly married couples/ pregnant women/lactating mothers were interviewed to assess their level of awareness about the BBBP scheme. The survey also tried to assess their perceptions regarding issues like gender bias in society and their views on the advocacy and media campaign pertaining to the BBBP scheme. Among the questions posed to the respondents, some are directly related to the scheme.

### 4.1 Awareness about the Objectives of the BBBP Scheme

Nearly 83.0 per cent of the respondents were able to mention at least one of the following objectives of the scheme, that is, “to prevent gender-biased sex-selective elimination”, “to ensure survival and protection of the girl child”,

and “to ensure education and participation of the girl child” However, less than one-third of the respondents could mention all the three objectives of the scheme.

The percentage of respondents who are aware of all the three objectives was the highest (83.3 per cent) in Tamil Nadu. Overall, 63.5 per cent of the respondents could mention the objective “to prevent gender-biased sex-selective elimination” and 41.3 per cent of the respondents could mention “to ensure survival and protection of the girl child”. The overall percentage of respondents who knew about ensuring the education and participation of the girl child as an objective was marginally lower at 40.3 per cent. The proportion of respondents who could not mention any of the three objectives was negligible in all the States. The States where more than 50 per cent of the respondents could mention all the three objectives included Chhattisgarh (54.2 per cent), Himachal Pradesh (50.0 per cent), and Tamil Nadu (83.3 per cent) (see Table 4.1).

**Table 4.1: State-wise Household Distribution by Awareness of BBBP Objectives (All) (%)**

Zone/State	Sample Households (Number)	Prevent Gender-Biased Sex-selective Elimination	Ensure Survival and Protection of the Girl Child	Ensure Education and Participation of the Girl Child	Households Reporting Any of the Three Objective	Households Reporting All Three Objectives, i.e. (3), (4), (5)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Central Zone</b>						
Chhattisgarh	48	100.0	54.2	54.2	100.0	54.2
Madhya Pradesh	96	60.4	31.3	27.1	68.8	25.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>73.6</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>36.1</b>	<b>79.2</b>	<b>34.7</b>
<b>East Zone</b>						
Bihar	48	66.7	16.7	18.8	68.8	16.7
Odisha	48	100.0	45.8	45.8	100.0	45.8
Sub-total	96	83.3	31.3	32.3	84.4	31.3
<b>North Zone</b>						
Haryana	96	86.5	22.9	24.0	93.8	19.8
Himachal Pradesh	48	100.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	50.0
Sub-total	144	91.0	31.9	32.6	95.8	29.9
<b>North-east Zone</b>						
Assam	48	62.5	43.8	39.6	91.7	27.1
Manipur	48	50.0	58.3	60.4	77.1	45.8
Nagaland	48	2.1	54.2	39.6	95.8	0.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>38.2</b>	<b>52.1</b>	<b>46.5</b>	<b>88.2</b>	<b>24.3</b>
<b>South Zone</b>						
Andhra Pradesh	48	31.3	31.3	45.8	66.7	20.8
Kerala	48	18.8	37.5	31.3	66.7	10.4
Tamil Nadu	48	87.5	85.4	87.5	93.8	83.3
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>45.8</b>	<b>51.4</b>	<b>54.9</b>	<b>75.7</b>	<b>38.2</b>
<b>West Zone</b>						
Goa	48	29.2	27.1	29.2	68.8	8.3
Rajasthan	96	68.8	44.8	40.6	77.1	38.5
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>55.6</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>36.8</b>	<b>74.3</b>	<b>28.5</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>63.5</b>	<b>41.3</b>	<b>40.3</b>	<b>82.8</b>	<b>31.1</b>

Source: NCAER's calculations based on survey data collected for this study.

Nearly 85 per cent of the respondents in rural areas and nearly 81 per cent of the respondents in urban areas were able to mention at least one of the following objectives of the scheme, that is, “to prevent gender-biased sex-selective elimination”, “to ensure survival and protection of the girl child”, and “to ensure education of the girl child”. As compared to urban areas (33.1 per cent), the proportion of respondents who were aware of all the three objectives of the scheme was marginally lower in rural areas (29.2 per cent). However, in Tamil Nadu, as many as 83.3 per cent of the rural, as well as urban respondents, were aware of all the three objectives. In some states like Chhattisgarh (54.2 per cent) and Odisha (45.8

per cent), the proportion of respondents who could mention all the three objectives was the same in rural and urban areas. Interestingly, in Manipur, as compared to urban areas (25.0 per cent) a much higher proportion of respondents from rural areas (66.7 per cent) seemed aware of all the three objectives. Not much difference is noticed between the rural and urban areas as far as awareness about all the three objectives is concerned in most of the States except Andhra Pradesh (33.3 per cent urban and 8.3 per cent rural), and Goa (12.5 per cent urban and 4.2 per cent rural), where the corresponding percentages were higher in the urban than in rural areas (see Table 4.1a).

**Table 4.1a: State-wise Household Distribution by Awareness of BBBP Objectives (Rural and Urban) (%)**

Zone/State	Sample Households (Number)		Prevent Gender-Biased Sex-selective Elimination		Ensure Survival and Protection of the Girl Child		Ensure Education and Participation of the Girl Child		Households Reporting Any of the Three Objective		Households Reporting All Three Objectives, i.e. (3),(4),(5)	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
<b>Central Zone</b>												
Chhattisgarh	24	24	100.0	100.0	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.2	100.0	100.0	54.2	54.2
Madhya Pradesh	48	48	58.3	62.5	35.4	27.1	27.1	27.1	75.0	62.5	22.9	27.1
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>72.2</b>	<b>75.0</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>36.1</b>	<b>36.1</b>	<b>36.1</b>	<b>83.3</b>	<b>75.0</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>36.1</b>
<b>East Zone</b>												
Bihar	24	24	70.8	62.5	12.5	20.8	16.7	20.8	75.0	62.5	12.5	20.8
Odisha	24	24	100.0	100.0	45.8	45.8	45.8	45.8	100.0	100.0	45.8	45.8
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>85.4</b>	<b>81.3</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>31.3</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>87.5</b>	<b>81.3</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>33.3</b>
<b>North Zone</b>												
Haryana	48	48	85.4	87.5	18.8	27.1	22.9	25.0	89.6	97.9	18.8	20.8
Himachal Pradesh	24	24	100.0	100.0	45.8	54.2	45.8	54.2	100.0	100.0	45.8	54.2
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>90.3</b>	<b>91.7</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>36.1</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>93.1</b>	<b>98.6</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>31.9</b>
<b>North-east Zone</b>												
Assam	24	24	58.3	66.7	33.3	54.2	33.3	45.8	100.0	83.3	12.5	41.7
Manipur	24	24	75.0	25.0	79.2	37.5	79.2	41.7	100.0	54.2	66.7	25.0
Nagaland	24	24	0.0	4.2	62.5	45.8	33.3	45.8	95.8	95.8	0.0	0.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>44.4</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>58.3</b>	<b>45.8</b>	<b>48.6</b>	<b>44.4</b>	<b>98.6</b>	<b>77.8</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>22.2</b>
<b>South Zone</b>												
Andhra Pradesh	24	24	29.2	33.3	12.5	50.0	33.3	58.3	58.3	75.0	8.3	33.3
Kerala	24	24	29.2	8.3	41.7	33.3	37.5	25.0	83.3	50.0	12.5	8.3
Tamil Nadu	24	24	87.5	87.5	83.3	87.5	87.5	87.5	91.7	95.8	83.3	83.3
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>48.6</b>	<b>43.1</b>	<b>45.8</b>	<b>56.9</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>56.9</b>	<b>77.8</b>	<b>73.6</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>41.7</b>
<b>West Zone</b>												
Goa	24	24	16.7	41.7	20.8	33.3	25.0	33.3	54.2	83.3	4.2	12.5
Rajasthan	48	48	66.7	70.8	37.5	52.1	37.5	43.8	75.0	79.2	33.3	43.8
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>61.1</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>45.8</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>40.3</b>	<b>68.1</b>	<b>80.6</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>33.3</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>64.0</b>	<b>63.0</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>39.2</b>	<b>41.4</b>	<b>84.6</b>	<b>81.1</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>33.1</b>

Source: NCAER's calculations based on survey data collected for this study.

## 4.2 Number of Females per 1000 Males (0-6 years)

The respondents were asked whether the number of females per 1000 males (0-6 years) in the country has remained constant or has been declining or increasing over the years. Nearly one-fourth of the respondents had no response to this question. In Goa, two-thirds of the respondents could not make any comment while only 14.6 per cent of the respondents could rightly point out that the number of females per 1000 males (0-6 years) was declining. While 44.0 per cent of the respondents were of the view that the ratio of females to males has been increasing, another

21.4 per cent of the respondents felt that it was neither increasing nor decreasing. Apparently, most of the respondents did not understand the concept of the number of females per 1000 males (0-6 years) at all. In some states like Madhya Pradesh (77.1 per cent), Himachal Pradesh (79.2 per cent), Assam (62.5 per cent), and Rajasthan (61.5 per cent), the respondents reported that the number of females per 1000 males (0-6 years) was increasing. However, with the exception of Nagaland and Andhra Pradesh, a fairly high proportion of respondents were of the view that the government is taking steps to maintain the ratio of the number of females per 1000 males (0-6 years) (see Table 4.2).

**Table 4.2: State-wise Household Distribution by Number of Females per 1000 Males (0-6 Years) (%)**

Zone/State	Sample Households (Number)	Number of Females per 1000 Males (0-6 Years)				Government Taking Steps to Maintain the CSR
		Can't Say	Neither Increasing nor Declining	Increasing	Declining	
<b>Central Zone</b>						
Chhattisgarh	48	10.4	27.1	54.2	8.3	93.8
Madhya Pradesh	96	6.3	9.4	77.1	7.3	81.3
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>69.4</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>85.4</b>
<b>East Zone</b>						
Bihar	48	25.0	4.2	39.6	31.3	52.1
Odisha	48	41.7	20.8	12.5	25.0	77.1
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>64.6</b>
<b>North Zone</b>						
Haryana	96	17.7	18.8	56.3	7.3	89.6
Himachal Pradesh	48	2.1	8.3	79.2	10.4	95.8
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>63.9</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>91.7</b>
<b>North-east Zone</b>						
Assam	48	2.1	29.2	62.5	6.3	64.6
Manipur	48	52.1	10.4	37.5	0.0	85.4
Nagaland	48	79.2	10.4	10.4	0.0	10.4
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>44.4</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>36.8</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>53.5</b>
<b>South Zone</b>						
Andhra Pradesh	48	14.6	47.9	29.2	8.3	18.8
Kerala	48	58.3	2.1	18.8	20.8	50.0
Tamil Nadu	48	0.0	89.6	8.3	2.1	47.9
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>46.5</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>38.9</b>
<b>West Zone</b>						
Goa	48	66.7	12.5	6.3	14.6	43.8
Rajasthan	96	7.3	22.9	61.5	8.3	91.7
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>43.1</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>75.7</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>44.0</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>68.5</b>

Source: NCAER's calculations based on survey data collected for this study.

### 4.3 Treatment of Girl Children in the Household

The respondents were asked a number of questions in order to examine whether female children in their respondents faced any kind of discrimination. Over all more than 85 per cent of respondents with the exception of Manipur (43.8 per cent), Nagaland (37.5 per cent), and Kerala (72.9 per cent), reported that they celebrate the birth/birthdays of their female children. In fact, in Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Assam, and Rajasthan, all the respondents claimed to celebrate the birth of female children. Similarly, as far as enabling the education of the girl child is concerned, more than 90-95 per cent of

the respondents in most of the States and 100 per cent of the respondents in Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Assam, Nagaland, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, and Rajasthan are inclined to educate their girl children. However, 14.5 per cent of the respondents said that they accorded priority to males over females in serving food and in the purchase of clothes, among other things. This percentage is slightly high in Haryana, where 46.9 per cent of the respondents reported giving priority to males on these issues. Overall, only a very small proportion of the households reported giving preference to sons in the areas of health care, education, and nutrition (see Table 4.3).

**Table 4.3: State-wise Household Distribution by Treatment of Girls (All) (%)**

Zone/State	Sample Households (Number)	Celebrating any Birth/ Birthday	Enabling/ Would Enable the Education of Girl(s) in the Household	Give Priority to Males over Females in Serving Food/ Purchasing Clothes	Prefer Sons over Daughters in:		
					Health	Education	Nutrition
<b>Central Zone</b>							
Chhattisgarh	48	97.9	100.0	20.8	0.0	10.4	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	96	100.0	100.0	13.5	3.1	3.1	3.1
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>99.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>2.1</b>
<b>East Zone</b>							
Bihar	48	95.8	97.9	18.8	20.8	20.8	20.8
Orissa	48	93.8	97.9	22.9	12.5	56.3	4.2
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>94.8</b>	<b>97.9</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>12.5</b>
<b>North Zone</b>							
Haryana	96	90.6	100.0	46.9	5.2	10.4	1.0
Himachal Pradesh	48	100.0	100.0	25.0	2.1	10.4	2.1
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>93.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>
<b>North-east Zone</b>							
Assam	48	100.0	100.0	12.5	4.2	4.2	4.2
Manipur	48	43.8	93.8	18.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nagaland	48	37.5	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>60.4</b>	<b>97.9</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>
<b>South Zone</b>							
Andhra Pradesh	48	83.3	100.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerala	48	72.9	95.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tamil Nadu	48	97.9	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>84.7</b>	<b>98.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>West Zone</b>							
Goa	48	89.6	95.8	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Rajasthan	96	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>96.5</b>	<b>98.6</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>87.9</b>	<b>98.9</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>2.5</b>

Source: NCAER's calculations based on survey data collected for this study.

Enabling the education of girls here implies that the parents of girls would provide the necessary facilities and inputs required for providing education to girls. Some of these respondents also reported that they would prefer sons over daughters in education. This could be in terms of the type of school, distance to school, level of education, and providing additional support like tuitions, among other things. In the case of nuclear families and also for the first time pregnant women, the question was asked as a perception question. No substantial difference was noticed between the respondents from rural

and urban areas with regard to the proportion of households celebrating the birth/birthdays of girls or facilitating the education of their girls. However, as compared to urban areas, a slightly higher proportion of respondents from the rural areas (17.6 per cent) than urban areas (11.3 per cent) said that they give priority to males in the serving of food and purchase of clothes, among other things. As compared to rural areas, this proportion is noticeably lower in the urban areas in Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Assam, and Manipur (Tables 4.3a and 4.3b).

**Table 4.3a: State-wise Household Distribution by Treatment of Girls (Rural) (%)**

Zone/State	Sample Households (Number)	Celebrating any Birth/Birthday	Enabling/ Would Enable the Education of the Girl (s) in the Households	Give Priority to Males over Females in Serving Food/ Purchasing Clothes	Prefer Sons over Daughters in:		
					Health	Education	Nutrition
<b>Central Zone</b>							
Chhattisgarh	24	100.0	100.0	20.8	0.0	4.2	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	48	100.0	100.0	20.8	6.3	6.3	6.3
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>4.2</b>
<b>East Zone</b>							
Bihar	24	91.7	100.0	29.2	25.0	25.0	25.0
Odisha	24	95.8	95.8	25.0	20.8	75.0	8.3
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>93.8</b>	<b>97.9</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>16.7</b>
<b>North Zone</b>							
Haryana	48	91.7	100.0	47.9	2.1	8.3	2.1
Himachal Pradesh	24	100.0	100.0	37.5	0.0	12.5	0.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>94.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>44.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>1.4</b>
<b>North-east Zone</b>							
Assam	24	100.0	100.0	16.7	8.3	8.3	8.3
Manipur	24	41.7	87.5	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nagaland	24	50.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>63.9</b>	<b>95.8</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>
<b>South Zone</b>							
Andhra Pradesh	24	87.5	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerala	24	70.8	95.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tamil Nadu	24	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>86.1</b>	<b>98.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>West Zone</b>							
Goa	24	83.3	100.0	0.0	4.2	4.2	4.2
Rajasthan	48	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>94.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>88.5</b>	<b>98.8</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>3.7</b>

Source: NCAER's calculations based on survey data collected for this study.

Similarly, a marginally higher proportion of respondents from the rural areas reported preference to sons over daughters in health (4.4 per cent in rural versus 2.5 per cent in urban areas), education (9.3 per cent in rural versus 6.1 per cent in urban areas), and nutrition (3.7 per cent in rural versus 1.2 per cent in urban areas). Interestingly, in the three southern States and the Rajasthan, none of the respondents in either rural or urban areas reported giving any preference to sons with respect to any of the three indicators, i.e. health, education, and nutrition. Further,

none of the respondents from the urban areas of the north-east, south and west zones showed any preference for sons over daughters in health, education, and nutrition. The difference between the behaviour of the respondents in the rural and urban areas is noticeable mainly in Bihar for health, education, and nutrition (25.0 per cent in rural areas versus 16.7 per cent in urban areas) and in Odisha for education (75.0 per cent in rural versus 37.5 per cent in urban areas as indicated in Tables 4.3a and 4.3b).

**Table 4.3b: State-wise Household Distribution by Treatment of Girls (Urban) (%)**

Zone/State	Sample Households (Number)	Celebrating any Birth/Birthday	Enabling/ Would Enable the Education of the Girl (s) in the Households	Give Priority to Males over Females in Serving Food/ Purchasing Clothes	Prefer Sons over Daughters in:		
					Health	Education	Nutrition
<b>Central Zone</b>							
Chhattisgarh	24	95.8	100.0	20.8	0.0	16.7	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	48	100.0	100.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>98.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>East Zone</b>							
Bihar	24	100.0	95.8	8.3	16.7	16.7	16.7
Odisha	24	91.7	100.0	20.8	4.2	37.5	0.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>95.8</b>	<b>97.9</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>8.3</b>
<b>North Zone</b>							
Haryana	48	89.6	100.0	45.8	8.3	12.5	0.0
Himachal Pradesh	24	100.0	100.0	12.5	4.2	8.3	4.2
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>93.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>
<b>North-east Zone</b>							
Assam	24	100.0	100.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Manipur	24	45.8	100.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nagaland	24	25.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>56.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>South Zone</b>							
Andhra Pradesh	24	79.2	100.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerala	24	75.0	95.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tamil Nadu	24	95.8	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>83.3</b>	<b>98.6</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>West Zone</b>							
Goa	24	95.8	91.7	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rajasthan	48	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>98.6</b>	<b>97.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>87.3</b>	<b>99.0</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>

Source: NCAER's calculations based on survey data collected for this study.



The celebrations of birth/birthdays of girl children do not always indicate a behavioural change in the household. Households may not be celebrating the birth/birthdays of their children (irrespective of gender) due to social, cultural, economic or other reasons. The questions were asked simply to see how people view girls in their households.

#### 4.4 Reasons for Gender Bias in Society

Some of the factors responsible for creating gender disparity in society include traditional value system resulting in women having low levels of literacy perpetuating discrimination, lack of awareness, non-availability of proper guidance, low mobility, lack of self-confidence, and family discouragement. Further other important causes of gender disparity include poverty, illiteracy, unemployment, social customs and beliefs, and existing patriarchal mind-set. The causes and effects reflections merge in most situations and becoming vicious circles.

The survey tried to find out the perceptions of the young respondents about the causes of gender bias in society. The prevalence of dowry as a reason was mentioned by 67.2 per cent of the respondents. The respondents perceive dowry as an important reason in most of the States except Manipur (20.8 per cent) and Assam (31.3 per cent), where the proportions of such respondents were comparatively smaller. In Nagaland, no one mentioned dowry as a reason for gender bias at all. Thus, dowry is ostensibly not an issue in the North-eastern States. In Nagaland (75.0 per cent), Andhra Pradesh (89.6 per cent), Tamil Nadu (85.4 per cent), and Rajasthan (67.7 per cent), the prevalence of son preference in the society were mentioned by a fairly large proportion of

respondents. Lack of inheritance rights as a reason for gender bias was mentioned by nearly half the respondents, and this was found to be an important reason in Himachal Pradesh (70.8 per cent), Manipur (70.8 per cent), Assam (72.9 per cent), Nagaland (89.6 per cent), and Tamil Nadu (93.8 per cent). However, on February 2, 2018, Supreme Court has made it a general rule that a daughter, living or dead, on the date of amendment will be entitled to share in father's property, thus making her children too to claim this right. Concern over the safety of girls as a reason for gender bias was mentioned by 42.8 per cent of the respondents. For more than half the respondents from the North zone and Madhya Pradesh, and for 62.5 per cent of the respondents from Rajasthan, it was considered an important reason for gender bias in the society (see Table 4.4).

In both rural and urban areas, the prevalence of dowry emerges as the most important cause for gender bias in society and was mentioned by 65.2 per cent of the respondents in rural and 70.8 per cent in urban areas. The other important issue mentioned by the respondents in both rural and urban areas was the prevalence of son preference. Lack of inheritance rights and concern over the safety and security of girls were mentioned as the causes of gender bias. However, as compared to urban areas, the percentage of respondents in rural areas (52.2 per cent) who mentioned the lack of inheritance rights as one of the causes was higher than the corresponding figure for urban areas (48.8 per cent). Nearly one-third of the respondents in both rural and urban areas also cited post-birth discrimination against girls as an important reason for gender bias in society (see Tables 4.4a and 4.4b).

**Table 4.4: State-wise Household Distribution by Gender Bias in Society (All) (%)**

Zone/State	Prevalence of Dowry	Son Preference	Lack of Equal Inheritance Rights	Concern over the Safety and Security of Girls	Widespread Availability of Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques	Gender Biased Sex Selection	Post-birth Discrimination against girls	Patriarchal Structures	Affordability of Diagnostic Tools	Improvements in the Areas of Health and Education	Can't Say
<b>Central Zone</b>											
Chhattisgarh	97.9	10.4	81.3	35.4	2.1	14.6	52.1	0.0	4.2	2.1	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	57.3	45.8	15.6	55.2	4.2	25.0	60.4	0.0	2.1	2.1	5.2
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>70.8</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>48.6</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>57.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>3.5</b>
<b>East Zone</b>											
Bihar	70.8	54.2	16.7	45.8	2.1	33.3	52.1	0.0	0.0	4.2	4.2
Odisha	93.8	33.3	58.3	43.8	2.1	4.2	43.8	0.0	6.3	14.6	0.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>82.3</b>	<b>43.8</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>44.8</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>47.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>2.1</b>
<b>North Zone</b>											
Haryana	94.8	31.3	43.8	58.3	2.1	19.8	32.3	1.0	5.2	1.0	0.0
Himachal Pradesh	91.7	14.6	70.8	56.3	0.0	27.1	27.1	0.0	10.4	2.1	0.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>93.8</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>57.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>North-east Zone</b>											
Assam	31.3	37.5	72.9	45.8	22.9	25.0	25.0	10.4	2.1	27.1	0.0
Manipur	20.8	43.8	70.8	39.6	27.1	31.3	33.3	10.4	0.0	22.9	0.0
Nagaland	0.0	75.0	89.6	8.3	2.1	12.5	8.3	2.1	0.0	97.9	0.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>52.1</b>	<b>77.8</b>	<b>31.3</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>49.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>South Zone</b>											
Andhra Pradesh	100.0	89.6	52.1	56.3	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerala	70.8	37.5	52.1	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tamil Nadu	100.0	85.4	93.8	18.8	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>90.3</b>	<b>70.8</b>	<b>66.0</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>West Zone</b>											
Goa	60.4	50.0	37.5	8.3	2.1	10.4	2.1	10.4	0.0	0.0	14.6
Rajasthan	50.0	67.7	18.8	62.5	6.3	8.3	63.5	0.0	10.4	3.1	3.1
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>53.5</b>	<b>61.8</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>44.4</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>43.1</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>6.9</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>67.2</b>	<b>48.3</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>43.3</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>2.1</b>

Source: NCAER's calculations based on survey data collected for this study.

Table 4.4a: State-wise Household Distribution by Gender Bias in Society (Rural) (%)

Zone/State	Prevalence of dowry	Son-preference	Lack of equal inheritance rights	Concern over the safety and security of girls	Widespread availability of pre-natal diagnostic techniques	Gender biased sex selection	Post-birth discrimination against girls	Patriarchal structures	Affordability of diagnostic tools	Improvements in the areas of health and education	Can't Say
<b>Central Zone</b>											
Chhattisgarh	95.8	16.7	83.3	37.5	4.2	4.2	54.2	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	45.8	45.8	18.8	60.4	6.3	35.4	62.5	0.0	4.2	2.1	2.1
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>62.5</b>	<b>36.1</b>	<b>40.3</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>59.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>1.4</b>
<b>East Zone</b>											
Bihar	62.5	62.5	16.7	41.7	4.2	33.3	54.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2
Odisha	100.0	37.5	58.3	41.7	0.0	0.0	41.7	0.0	4.2	16.7	0.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>81.3</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>47.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>2.1</b>
<b>North Zone</b>											
Haryana	95.8	33.3	54.2	54.2	2.1	20.8	31.3	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0
Himachal Pradesh	91.7	12.5	54.2	66.7	0.0	29.2	25.0	0.0	20.8	0.0	0.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>94.4</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>54.2</b>	<b>58.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>North-east Zone</b>											
Assam	29.2	25.0	62.5	58.3	12.5	29.2	29.2	4.2	4.2	45.8	0.0
Manipur	16.7	33.3	87.5	12.5	33.3	33.3	25.0	20.8	0.0	37.5	0.0
Nagaland	0.0	58.3	95.8	16.7	4.2	8.3	12.5	0.0	0.0	95.8	0.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>81.9</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>59.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>South Zone</b>											
Andhra Pradesh	100.0	95.8	58.3	45.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerala	66.7	41.7	58.3	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tamil Nadu	100.0	87.5	91.7	16.7	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>88.9</b>	<b>75.0</b>	<b>69.4</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>West Zone</b>											
Goa	54.2	41.7	41.7	4.2	0.0	4.2	4.2	8.3	0.0	0.0	20.8
Rajasthan	54.2	66.7	16.7	68.8	8.3	6.3	64.6	0.0	4.2	4.2	2.1
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>54.2</b>	<b>58.3</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>47.2</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>44.4</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>8.3</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>65.2</b>	<b>47.3</b>	<b>52.2</b>	<b>42.2</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>2.0</b>

Source: NCAER's calculations based on survey data collected for this study.

**Table 4.4b: State-wise Household Distribution by Gender Bias in Society (Urban) (%)**

Zone/State	Prevalence of dowry	Son-preference	Lack of equal inheritance rights	Concern over the safety and security of girls	Widespread availability of pre-natal diagnostic techniques	Gender biased sex selection	Post-birth discrimination against girls	Patriarchal structures	Affordability of diagnostic tools	Improvements in the areas of health and education	Can't Say
<b>Central Zone</b>											
Chhattisgarh	100.0	4.2	79.2	33.3	0.0	25.0	50.0	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	68.8	45.8	12.5	50.0	2.1	14.6	58.3	0.0	0.0	2.1	8.3
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>79.2</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>44.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>55.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>5.6</b>
<b>East Zone</b>											
Bihar	79.2	45.8	16.7	50.0	0.0	33.3	50.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	4.2
Odisha	87.5	29.2	58.3	45.8	4.2	8.3	45.8	0.0	8.3	12.5	0.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>83.3</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>47.9</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>47.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>2.1</b>
<b>North Zone</b>											
Haryana	93.8	29.2	33.3	62.5	2.1	18.8	33.3	2.1	8.3	2.1	0.0
Himachal Pradesh	91.7	16.7	87.5	45.8	0.0	25.0	29.2	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>93.1</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>51.4</b>	<b>56.9</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>North-east Zone</b>											
Assam	33.3	50.0	83.3	33.3	33.3	20.8	20.8	16.7	0.0	8.3	0.0
Manipur	25.0	54.2	54.2	66.7	20.8	29.2	41.7	0.0	0.0	8.3	0.0
Nagaland	0.0	91.7	83.3	0.0	0.0	16.7	4.2	4.2	0.0	100.0	0.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>65.3</b>	<b>73.6</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>South Zone</b>											
Andhra Pradesh	100.0	83.3	45.8	66.7	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerala	75.0	33.3	45.8	41.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tamil Nadu	100.0	83.3	95.8	20.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>91.7</b>	<b>66.7</b>	<b>62.5</b>	<b>43.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>West Zone</b>											
Goa	66.7	58.3	33.3	12.5	4.2	16.7	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	8.3
Rajasthan	45.8	68.8	20.8	56.3	4.2	10.4	62.5	0.0	16.7	2.1	4.2
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>65.3</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>5.6</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>70.8</b>	<b>49.3</b>	<b>48.8</b>	<b>44.2</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>2.1</b>

Source: NCAER's calculations based on survey data collected for this study.

#### 4.5 Creating Awareness about the BBBP Scheme

In eight out of fourteen States, more than 90 per cent of the respondents revealed that frontline workers like AWWs, ASHAs, and ANMs had

been creating a high level of awareness about the BBBP scheme. Even in Bihar (54.2 per cent) and Andhra Pradesh (52.1 per cent), only around half of the respondents said that the frontline workers had been creating awareness about the scheme.

In most of the States, a very large proportion of the respondents were aware of various initiatives being implemented under the BBBP scheme, with the exceptions being Nagaland (18.8 per cent), Andhra Pradesh (20.8 per cent), and Goa (35.4 per cent), which have very low awareness levels about such initiatives. As regards the question of how awareness about the BBBP scheme could be created and thereafter increased, the largest proportion of respondents (61.6 per cent) mentioned television as a preferred medium of communication in all the States with the

exception of Manipur and Nagaland, where radio was preferred over television. The corresponding figures in Nagaland were 22.9 per cent for radio and only 2.1 per cent for television. As many as 60.4 per cent of the respondents in Bihar also mentioned 'Nukkad Natak' as a viable means of spreading awareness about the scheme. In contrast, community workers were the preferred choice of communication in Chhattisgarh (64.6 per cent), Madhya Pradesh (61.5 per cent), Odisha (41.7 per cent), Haryana (49.0 per cent), and Rajasthan (56.3 per cent) (see Table 4.5).

**Table 4.5: State-wise Household Distribution by Views on Awareness about Initiatives of BBBP (All) (%)**

Zone/State	Frontline workers (AWWs/ASHAs/ ANMs) creating awareness regarding BBBP scheme	Aware of initiatives under the existing scheme of BBBP	Views on how the awareness regarding the BBBP scheme could be spread								
			Radio	Television	Nukkad Natak	Newspaper	Panchayat	On Wall/ Vehicle/ School/ Banner	Through community worker	Through social campaign	Can't say
<b>Central Zone</b>											
Chhattisgarh	95.8	97.9	0.0	66.7	0.0	41.7	0.0	35.4	64.6	25.0	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	93.8	88.5	2.1	59.4	38.5	6.3	0.0	32.3	61.5	8.3	7.3
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>94.4</b>	<b>91.7</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>61.8</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>62.5</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>4.9</b>
<b>East Zone</b>											
Bihar	54.2	70.8	6.3	60.4	60.4	4.2	2.1	6.3	33.3	2.1	16.7
Odisha	91.7	91.7	12.5	47.9	6.3	45.8	0.0	35.4	41.7	12.5	0.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>72.9</b>	<b>81.3</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>54.2</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>8.3</b>
<b>North Zone</b>											
Haryana	92.7	93.8	6.3	46.9	2.1	17.7	0.0	40.6	49.0	17.7	2.1
Himachal Pradesh	95.8	95.8	2.1	58.3	0.0	18.8	2.1	58.3	35.4	4.2	0.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>93.8</b>	<b>94.4</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>46.5</b>	<b>44.4</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>
<b>North-east Zone</b>											
Assam	100.0	81.3	37.5	100.0	6.3	10.4	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Manipur	100.0	87.5	75.0	27.1	2.1	25.0	27.1	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nagaland	2.1*	18.8	22.9	2.1	0.0	0.0	4.2	2.1	0.0	93.8	0.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>67.4</b>	<b>62.5</b>	<b>45.1</b>	<b>43.1</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>31.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>South Zone</b>											
Andhra Pradesh	52.1	20.8	0.0	72.9	2.1	0.0	22.9	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0
Kerala	87.5	62.5	8.3	85.4	2.1	10.4	0.0	4.2	4.2	0.0	0.0
Tamil Nadu	89.6	*	0.0	58.3	0.0	0.0	41.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>76.4</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>72.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>West Zone</b>											
Goa	81.3	35.4	6.3	93.8	2.1	6.3	0.0	4.2	2.1	0.0	0.0
Rajasthan	95.8	91.7	0.0	81.3	17.7	34.4	0.0	55.2	56.3	6.3	7.3
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>91.0</b>	<b>72.9</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>85.4</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>38.2</b>	<b>38.2</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.9</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>83.2</b>	<b>71.3</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>61.6</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>

\*indicates underreporting.

Source: NCAER's calculations based on survey data collected for this study.

In both the rural and urban areas (Tables 4.5a and 4.5b) of the sample States, around 83.0 per cent of the respondents said that frontline workers like AWWs, ASHAs, and ANMs were creating awareness about the BBBP scheme. In Chhattisgarh (95.8 per cent), Madhya Pradesh (93.8 per cent), Assam (100.0 per cent), Manipur (100.0 per cent), and Kerala (87.5 per cent), an equal number of respondents in rural and urban areas claimed that frontline workers were creating awareness about the scheme. On the other hand, the proportion of such respondents was higher in the urban areas in Bihar, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, and Rajasthan.

A marginally higher proportion of respondents from urban areas (73.8 per cent) versus rural areas (68.9 per cent) expressed their awareness about the initiatives taken by the government under the BBBP scheme. In Bihar (70.8 per cent), Odisha (91.7 per cent), and Himachal Pradesh (95.8 per cent), however, the proportion of such respondents was the same in both rural and urban areas. In contrast, the proportion of such respondents was higher in the urban areas in States like Chhattisgarh, Assam, Manipur, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, and Goa. People who are not aware of the campaign cannot be aware of the initiative. If people are aware of the initiative, it implies that they are aware of the campaign (see Tables 4.5a and 4.5b).

Overall, there is not much difference between the rural and urban areas in the views of respondents as to how they learnt about the BBBP scheme, with television emerging as the most important source of information across rural and urban areas.



Awareness programme about BBBP scheme to school students at Sikar, Rajasthan



Awareness programme about BBBP scheme through stall exhibition in Sikar, Rajasthan



Sensitization training programme for religious leaders under BBBP scheme

**Table 4.5a: State-wise Household Distribution by Views on Awareness about Initiatives of BBBP (Rural) (%)**

Zone/State	Frontline workers (AWWs/ASHAs/ ANMs) creating awareness regarding BBBP scheme	Aware of initiatives under the existing scheme of BBBP	Views on how the awareness regarding the BBBP scheme could be spread								
			Radio	Television	Nukkad Natak	Newspaper	Panchayat	On Wall/ Vehicle/ School/ Banner	Through community worker	Through social campaign	Can't say
<b>Central Zone</b>											
Chhattisgarh	95.8	95.8	0.0	58.3	0.0	29.2	0.0	29.2	70.8	20.8	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	93.8	93.8	0.0	62.5	45.8	6.3	0.0	29.2	68.8	4.2	6.3
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>94.4</b>	<b>94.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>61.1</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>69.4</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>4.2</b>
<b>East Zone</b>											
Bihar	50.0	70.8	0.0	58.3	75.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	41.7	4.2	8.3
Odisha	87.5	91.7	16.7	66.7	12.5	50.0	0.0	33.3	25.0	4.2	0.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>77.8</b>	<b>87.5</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>68.1</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>2.8</b>
<b>North Zone</b>											
Haryana	91.7	91.7	4.2	47.9	4.2	22.9	0.0	41.7	41.7	20.8	2.1
Himachal Pradesh	100.0	95.8	0.0	54.2	0.0	16.7	4.2	58.3	41.7	0.0	0.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>94.4</b>	<b>93.1</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>47.2</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>1.4</b>
<b>North-east Zone</b>											
Assam	100.0	62.5	20.8	100.0	0.0	20.8	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Manipur	100.0	75.0	66.7	20.8	0.0	33.3	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nagaland	4.2	33.3	33.3	4.2	0.0	0.0	8.3	4.2	0.0	87.5	0.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>68.1</b>	<b>56.9</b>	<b>40.3</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>South Zone</b>											
Andhra Pradesh	45.8	8.3	0.0	66.7	4.2	0.0	29.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerala	87.5	50.0	12.5	79.2	0.0	8.3	0.0	4.2	8.3	0.0	0.0
Tamil Nadu	91.7	4.2	0.0	45.8	0.0	0.0	54.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>75.0</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>63.9</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>West Zone</b>											
Goa	87.5	20.8	8.3	95.8	4.2	0.0	0.0	8.3	4.2	0.0	0.0
Rajasthan	93.8	95.8	0.0	85.4	27.1	33.3	0.0	54.2	56.3	6.3	2.1
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>91.7</b>	<b>70.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>88.9</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>82.8</b>	<b>68.9</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>61.3</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>30.9</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>1.7</b>

Source: NCAER's calculations based on survey data collected for this study.

**Table 4.5b: State-wise Household Distribution by Views on Awareness about Initiatives of BBBP (Urban) (%)**

Zone/State	Frontline workers (AWWs/ASHAs/ ANMs) creating awareness regarding BBBP scheme	Aware of initiatives under the existing scheme of BBBP	Views on how the awareness regarding the BBBP scheme could be spread								
			Radio	Television	Nukkad Natak	Newspaper	Panchayat	On Wall/ Vehicle/ School/ Banner	Through community worker	Through social campaign	Can't say
<b>Central Zone</b>											
Chhattisgarh	95.8	100.0	0.0	75.0	0.0	54.2	0.0	41.7	58.3	29.2	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	93.8	83.3	4.2	56.3	31.3	6.3	0.0	35.4	54.2	12.5	8.3
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>94.4</b>	<b>88.9</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>62.5</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>55.6</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>5.6</b>
<b>East Zone</b>											
Bihar	58.3	70.8	12.5	62.5	45.8	4.2	4.2	12.5	25.0	0.0	25.0
Odisha	95.8	91.7	8.3	29.2	0.0	41.7	0.0	37.5	58.3	20.8	0.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>77.1</b>	<b>81.3</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>45.8</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>12.5</b>
<b>North Zone</b>											
Haryana	93.8	95.8	8.3	45.8	0.0	12.5	0.0	39.6	56.3	14.6	2.1
Himachal Pradesh	91.7	95.8	4.2	62.5	0.0	20.8	0.0	58.3	29.2	8.3	0.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>93.1</b>	<b>95.8</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>51.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>45.8</b>	<b>47.2</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>
<b>North-east Zone</b>											
Assam	100.0	100.0	54.2	100.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Manipur	100.0	100.0	83.3	33.3	4.2	16.7	37.5	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nagaland	0.0	4.2*	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>66.7</b>	<b>68.1</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>44.4</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>South Zone</b>											
Andhra Pradesh	58.3	33.3	0.0	79.2	0.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0
Kerala	87.5	75.0	4.2	91.7	4.2	12.5	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tamil Nadu	87.5	0.0*	0.0	70.8	0.0	0.0	29.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>77.8</b>	<b>36.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>80.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>West Zone</b>											
Goa	75.0	50.0	4.2	91.7	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rajasthan	97.9	87.5	0.0	77.1	8.3	35.4	0.0	56.3	56.3	6.3	12.5
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>90.3</b>	<b>75.0</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>81.9</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>8.3</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>83.6</b>	<b>73.8</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>62.0</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>4.2</b>

\*Indicates underreporting.

Source: NCAER's calculations based on survey data collected for this study.

#### 4.6 Source of Knowledge about the BBBP Campaign

Nearly 88 per cent of the respondents were aware of the campaign for the scheme. Overall more than half the respondents had seen the

campaign on television, 22.5 per cent respondents had seen the campaign in the print media, and 16.7 per cent respondents had first learnt about the campaign through radio jingles. A higher proportion of respondents from Himachal



Pradesh (56.3 per cent) had heard radio jingles on the scheme as compared to the respondents from the other States. With the exception of Bihar, Manipur, Nagaland, Andhra Pradesh, and Tamil Nadu, most of the respondents in all the other States learnt about the campaign while watching television. However, for nearly 40 per cent of the respondents from Madhya Pradesh, Assam, and Rajasthan, the print media was the primary source of information regarding the scheme's campaign (see Table 4.6).



Awareness rally

**Table 4.6: State-wise Household Distribution by Source of Knowledge of the BBBP Campaign (All) (%)**

Zone/State	Sample Households (Number)	Not aware	Through radio jingles	Television	Outdoor	Print media	Community engagement	Social media	Field publicity	SMS campaign	Mailers	Hand-out/ Brochures	Front line worker
<b>Central Zone</b>													
Chhattisgarh	48	0.0	45.8	70.8	14.6	25.0	14.6	0.0	52.1	0.0	0.0	35.4	37.5
Madhya Pradesh	96	4.2	6.3	71.9	49.0	41.7	46.9	3.1	39.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>71.5</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>36.1</b>	<b>36.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>43.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>13.9</b>
<b>East Zone</b>													
Bihar	48	31.3	2.1	29.2	16.7	16.7	54.2	4.2	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Odisha	48	27.1	10.4	64.6	10.4	31.3	4.2	4.2	39.6	0.0	2.1	4.2	25.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>46.9</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>12.5</b>
<b>North Zone</b>													
Haryana	96	3.1	49.0	59.4	34.4	16.7	21.9	17.7	14.6	2.1	0.0	10.4	24.0
Himachal Pradesh	48	0.0	56.3	60.4	33.3	35.4	18.8	14.6	29.2	4.2	0.0	20.8	20.8
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>51.4</b>	<b>59.7</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>22.9</b>
<b>North-east Zone</b>													
Assam	48	29.2	14.6	52.1	2.1	41.7	0.0	2.1	43.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Manipur	48	2.1	27.1	22.9	25.0	16.7	39.6	12.5	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nagaland	48	81.25	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>42.4</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>South Zone</b>													
Andhra Pradesh	48	0.0	0.0	16.7	2.1	0.0	56.3	0.0	22.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerala	48	0.0	8.3	91.7	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5
Tamil Nadu	48	0.0	0.0	10.4	0.0	0.0	47.9	0.0	41.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>4.2</b>
<b>West Zone</b>													
Goa	48	6.3	6.3	77.1	2.1	6.3	4.2	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7
Rajasthan	96	2.1	1.0	74.0	36.5	45.8	58.3	8.3	53.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>75.0</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>32.6</b>	<b>40.3</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>36.1</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>6.3</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>53.3</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>9.8</b>

Source: NCAER's calculations based on survey data collected for this study.

Overall, the rural-urban differentials were not high regarding the level of awareness about the campaign as well as the medium through which the respondents came to know about the campaign. The proportion of respondents who

were ignorant about the campaign was higher in the rural areas in Bihar (rural 37.5 per cent and urban 25.0 per cent), Odisha (rural 29.2 per cent and urban 25.0 per cent), and Goa (rural 12.5 per cent) (see Tables 4.6a and 4.6b).

**Table 4.6a: State-wise Household Distribution having come across the BBBP Campaign (Rural) (%)**

Zone/State	Sample Households (Number)	Not aware	Through radio jingles	Television	Outdoor	Print media	Community engagement	Social media	Field publicity	SMS campaign	Mailers	Hand-out/ Brochures	Front line worker
<b>Central Zone</b>													
Chhattisgarh	24	0.0	45.8	66.7	8.3	20.8	16.7	0.0	54.2	0.0	0.0	37.5	41.7
Madhya Pradesh	48	4.2	6.3	75.0	60.4	52.1	37.5	2.1	31.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>72.2</b>	<b>43.1</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>15.3</b>
<b>East Zone</b>													
Bihar	24	37.5	0.0	25.0	4.2	12.5	58.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Odisha	24	29.2	20.8	54.2	20.8	29.2	8.3	0.0	29.2	0.0	4.2	8.3	20.8
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>10.4</b>
<b>North Zone</b>													
Haryana	48	0.0	50.0	58.3	37.5	16.7	14.6	16.7	20.8	4.2	0.0	14.6	22.9
Himachal Pradesh	24	0.0	58.3	50.0	37.5	41.7	12.5	25.0	16.7	4.2	0.0	25.0	16.7
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>55.6</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>20.8</b>
<b>North-east Zone</b>													
Assam	24	25.0	25.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Manipur	24	4.2	12.5	8.3	25.0	25.0	29.2	16.7	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nagaland	24	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>40.3</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>South Zone</b>													
Andhra Pradesh	24	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	41.7	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerala	24	0.0	8.3	83.3	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3
Tamil Nadu	24	0.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	45.8	0.0	37.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>44.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>
<b>West Zone</b>													
Goa	24	12.5	0.0	70.8	0.0	4.2	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3
Rajasthan	48	0.0	2.1	75.0	37.5	52.1	58.3	10.4	50.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>73.6</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>36.1</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>11.1</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>51.5</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>10.0</b>

Source: NCAER's calculations based on survey data collected for this study.

Nearly one-fifth of the respondents came to know about the scheme's awareness campaign through radio jingles, which were more popular in the urban areas in States like Manipur (41.7 per cent in urban versus 12.5 per cent in rural), and Goa (12.5 per cent in urban versus nil in rural). For 55.1 per cent of the respondents in urban and 51.5 per cent in rural areas, television was the most common source of information about the awareness campaign. It was especially popular in the urban areas in Chhattisgarh, Bihar, Odisha, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Kerala, and Goa. Interestingly, a marginally higher percentage of respondents from the rural areas (25.2 per cent) as compared to urban areas

(19.9 per cent) mentioned that they had learnt of the BBBP scheme through print media. As far as field publicity is concerned, the reach was marginally higher in the urban areas (28.4 per cent) as compared to rural areas (24.5 per cent). Community engagement as a source of awareness about the BBBP campaign was also overall higher in the urban areas as compared to rural areas. Similarly, a higher proportion of respondents in urban areas (32.1 per cent) as compared to rural areas (26.5 per cent) in various States also mentioned community engagement as a source of awareness about the awareness campaign (see Tables 4.6a and 4.6b).

**Table 4.6b: State-wise Household Distribution having come across the BBBP Campaign (Urban) (%)**

Zone/State	Sample Households (Number)	Not aware	Through radio jingles	Television	Outdoor	Print media	Community engagement	Social media	Field publicity	SMS campaign	Mailers	Hand-out/ Brochures
<b>Central Zone</b>												
Chhattisgarh	24	0.0	45.8	75.0	20.8	29.2	12.5	0.0	50.0	0.0	33.3	33.3
Madhya Pradesh	48	4.2	6.3	68.8	37.5	31.3	56.3	4.2	47.9	0.0	0.0	2.1
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>70.8</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>48.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>12.5</b>
<b>East Zone</b>												
Bihar	24	25.0	4.2	33.3	29.2	20.8	50.0	8.3	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Odisha	24	25.0	0.0	75.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	8.3	50.0	0.0	0.0	29.2
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>54.2</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>14.6</b>
<b>North Zone</b>												
Haryana	48	6.3	47.9	60.4	31.3	16.7	29.2	18.8	8.3	0.0	6.3	25.0
Himachal Pradesh	24	0.0	54.2	70.8	29.2	29.2	25.0	4.2	41.7	4.2	16.7	25.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>63.9</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>25.0</b>
<b>North-east Zone</b>												
Assam	24	33.3	4.2	54.2	4.2	33.3	0.0	4.2	37.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Manipur	24	0.0	41.7	37.5	25.0	8.3	50.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nagaland	24	95.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>44.4</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>South Zone</b>												
Andhra Pradesh	24	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	70.8	0.0	20.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerala	24	0.0	8.3	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7
Tamil Nadu	24	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	45.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>40.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>5.6</b>
<b>West Zone</b>												
Goa	24	0.0	12.5	83.3	4.2	8.3	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rajasthan	48	4.2	0.0	72.9	35.4	39.6	58.3	6.3	56.3	0.0	0.0	2.1
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>76.4</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.4</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>55.1</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>9.6</b>

Source: NCAER's calculations based on survey data collected for this study.

#### 4.7 The Key Elements of the BBBP Campaign

According to a majority of the respondents (58.2 per cent), “creating nation-wide awareness of the BBBP scheme (including girl child education)” and “enabling the girl child’s education” are the key elements of the BBBP campaign. In fact, ‘enabling the girl child’s education’ was mentioned by a very large proportion of respondents in

Chhattisgarh (95.8 per cent), Odisha (83.3 per cent), Himachal Pradesh (81.3 per cent), Andhra Pradesh (85.4 per cent), and Tamil Nadu (79.2 per cent). The “enforcement of the prohibition of sex selection test” was mentioned as an important element of the BBBP scheme by at least half the respondents in Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, and Rajasthan (see Table 4.7).

**Table 4.7: State-wise Household Distribution by Perceptions Regarding Key Elements of BBBP (%)**

Zone/State	Sample Households (Number)	To create nation-wide awareness	Advocacy campaigns	Enforcement of PC & PNDT act	Enabling education of girl child	Multi-sectoral intervention	Changing mind-set	Can't say
<b>Central Zone</b>								
Chhattisgarh	48	97.9	6.3	47.9	95.8	14.6	35.4	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	96	45.8	5.2	43.8	61.5	1.0	1.0	9.4
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>63.2</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>45.1</b>	<b>72.9</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>6.3</b>
<b>East Zone</b>								
Bihar	48	22.9	4.2	6.3	41.7	0.0	4.2	45.8
Odisha	48	85.4	4.2	47.9	83.3	10.4	58.3	0.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>54.2</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>62.5</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>31.3</b>	<b>22.9</b>
<b>North Zone</b>								
Haryana	96	83.3	1.0	57.3	65.6	15.6	19.8	0.0
Himachal Pradesh	48	95.8	12.5	58.3	81.3	20.8	27.1	0.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>87.5</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>57.6</b>	<b>70.8</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>North-east Zone</b>								
Assam	48	52.1	0.0	4.2	39.6	0.0	12.5	16.7
Manipur	48	52.1	6.3	41.7	47.9	2.1	4.2	0.0
Nagaland	48	12.5	4.2	4.2	4.2	0.0	91.7	0.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>36.1</b>	<b>5.6</b>
<b>South Zone</b>								
Andhra Pradesh	48	93.8	20.8	20.8	85.4	2.1	10.4	2.1
Kerala	48	27.1	14.6	0.0	54.2	0.0	4.2	16.7
Tamil Nadu	48	97.9	50.0	37.5	79.2	0.0	8.3	2.1
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>72.9</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>72.9</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>6.9</b>
<b>West Zone</b>								
Goa	48	10.4	6.3	12.5	41.7	2.1	0.0	31.3
Rajasthan	96	41.7	11.5	50.0	58.3	1.0	0.0	4.2
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>31.3</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>13.2</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>58.2</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>60.3</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>8.3</b>

Source: NCAER's calculations based on survey data collected for this study.

## 4.8 Sex Determination Tests

When the respondents were asked whether they had ever undergone a sex determination test or were planning to go in for such a test, almost all of them denied, and also refuted any plans of undergoing such a test in future. However, some respondents in Odisha (10.4 per cent), Haryana (19.8 per cent), and Goa (4.2 per cent) revealed their inclination for undergoing such a test. More than 79 per cent of the sample respondents mentioned that sex determination tests were not easily available. While in most of the States, a very

large proportion of the respondents opined that these were not easily available, only in Haryana, 29.2 per cent of the respondents mentioned the easy availability of sex determination tests. Most of the respondents in Andhra Pradesh (93.8 per cent) and Tamil Nadu (89.6 per cent) could not give a clear answer as to whether the sex determination tests were easily available or not. This could be because most of them may not have been aware of the availability of such a test or they were reluctant to reply to such queries (see Table 4.8).

**Table 4.8: State-wise Household Distribution by Sex Determination Test (All) (%)**

Zone/State	Sample Households (Number)	Undergone/Planning to undergo sex determination test for the unborn baby			Is the sex determination test easily available?		
		Yes	No	Can't say	Yes	No	Can't say
<b>Central Zone</b>							
Chhattisgarh	48	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	96	0.0	100.0	0.0	2.1	89.6	8.3
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>93.1</b>	<b>5.6</b>
<b>East Zone</b>							
Bihar	48	0.0	100.0	0.0	4.2	68.8	27.1
Odisha	48	10.4	89.6	0.0	12.5	87.5	0.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>94.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>78.1</b>	<b>13.5</b>
<b>North Zone</b>							
Haryana	96	19.8	80.2	0.0	29.2	67.7	3.1
Himachal Pradesh	48	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>86.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>78.5</b>	<b>2.1</b>
<b>North-east Zone</b>							
Assam	48	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Manipur	48	0.0	97.9	2.1	0.0	79.2	20.8
Nagaland	48	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	97.9	2.1
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>99.3</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>92.4</b>	<b>7.6</b>
<b>South Zone</b>							
Andhra Pradesh	48	0.0	91.7	8.3	0.0	6.3	93.8
Kerala	48	0.0	97.9	2.1	0.0	97.9	2.1
Tamil Nadu	48	0.0	83.3	16.7	0.0	10.4	89.6
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>91.0</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>38.2</b>	<b>61.8</b>
<b>West Zone</b>							
Goa	48	4.2	91.7	4.2	2.1	85.4	12.5
Rajasthan	96	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	99.0	1.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>97.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>94.4</b>	<b>4.9</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>94.9</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>79.2</b>	<b>16.1</b>

Source: NCAER's calculations based on survey data collected for this study.

The overall percentage of respondents who said that they had undergone or were planning to undergo sex determination tests for the unborn child was marginally higher in urban areas (4.2 per cent) as compared to rural areas (2.2 per cent). However, none of the respondents in both rural as well as urban areas in most of the States had undergone or were planning to undergo sex determination tests. The respondents in only three States, viz., Odisha, Haryana, and Goa, reported

having undergone such tests or that they were planning to go for these tests. As compared to rural areas, this percentage was higher in urban areas in the case of Odisha (12.5 per cent in urban and 8.3 per cent in rural areas) and Haryana (27.1 per cent in urban and 12.5 per cent in rural areas), while the percentage was the same for the rural and urban areas in Goa (4.2 per cent) (see Tables 4.8a and 4.8b).

**Table 4.8a: State-wise Household Distribution by Sex Determination Tests (Rural) (%)**

Zone/State	Sample Households (Number)	Undergone/Planning to undergo sex determination test for the unborn baby			Is the sex determination test easily available?		
		Yes	No	Can't say	Yes	No	Can't say
<b>Central Zone</b>							
Chhattisgarh	24	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	48	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>East Zone</b>							
Bihar	24	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0
Odisha	24	8.3	91.7	0.0	12.5	87.5	0.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>95.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>68.8</b>	<b>25.0</b>
<b>North Zone</b>							
Haryana	48	12.5	87.5	0.0	27.1	68.8	4.2
Himachal Pradesh	24	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>91.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>79.2</b>	<b>2.8</b>
<b>North-east Zone</b>							
Assam	24	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Manipur	24	0.0	95.8	4.2	0.0	58.3	41.7
Nagaland	24	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>98.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>86.1</b>	<b>13.9</b>
<b>South Zone</b>							
Andhra Pradesh	24	0.0	83.3	16.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kerala	24	0.0	95.8	4.2	0.0	95.8	4.2
Tamil Nadu	24	0.0	79.2	20.8	0.0	12.5	87.5
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>86.1</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>36.1</b>	<b>63.9</b>
<b>West Zone</b>							
Goa	24	4.2	95.8	0.0	0.0	83.3	16.7
Rajasthan	48	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>98.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>94.4</b>	<b>5.6</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>95.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>77.9</b>	<b>18.1</b>

Source: NCAER's calculations based on survey data collected for this study.

As far as the availability of the sex determination test is concerned, the overall percentage of respondents in both rural and urban areas who said that these tests were easily available was very small (4.8 per cent in urban and 3.9 per cent in rural areas). In most of the States, including in both rural as well as urban areas, nobody stated that the test was easily

available, with the exception of Bihar, Odisha, and Haryana. In Bihar, this percentage was nil in rural areas, and 8.3 in the urban areas. The corresponding figures in Haryana were higher in urban areas (31.3 per cent) than in rural areas (27.1 per cent). In Odisha, the percentage was the same in both rural as well as urban areas (12.5 per cent) (see Tables 4.8a and 4.8b).

**Table 4.8b: State-wise Household Distribution by Sex Determination Tests (Urban) (%)**

Zone/State	Sample Households (Number)	Undergone/Planning to undergo sex determination test for the unborn baby			Is the sex determination test easily available?		
		Yes	No	Can't say	Yes	No	Can't say
<b>Central Zone</b>							
Chhattisgarh	24	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	48	0.0	100.0	0.0	4.2	79.2	16.7
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>86.1</b>	<b>11.1</b>
<b>East Zone</b>							
Bihar	24	0.0	100.0	0.0	8.3	87.5	4.2
Odisha	24	12.5	87.5	0.0	12.5	87.5	0.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>93.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>87.5</b>	<b>2.1</b>
<b>North Zone</b>							
Haryana	48	27.1	72.9	0.0	31.3	66.7	2.1
Himachal Pradesh	24	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>81.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>77.8</b>	<b>1.4</b>
<b>North-east Zone</b>							
Assam	24	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Manipur	24	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Nagaland	24	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	95.8	4.2
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>98.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>
<b>South Zone</b>							
Andhra Pradesh	24	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	87.5
Kerala	24	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Tamil Nadu	24	0.0	87.5	12.5	0.0	8.3	91.7
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>95.8</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>40.3</b>	<b>59.7</b>
<b>West Zone</b>							
Goa	24	4.2	87.5	8.3	4.2	87.5	8.3
Rajasthan	48	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	97.9	2.1
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>95.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>94.4</b>	<b>4.2</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>94.6</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>80.4</b>	<b>14.0</b>

Source: NCAER's calculations based on survey data collected for this study.

#### 4.9 Advocacy and Media Campaign

The survey found that 50.0 per cent of the respondents mentioned both “celebrating the girl child” as well as “enabling the girl child’s education” as the focus of the advocacy and media campaign of the BBBP scheme. The States where a high proportion of the respondents mentioned both “celebrating the girl child” as well as “enabling the girl child’s education” as the focus of the advocacy and media campaign include Chhattisgarh (97.9 per cent), Odisha (95.8

per cent), Haryana (78.1 per cent), Himachal Pradesh (97.9 per cent), Manipur (91.7 per cent), and Rajasthan (60.4 per cent). The proportion of respondents who could not mention anything on the focus of the advocacy and media campaign was either negligible or nil in all the States. However, in Bihar (41.7 per cent), Kerala (12.5 per cent), and Goa (33.3 per cent), a significant percentage of the respondents said, “Can’t say”, whereas the corresponding percentage was either nil or negligible in the other States (see Table 4.9).

**Table 4.9: State-wise Household Distribution by Advocacy and Media Campaign of the BBBP Scheme (%)**

Zone/State	Sample Households (Number)	Celebrating the girl child	Enabling the girl child’s education	Households reporting both objectives, i.e. (3),(4)	Can’t say
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>Central Zone</b>					
Chhattisgarh	48	100.0	97.9	97.9	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	96	34.4	84.4	31.3	4.2
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>56.3</b>	<b>88.9</b>	<b>53.5</b>	<b>2.8</b>
<b>East Zone</b>					
Bihar	48	16.7	45.8	8.3	41.7
Odisha	48	100.0	95.8	95.8	0.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>58.3</b>	<b>70.8</b>	<b>52.1</b>	<b>20.8</b>
<b>North Zone</b>					
Haryana	96	89.6	87.5	78.1	0.0
Himachal Pradesh	48	100.0	97.9	97.9	0.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>93.1</b>	<b>91.0</b>	<b>84.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>North-east Zone</b>					
Assam	48	85.4	18.8	8.3	0.0
Manipur	48	95.8	95.8	91.7	0.0
Nagaland	48	29.2	83.3	12.5	0.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>70.1</b>	<b>66.0</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>South Zone</b>					
Andhra Pradesh	48	85.4	35.4	20.8	0.0
Kerala	48	29.2	72.9	18.8	12.5
Tamil Nadu	48	97.9	52.1	50.0	0.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>70.8</b>	<b>53.5</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>4.2</b>
<b>West Zone</b>					
Goa	48	31.3	43.8	8.3	33.3
Rajasthan	96	61.5	94.8	60.4	3.1
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>51.4</b>	<b>77.8</b>	<b>43.1</b>	<b>13.2</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>67.2</b>	<b>74.9</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>6.0</b>

Source: NCAER’s calculations based on survey data collected for this study.



There was not much rural-urban differential in the overall percentage of respondents mentioning the focus of the campaign. In both rural and urban areas, around 50 per cent of the

respondents mentioned both “celebrating the girl child” and “enabling girl child’s education” as the focus of the advocacy and media campaign of the scheme (see Tables 4.9a and 4.9b).

**Table 4.9a: State-wise Household Distribution by Advocacy and Media Campaign of the BBBP Scheme (Rural) (%)**

Zone/State	Sample Households (Number)	Celebrating the girl child	Enabling the girl child’s education	Households reporting both objectives, i.e. (3),(4)	Can’t say
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>Central Zone</b>					
Chhattisgarh	24	100.0	95.8	95.8	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	48	29.2	89.6	27.1	2.1
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>91.7</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>1.4</b>
<b>East Zone</b>					
Bihar	24	4.2	45.8	4.2	45.8
Odisha	24	100.0	95.8	95.8	0.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>52.1</b>	<b>70.8</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>22.9</b>
<b>North Zone</b>					
Haryana	48	95.8	87.5	83.3	0.0
Himachal Pradesh	24	100.0	95.8	95.8	0.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>97.2</b>	<b>90.3</b>	<b>87.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>North-east Zone</b>					
Assam	24	79.2	20.8	8.3	0.0
Manipur	24	95.8	91.7	87.5	0.0
Nagaland	24	33.3	91.7	25.0	0.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>69.4</b>	<b>68.1</b>	<b>40.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>South Zone</b>					
Andhra Pradesh	24	79.2	33.3	12.5	0.0
Kerala	24	33.3	70.8	20.8	12.5
Tamil Nadu	24	95.8	58.3	54.2	0.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>69.4</b>	<b>54.2</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>4.2</b>
<b>West Zone</b>					
Goa	24	20.8	45.8	4.2	37.5
Rajasthan	48	64.6	97.9	64.6	0.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>80.6</b>	<b>44.4</b>	<b>12.5</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>65.9</b>	<b>76.2</b>	<b>50.2</b>	<b>5.9</b>

Source: NCAER’s calculations based on survey data collected for this study.

**Table 4.9b: State-wise Household Distribution by Advocacy and Media Campaign of the BBBP Scheme (Urban) (%)**

Zone/State	Sample Households (Number)	Celebrating the girl child	Enabling the girl child's education	Households reporting both objectives, i.e. (3),(4)	Can't say
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>Central Zone</b>					
Chhattisgarh	24	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	48	39.6	79.2	35.4	6.3
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>59.7</b>	<b>86.1</b>	<b>56.9</b>	<b>4.2</b>
<b>East Zone</b>					
Bihar	24	29.2	45.8	12.5	37.5
Odisha	24	100.0	95.8	95.8	0.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>64.6</b>	<b>70.8</b>	<b>54.2</b>	<b>18.8</b>
<b>North Zone</b>					
Haryana	48	83.3	87.5	72.9	0.0
Himachal Pradesh	24	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>88.9</b>	<b>91.7</b>	<b>81.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>North-east Zone</b>					
Assam	24	91.7	16.7	8.3	0.0
Manipur	24	95.8	100.0	95.8	0.0
Nagaland	24	25.0	75.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>70.8</b>	<b>63.9</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>South Zone</b>					
Andhra Pradesh	24	91.7	37.5	29.2	0.0
Kerala	24	25.0	75.0	16.7	12.5
Tamil Nadu	24	100.0	45.8	45.8	0.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>72.2</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>4.2</b>
<b>West Zone</b>					
Goa	24	41.7	41.7	12.5	29.2
Rajasthan	48	58.3	91.7	56.3	6.3
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>75.0</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>13.9</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>68.4</b>	<b>73.5</b>	<b>49.8</b>	<b>6.1</b>

Source: NCAER's calculations based on survey data collected for this study.

#### 4.10 Aims of the BBBP Scheme's Campaign

More than 65 per cent of the respondents expressed the perception that educating girls without discrimination was one of the aims of the scheme's campaign. Another 55.9 per cent of the respondents mentioned "nurturing girls" as an aim of the scheme's campaign while 65.3 per cent of the respondents mentioned "ensuring that girls are born" as an aim of the scheme's

campaign. A very large percentage of respondents from Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Himachal Pradesh, and Haryana mentioned all the three aims of the scheme, that is, "nurturing girls", "ensuring that girls are born", and "educating girls without discrimination". Comparatively, there was less awareness about the aims of the scheme's campaign among the respondents from the north-eastern, southern, and western zones (see Table 4.10).

**Table 4.10: State-wise Household Distribution by Aims of the BBBP Campaign (%)**

Zone/State	Sample Households (Number)	Ensuring that girls are born	Girls are nurtured	Girls are educated without discrimination	Girls be provided equal rights	Households reporting all the three aims, i.e. (3)(4),(5),(6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<b>Central Zone</b>						
Chhattisgarh	48	97.9	100.0	85.4	6.3	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	96	43.8	45.8	86.5	49.0	1.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>61.8</b>	<b>63.9</b>	<b>86.1</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>
<b>East Zone</b>						
Bihar	48	77.1	25.0	56.3	37.5	2.1
Odisha	48	97.9	95.8	60.4	35.4	0.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>87.5</b>	<b>60.4</b>	<b>58.3</b>	<b>36.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>
<b>North Zone</b>						
Haryana	96	75.0	86.5	72.9	8.3	0.0
Himachal Pradesh	48	95.8	100.0	81.3	16.7	0.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>81.9</b>	<b>91.0</b>	<b>75.7</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>North-east Zone</b>						
Assam	48	41.7	12.5	4.2	43.8	2.1
Manipur	48	66.7	60.4	83.3	66.7	52.1
Nagaland	48	62.5	75.0	66.7	56.3	50.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>56.9</b>	<b>49.3</b>	<b>51.4</b>	<b>55.6</b>	<b>34.7</b>
<b>South Zone</b>						
Andhra Pradesh	48	91.7	16.7	20.8	14.6	14.6
Kerala	48	35.4	12.5	56.3	27.1	0.0
Tamil Nadu	48	91.7	50.0	54.2	47.9	47.9
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>72.9</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>43.8</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>20.8</b>
<b>West Zone</b>						
Goa	48	22.9	29.2	33.3	8.3	2.1
Rajasthan	96	45.8	54.2	94.8	33.3	1.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>38.2</b>	<b>45.8</b>	<b>74.3</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>1.4</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>65.3</b>	<b>55.9</b>	<b>65.3</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>10.3</b>

Source: NCAER's calculations based on survey data collected for this study.

#### 4.11 Awareness about the PC&PNDT Act and Registering for ANC

The Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PC&PNDT) Act, 1994, was enacted on 20 September 1994, by the Government of India, with the intent to prohibit the use of pre-natal diagnostic techniques for determination of the sex of the foetus, which often leads to gender bias sex selective elimination. It was

found that only 38.7 per cent of the respondents were aware of the existence of the prohibition of the sex selection test. However in Kerala, all the respondents were aware of the prohibition whereas in Goa (72.9 per cent), Nagaland (68.8 per cent), Tamil Nadu (58.3 per cent), and Himachal Pradesh (54.2 per cent), a fairly large proportion of the respondents were aware of the same. In contrast, there was hardly any awareness about this prohibition in Madhya Pradesh, Bihar,

and Rajasthan. As far as registering for the ANC is concerned, as many as 89.7 per cent of the respondents had opted for ANC registration.

In fact, in Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, and Kerala all the respondents had registered for ANC services (see Table 4.11).

**Table 4.11: State-wise Household Distribution by Awareness of the PC&PNDT Act and ANC Registration (%)**

Zone/State	Sample Households (Number)	Awareness of the PC&PNDT Act	Whether registered for ANC?		
			Yes	No	Can't Say
<b>Central Zone</b>					
Chhattisgarh	48	47.9	100.0	0.0	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	96	2.1	84.4	15.6	0.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>89.6</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>East Zone</b>					
Bihar	48	6.3	87.5	12.5	0.0
Odisha	48	29.2	97.9	2.1	0.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>92.7</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>North Zone</b>					
Haryana	96	47.9	96.9	2.1	1.0
Himachal Pradesh	48	54.2	100.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>97.9</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.7</b>
<b>North-east Zone</b>					
Assam	48	16.7	97.9	2.1	0.0
Manipur	48	45.8	60.4	39.6	0.0
Nagaland	48	68.8	91.7	8.3	0.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>43.8</b>	<b>83.3</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>South Zone</b>					
Andhra Pradesh	48	43.8	97.9	2.1	0.0
Kerala	48	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Tamil Nadu	48	58.3	89.6	10.4	0.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>67.4</b>	<b>95.8</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>West Zone</b>					
Goa	48	72.9	89.6	8.3	2.1
Rajasthan	96	7.3	75.0	25.0	0.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>79.9</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>0.7</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>38.7</b>	<b>89.7</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>

Source: NCAER's calculations based on survey data collected for this study.

#### 4.12 Enrolment of Daughters in Secondary School and Provision of Toilets for Girls in Schools

The respondents were asked whether they had enrolled or would like to enrol their daughters for secondary education. As many as 96.3 per cent of the respondents were willing to enrol their daughters for secondary education. In Odisha, Himachal Pradesh, and Nagaland, and in the



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southern zone (Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, and Tamil Nadu), all the respondents were in favour of secondary education for their daughters. With the exception of Manipur (79.2 per cent), this proportion was more than 90 per cent in the other States. The availability of functional toilets for girls in schools is crucial for ensuring both their enrolment as well as the continuation of their schooling. Hence, the survey tried to determine from the respondents about the provision of functional toilets for girls in private as well as government schools. Nearly 41.0 per cent of respondents reported that functional toilets were provided for girls in all the schools. Probably this was because there were no girls of school-going age in some of these households. It is also possible that they were really not aware of whether there were functional toilets or not for girls in schools.

In fact, in Chhattisgarh (62.5 per cent), Bihar (81.3 per cent), Himachal Pradesh (62.5 per cent), Nagaland (100.0 per cent), and Andhra Pradesh (83.3 per cent), most of the respondents said, “Can’t say” to the question on the availability of functional toilets for girls in schools. However, around 41.0 per cent of the respondents said that there was a provision of functional toilets for girls in both private and government schools. It is to be emphasized that the scheme only advocates the provision of functional toilets in schools. The respondents mentioning the availability of toilets for girls in both private and government schools was fairly high in Assam (79.2 per cent), Manipur (81.3 per cent), Kerala (100.0 per cent), and Goa (89.6 per cent). In all the other States, the corresponding percentages were fairly low (see Table 4.12).

**Table 4.12: State-wise Household Distribution by Girls’ Enrolment and Provision of Toilets in Secondary Schools (All) (%)**

Zone/State	Sample Households (Number)	Enrolled /would enrol daughter for secondary education	Functional toilets provided for girls in schools			
			Provided in private schools	Provided in Government schools	Provided in all schools	Can't say
<b>Central Zone</b>						
Chhattisgarh	48	97.9	16.7	4.2	16.7	62.5
Madhya Pradesh	96	97.9	8.3	41.7	35.4	14.6
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>97.9</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>30.6</b>
<b>East Zone</b>						
Bihar	48	95.8	2.1	14.6	2.1	81.3
Odisha	48	100.0	25.0	10.4	33.3	31.3
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>97.9</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>56.3</b>
<b>North Zone</b>						
Haryana	96	92.7	11.5	14.6	33.3	40.6
Himachal Pradesh	48	100.0	12.5	2.1	22.9	62.5
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>95.1</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>47.9</b>
<b>North-east Zone</b>						
Assam	48	95.8	10.4	8.3	79.2	2.1
Manipur	48	79.2	14.6	0.0	81.3	4.2
Nagaland	48	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>91.7</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>53.5</b>	<b>35.4</b>
<b>South Zone</b>						
Andhra Pradesh	48	100.0	8.3	0.0	8.3	83.3
Kerala	48	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Tamil Nadu	48	100.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>44.4</b>
<b>West Zone</b>						
Goa	48	93.8	10.4	0.0	89.6	0.0
Rajasthan	96	96.9	4.2	52.1	35.4	8.3
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>95.8</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>53.5</b>	<b>5.6</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>96.3</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>40.7</b>	<b>35.5</b>

Source: NCAER's calculations based on survey data collected for this study.

There was no difference between rural and urban areas in the overall percentage as well as in the State-wise percentage of respondents saying that they had enrolled or would enrol their daughters for secondary education. In most

States, more than 90 per cent of the respondents in both rural and urban areas, and even 100 per cent of respondents in some States, were in favour of secondary education for their daughters (see Tables 4.12a and 4.12b).

**Table 4.12a: State-wise Household Distribution by Girls' Enrolment and Provision of Toilets in Secondary Schools (Rural) (%)**

Zone/State	Sample Households (Number)	Enrolled /would enrol daughter for secondary education	Functional toilets provided for girls in schools			
			Provided in private schools	Provided in Government schools	Provided in all schools	Can't say
<b>Central Zone</b>						
Chhattisgarh	24	95.8	4.2	4.2	4.2	87.5
Madhya Pradesh	48	100.0	4.2	58.3	31.3	6.3
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>98.6</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>40.3</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>33.3</b>
<b>East Zone</b>						
Bihar	24	95.8	0.0	12.5	4.2	83.3
Odisha	24	100.0	12.5	16.7	41.7	29.2
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>97.9</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>56.3</b>
<b>North Zone</b>						
Haryana	48	91.7	10.4	12.5	29.2	47.9
Himachal Pradesh	24	100.0	8.3	4.2	25.0	62.5
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>94.4</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>52.8</b>
<b>North-east Zone</b>						
Assam	24	95.8	4.2	8.3	83.3	4.2
Manipur	24	70.8	29.2	0.0	66.7	4.2
Nagaland	24	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>88.9</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>36.1</b>
<b>South Zone</b>						
Andhra Pradesh	24	100.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	87.5
Kerala	24	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Tamil Nadu	24	100.0	0.0	0.0	54.2	45.8
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>51.4</b>	<b>44.4</b>
<b>West Zone</b>						
Goa	24	91.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Rajasthan	48	97.9	2.1	58.3	31.3	8.3
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>95.8</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>54.2</b>	<b>5.6</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>95.8</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>39.0</b>	<b>37.0</b>

Source: NCAER's calculations based on survey data collected for this study.

As far as toilet facility for girls is concerned, 42.4 per cent of the respondents in the urban areas reported that there was a provision for girls' toilets in all schools, with the corresponding proportion in rural areas being marginally lower at 39.0 per cent. Some states where a higher percentage of the respondents in rural areas claimed that there was a provision for girls' toilets in schools include

Chhattisgarh (29.2 per cent in urban and 4.2 per cent in rural areas), Madhya Pradesh (39.6 per cent in urban and 31.3 per cent in rural areas), Haryana (37.5 per cent in urban and 29.2 per cent in rural areas), Manipur (95.8 per cent in urban and 66.7 per cent in rural areas), and Rajasthan (39.6 per cent in urban and 31.3 per cent in rural areas) (see Tables 4.12a and 4.12b).

**Table 4.12b: State-wise Household Distribution by Girls' Enrolment and Provision of Toilets in Secondary Schools (Urban) (%)**

Zone/State	Sample Households (Number)	Enrolled /would enrol daughter for secondary education	Functional toilets provided for girls in schools			
			Provided in private schools	Provided in Government schools	Provided in all schools	Can't say
<b>Central Zone</b>						
Chhattisgarh	24	100.0	29.2	4.2	29.2	37.5
Madhya Pradesh	48	95.8	12.5	25.0	39.6	22.9
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>97.2</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>36.1</b>	<b>27.8</b>
<b>East Zone</b>						
Bihar	24	95.8	4.2	16.7	0.0	79.2
Odisha	24	100.0	37.5	4.2	25.0	33.3
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>97.9</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>56.3</b>
<b>North Zone</b>						
Haryana	48	93.8	12.5	16.7	37.5	33.3
Himachal Pradesh	24	100.0	16.7	0.0	20.8	62.5
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>95.8</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>43.1</b>
<b>North-east Zone</b>						
Assam	24	95.8	16.7	8.3	75.0	0.0
Manipur	24	87.5	0.0	0.0	95.8	4.2
Nagaland	24	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>94.4</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>56.9</b>	<b>34.7</b>
<b>South Zone</b>						
Andhra Pradesh	24	100.0	4.2	0.0	16.7	79.2
Kerala	24	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Tamil Nadu	24	100.0	0.0	0.0	45.8	54.2
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>54.2</b>	<b>44.4</b>
<b>West Zone</b>						
Goa	24	95.8	20.8	0.0	79.2	0.0
Rajasthan	48	95.8	6.3	45.8	39.6	8.3
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>95.8</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>5.6</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>96.8</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>42.4</b>	<b>34.1</b>

Source: NCAER's calculations based on survey data collected for this study.

### 4.13 Government Initiatives for Propagating the BBBP Scheme

In order to build public opinion against gender-biased sex selection, the Government has

been organising awareness campaigns from time to time such as the Beti Janmotsava, celebration of the National Girl Child Day, International Women's Day, Kishori Mela, tree plantation drives, signature drive<sup>3</sup>, issuance of name plates in

<sup>3</sup>To promote gender equality and girl child's right to live and get educated, the Department of Women and Child Development organizes a signature campaign in which several girl children, teachers, and other related staff take an active part. Official signatories for supporting the cause of the girl child include various Government officials. To fulfill the objectives and to spread awareness the signature campaign is carried out to mark the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao campaign week. This intends to highlight and address the needs for promoting girls empowerment.

the name of the girl child, and felicitation of girl achievers. This evaluation study attempted to assess the knowledge and awareness of the respondents on various awareness initiatives through which the BBBP scheme is being implemented. The Guddi-Gudda Board (display of data disaggregation of boys and girls) under the BBBP scheme is one of the monitoring tools and is displayed at prominent places across the district. This scheme was used for spreading information and education, and disseminating communication material related to the BBBP scheme, such as the number of boys and girls born in a month, among other details.

More than 35 per cent of the respondents from the sample households knew about the “Guddi-Gudda Boards”. In fact, in some of the States like Chhattisgarh (97.9 per cent), Haryana (81.3 per cent), and Himachal Pradesh (100.0 per cent), a very large percentage of the respondents mentioned Guddi-Gudda Boards as a source of information about the scheme. However, awareness about this board was limited in States like Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Nagaland, Kerala, Goa, and Rajasthan. More than 33 per cent of the respondents expressed awareness about the *Beti Janmotsava* initiative, which aims to felicitate the girl child and her mother in a large forum at the village/Gram Panchayat level/hospital with a birth certificate and the distribution of sweets.

This event is organised on a quarterly basis with the support of the district administration and Panchayati Raj Ministry along with the concerned line departments. There was a high level of awareness about this initiative in Chhattisgarh (85.4 per cent), Himachal Pradesh (70.8 per cent), and Rajasthan (71.9 per cent), though the corresponding level of awareness



Oath ceremony at Palwal, Haryana



Felicitations of mothers and girl children

about this initiative was low in the southern, eastern, and north-eastern States. Only 23.7 per cent of the respondents expressed awareness about community mobilisation for propagating the scheme. There was hardly any reporting of community mobilisation in any of the States with the exception of Manipur (83.3 per cent), Bihar (62.5 per cent), Andhra Pradesh (50.0 per cent), and Tamil Nadu (39.6 per cent) (see Table 4.13).



**Table 4.13: State-wise Household Distribution Reporting the Propagation of BBBP Scheme (%)**

Zone/State	Guddi-Gudda Boards	Community mobilisation	Beti Janmotsav	Mann ki Baat	Dedicated Special Day	National Girl Child Day	International Women's Day	Pledge for protection, safety, value and education of the girl-child	Encouraging reversal of son centric customs	Anganwadi	Can't say
<b>Central Zone</b>											
Chhattisgarh	97.9	4.2	85.4	52.1	2.1	10.4	43.8	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	6.3	18.8	29.2	24.0	10.4	70.8	55.2	19.8	1.0	1.0	9.4
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>36.8</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>47.9</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>51.4</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>6.3</b>
<b>East Zone</b>											
Bihar	31.3	62.5	20.8	6.3	0.0	27.1	41.7	10.4	6.3	2.1	2.1
Odisha	45.8	2.1	25.0	58.3	4.2	18.8	4.2	10.4	2.1	56.3	2.1
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>2.1</b>
<b>North Zone</b>											
Haryana	81.3	12.5	60.4	38.5	5.2	27.1	11.5	15.6	3.1	0.0	0.0
Himachal Pradesh	100.0	12.5	70.8	60.4	2.1	25.0	18.8	10.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>87.5</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>63.9</b>	<b>45.8</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>North-east Zone</b>											
Assam	0.0	35.4	2.1	0.0	0.0	52.1	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.8
Manipur	0.0	83.3	2.1	0.0	0.0	6.3	33.3	6.3	8.3	0.0	6.3
Nagaland	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	91.7	31.3	10.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>42.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>8.3</b>
<b>South Zone</b>											
Andhra Pradesh	45.8	50.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerala	10.4	0.0	10.4	14.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.5	0.0	6.3	35.4
Tamil Nadu	52.1	39.6	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>36.1</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>11.8</b>
<b>West Zone</b>											
Goa	16.7	8.3	12.5	10.4	4.2	2.1	0.0	18.8	0.0	6.3	45.8
Rajasthan	12.5	16.7	71.9	29.2	15.6	67.7	46.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	9.4
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>52.1</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>45.8</b>	<b>31.3</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>21.5</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>8.7</b>

Source: NCAER's calculations based on survey data collected for this study.

#### 4.14 Treatment of Girls by Household Income

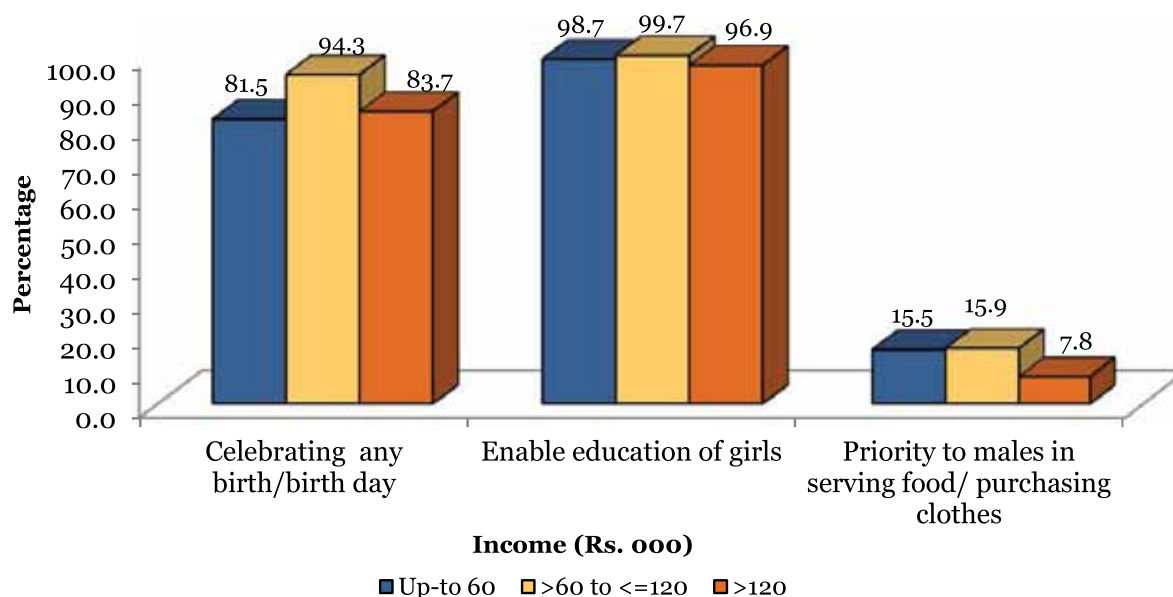
The objective of the following graphs is to assess whether household income plays a role in deciding the type of treatment meted out to girls in the family. As far as celebrating the birth/birthday of

girl children and enabling the education of girls are concerned, not much difference was noticed among the households belonging to different income categories. In some of the States the respondents admitted giving priority to males over females in serving food, and purchasing clothes, among other things.

In most of these States, the percentage of households discriminating against females was found to have declined with an increase in the household income level. For instance, in the State of Haryana, in the households with the lowest income category of up to Rs 60,000, as many as 73.7 per cent of the respondents said that they gave priority to males over females in these issues. This percentage came down to 43.3 for the households with annual incomes of Rs 60,000 to Rs 1,20,000, and further down to 20.0 per cent for the households with annual incomes of more than Rs 120,000. A similar trend was observed

in Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Assam, and Manipur. In Chhattisgarh and Odisha, the proportion of households giving priority to males increased on the comparison of the lowest income category with the highest income category households. Overall around 16.0 per cent of the households in the categories of income up to Rs 60,000, and Rs 60,000 to 120,000 mentioned that they gave priority to males over females. This percentage came down drastically to 7.8 for the households belonging to the category of annual income of more than Rs 120,000 (see Figure 4.1).

**Figure 4.1: Household Perception on the Treatment of Girls by Income**



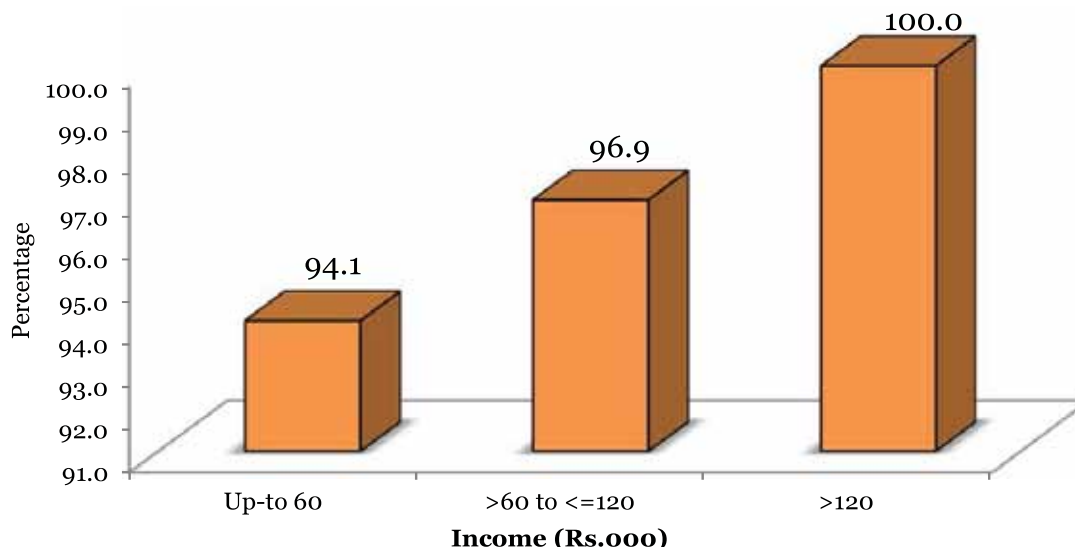
Source: NCAER's calculations based on survey data collected for this study.

This indicates that the availability of resources at their disposal is one of the factors responsible for households giving priority to males over females in issues such as serving food and purchasing clothes, among other things.

#### 4.15 Households' Intention to Enrol their Daughters for Secondary Education by Income

The percentage of respondents who had enrolled/intended to enrol their daughter's increases with a rise in the income level of the household. In the first income category of up to Rs 60,000, 94.1 per cent of the respondents were in favour of enrolling/have enrolled their daughters for secondary education, whereas in

the next income category, 96.9 per cent of the respondents expressed their intention to enrol/had enrolled their daughters for secondary education. As far as the households in the highest income category of more than Rs 120,000 are concerned, all the respondents were in favour of providing secondary education for their daughters. All the households expressed their intention to enrol or had already enrolled their daughters for secondary education not only in the highest income category but also in the lower-income categories in Odisha, Himachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, and Tamil Nadu (see Figure 4.2). This shows that in these States, irrespective of the level of income, all the households were keen to enrol their daughters for secondary education.

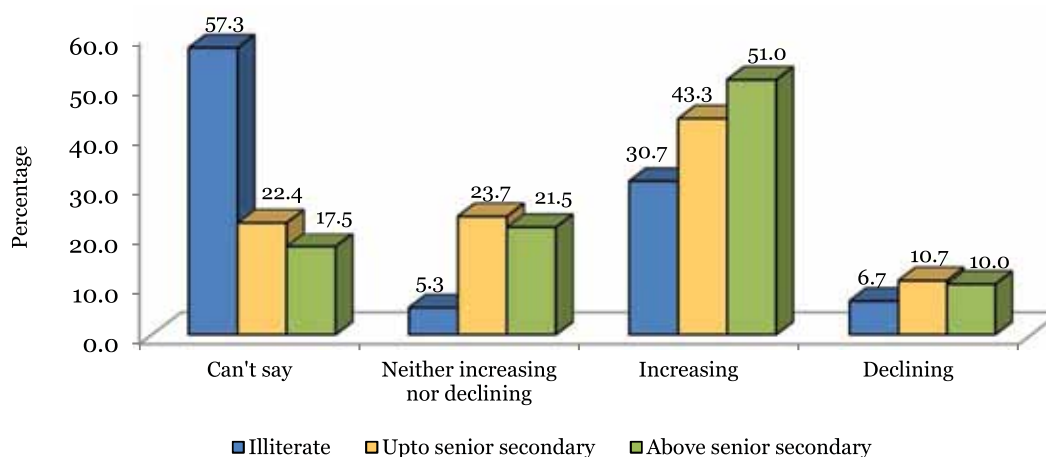
**Figure 4.2: Household Intention on Enrolment of Daughters for Secondary Education by Income**

Source: NCAER's calculations based on survey data collected for this study.

#### 4.16 Number of Females per 1000 Males (0-6 Years) by Level of Female Education

With an increase in the level of education of females, there was a decrease in the proportion of women who answered "Can't say" to the question on the perception of households regarding the number of females per 1000 males. However, in the households where the women were illiterate, 57.3 per cent of the respondents could not say anything about the trend in the number of females per 1000 males (0-6 years). In the households where the highest level of education was up to the senior secondary level, 22.4 per cent of the respondents could not give their opinion

and this percentage further came down to 17.5 in the households where the highest level of education was above the senior secondary level. However, the proportion of respondents saying that the number of females per 1000 males (0-6 years) was increasing with the rise in the level of education and the proportion mentioning that the number of females per 1000 males (0-6 years) was declining, increased from 6.7 per cent in the case of households with no education to around 10.0 per cent in the case of educated households (see Figure 4.3). But it must be noted that only a small percentage of the respondents could say that the number of females per 1000 males had been declining over the years.

**Figure 4.3: Household Perception on Number of Females per 1000 Males (0-6 Years) by Level of Female Education**

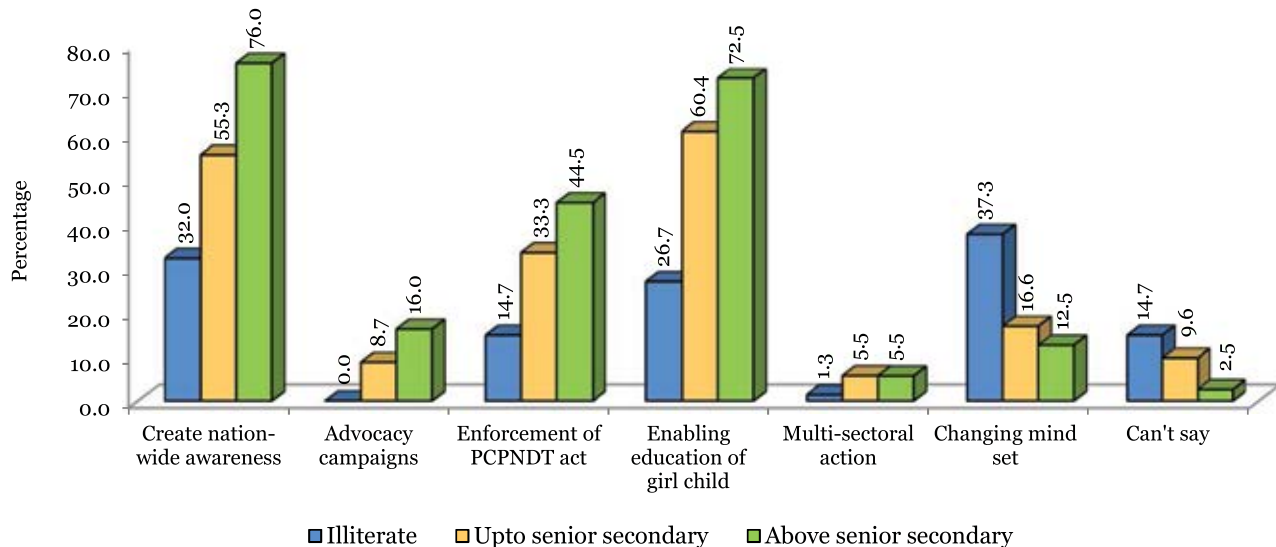
Source: NCAER's calculations based on survey data collected for this study.

#### 4.17 Key Elements of the BBBP Scheme by Level of Female Education

As regards the various key elements of the BBBP scheme, only 32.0 per cent of the respondents where no female was educated could mention “to create nation-wide awareness” as a key element of the scheme. The proportion of respondents who mentioned this key element was 55.3 per cent in the case of households where the highest level of female education was up to senior secondary, with the proportion increasing further to 76.0 per cent in the case of households where the highest level of female education was above senior secondary. It has been observed that with an increase in the level of education, the respondents

pay more attention to the education of girls, as the proportion of respondents mentioning “enabling education of the girl child” as a key element of the BBBP scheme increased with a rise in the level of education. In the households where no female was educated, only 26.7 per cent mentioned “enabling education of the girl child” as a key element. In contrast, 60.4 per cent of the respondents from the households where the highest level of female education was up to senior secondary, and 72.5 per cent from the households where the highest level of female education was beyond senior secondary, mentioned “ensuring education of girl child” as a key element of the BBBP scheme (see Figure 4.4).

**Figure 4.4: Household Perception on Key Elements of BBBP Scheme by Level of Female Education**



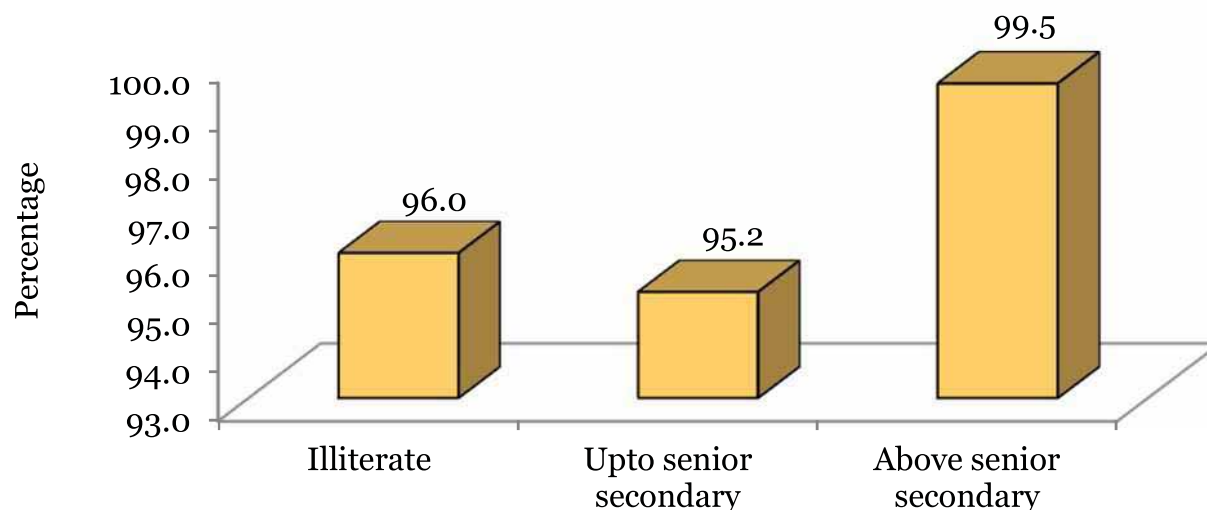
Source: NCAER's calculations based on survey data collected for this study.

#### 4.18 Enrolment of Daughters for Secondary Education by Level of Female Education

Irrespective of the level of female education of the households, a very high percentage of respondents had either already enrolled their daughters for secondary education or had the intention to enrol. Even among the households where no female was educated in some of

the States, all the respondents expressed their desire to enrol their daughters for secondary education. Overall, the proportion of respondents mentioning that they would enrol their daughters for secondary education recorded from 96.0 per cent in the households with no female education to almost 100.0 per cent in the households where the highest level of female education was above senior secondary (see Figure 4.5).

**Figure 4.5: Household Perception on Enrolment of Daughters for Secondary Education by Level of Female Education**

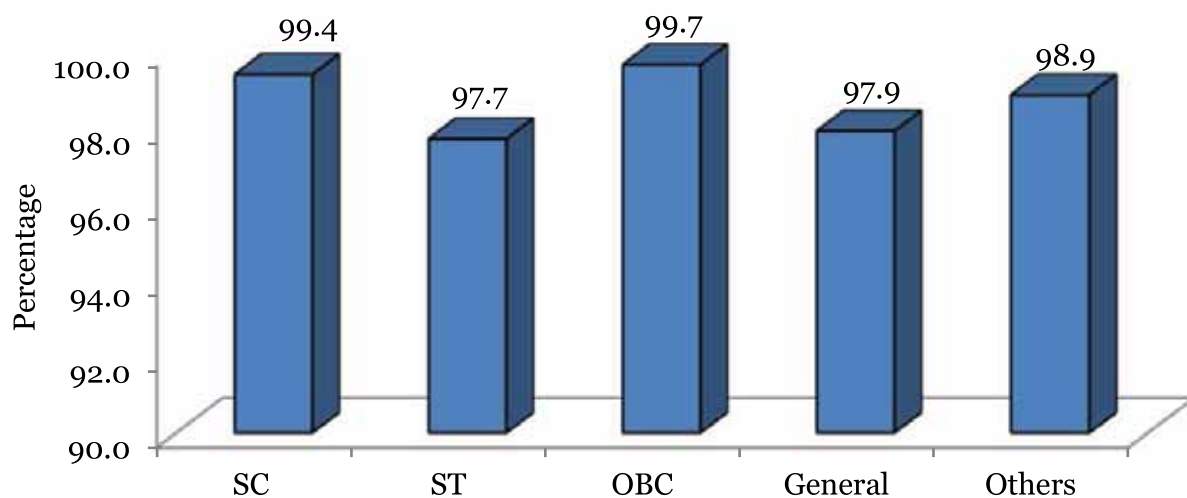


Source: NCAER's calculations based on survey data collected for this study.

One of the key monitorable indicators of the scheme is to assess an increase in the enrolment of girls in secondary education. In this regard, the Government has implemented a sustained Mass Media Advocacy Outreach Campaign with a 360° media approach to create equal value for the girl child and promote her education. Secondly, the Government has also engaged with communities

to challenge both gender stereotypes and social norms. An analysis of the caste-wise data reveals that across all castes, almost all respondents are enabling or would enable the education of girls. Figure 4.6 also depicts the caste-wise distribution of households stating whether they were enabling or would enable the education of girls.

**Figure 4.6: Caste-wise Distribution of Households on Enabling or Intent to Enable the Education of Girl Children**



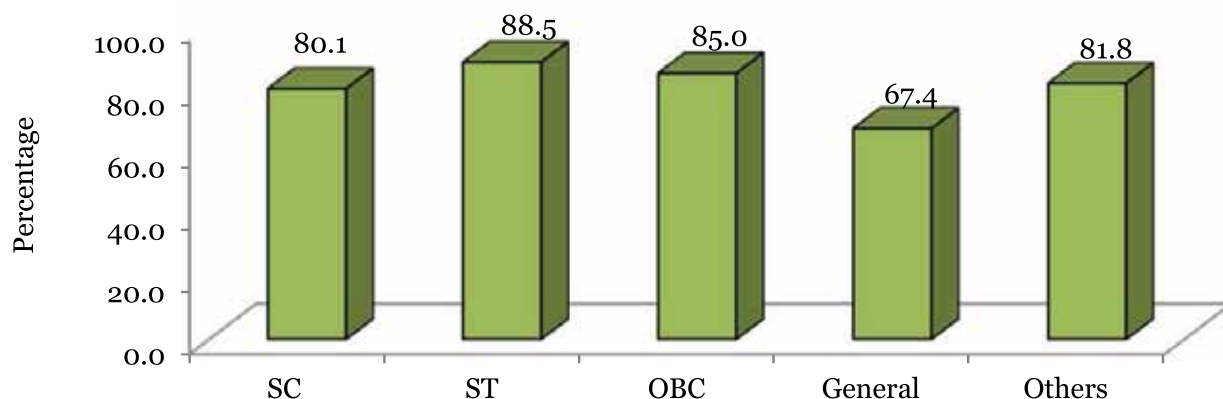
Source: NCAER's calculations based on survey data collected for this study.

An examination of the caste-wise data for respondents not giving priority to males over females in serving foods or purchasing clothes

indicates that more than 80 per cent of the SC, ST, and OBC respondents were not giving priority to males over females in serving food or

purchasing clothes. On the other hand, a smaller proportion of respondents in the General category, at 67.4 per cent, were not giving priority to males over females in serving food or purchasing clothes (see Figure 4.7).

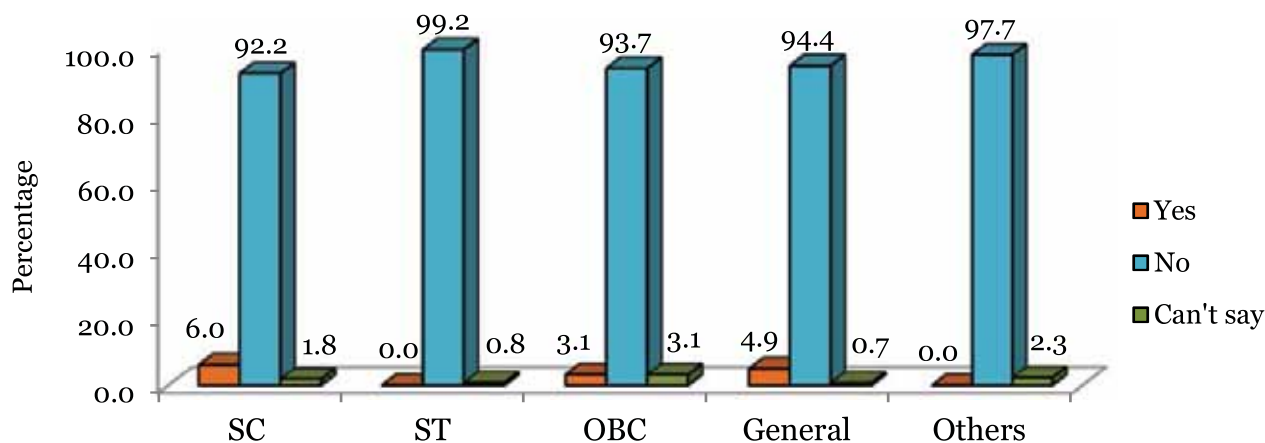
**Figure 4.7: Caste-wise Distribution of Households Reflecting No Preference of Males over Females in Food Servings and Cloth Purchases**



Source: NCAER's calculations based on survey data collected for this study.

The caste-wise data reveal that 99.2 per cent of the ST respondents, 94.4 per cent of the General category respondents, 93.7 per cent of the OBC respondents, and 92.2 per cent of the SC respondents reported that they had neither undergone nor were planning to undergo a sex determination test (see Figure 4.8).

**Figure 4.8: Caste-wise Distribution of Households on Getting or Planning Sex Determination Test for Unborn Babies**



Source: NCAER's calculations based on survey data collected for this study.

#### 4.19 Qualitative Findings from the FGDs

In order to evaluate the efficacy of the BBBP scheme, NCAER organised Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) in each of the sampled 17 districts under the study. The focus groups were homogeneous in nature, with each group consisting of participants with the

same or very similar demographic characteristics. Each group comprised of 8-12 participants. Each FGD was conducted at a neutral place to avoid any kind of bias. It is important to highlight that the primary objective of the discussions was not only to qualitatively evaluate the success of the scheme but also to identify the factors that have constrained its success. In order to ensure a holistic evaluation of the scheme, the FGDs

were conducted among different households. The primary respondent group in the discussion constituted household representatives, specifically newly married women, parents of girls in higher secondary schools, and parents of girls who had dropped out of school. During the FGDs, only the issues assumed to be of the utmost importance were discussed. These issues were used as a barometer to measure the outcomes of the scheme. Moving forward, only the most relevant and significant findings from the districts have been highlighted.

### State-specific FGD Findings

As a part of the study, the field staff conducted one FGD in each of the selected districts to capture the qualitative issues of the scheme at the grass-root level. The key outcomes of the discussions are delineated below.

#### 1. Ward No. 28, Raigarh, Chhattisgarh

Eight people participated in the discussion. The participants said that the Government had created awareness regarding the need to save the girl child. The participants also said that earlier old ladies in the society used to make decisions regarding the birth of the girl child but now the scenario has changed. The two main reasons for aborting a girl child were Dowry and the fact that a “girl is considered as inauspicious”. Earlier the safety of females in the society was also an issue but now safety is no longer an issue the Government is imposing stringent rules and law and order prevail. People are aware of the prohibition of the sex selection test and that there is a provision of penalty if one tries to undergo this test. All forms of discrimination have also diminished. The participants in the FGD also said that school children had also organised rallies to create awareness regarding the scheme. They said that if females were educated, the entire society would get educated, ushering in an overall change in society.

The participants attributed the declining child sex ratio to the practice of sex-selective elimination and pre-birth sex determination. It was further highlighted that due to the governmental provisions of various facilities for girls, the birth of a girl child is increasingly becoming less of

a worry for resource-constrained families. The participants mentioned that the government had launched campaigns to create awareness about the declining CSR in the country.

#### 2. Village Nurabad, Block Morena, Morena, Madhya Pradesh

Nine women participated in the discussion held in this village. The discussion highlighted an increase in awareness of levels among residents of the village. Consequently, an equal number of boys and girls were being born. Further, people no longer felt upset when a girl child was born because the Government was providing a number of facilities for these children, and the extent of discrimination against girls had declined. The State government had also launched the Kanyadan Yojana under which a lump sum amount is provided by the State Government to girls.

The participants were forthright in sharing their views that the government had effectively implemented the law to prohibit the sex selection test in the State. They even emphasized that the government had punished people under this law for supporting or perpetuating the abortion of a girl child. The participants attributed the prevalence of abortion to the social practice of dowry. They elucidated that after the birth of a girl child, parents are often worried about mobilising large sums of money for a dowry. They further asserted that the fear of their inability to gather such financial resources is what drives most people to abort a girl child. The participants further suggested that the government should devise an appropriate policy to eradicate the prevalence of dowry. The discussion in the village thus revealed that the participants were aware of the campaign.

#### 3. Village Ghoghar, Block Rewa, Rewa, Madhya Pradesh

In all, nine women participated in the discussion in this village. The participants said that incidences of the birth of girl children had increased and that people had become aware of the importance of the girl child, and were no longer going in for the sex determination test. Publicity through television and Nukkad Natak had helped

increase awareness levels among the people. Schools had also started providing good facilities for girls. The participants further said that girls were also being trained for empowerment, and were being educated about 'good touch' and 'bad touch' so that they could safeguard themselves against molestation. Participants emphasized that female empowerment was imperative to eradicate discrimination against girls. The people also claimed that the CSR was moving in a favourable direction for girls.

#### **4. Village Bhagwanpur Pakri, Block Lalganj, Vaishali, Bihar**

Nine women participated in the discussion in this village. The participants pointed to some positive changes such as those earlier people used to kill the girl child in the womb but now these people were celebrating the birth of the girl child. The age of marriage for females had also gone up. Earlier, people used to demean girls due to the practice of dowry. They said that people had come to know about the BBBP project through various sources such as *Anganwadis*, Nukkad Natak, and the community. Poverty had also been one of the erstwhile reasons for discrimination against girls, and that earlier people preferred abortion of the girl child but had now changed their thinking due to the campaign in favour of the girl child, and because the government had launched various schemes for the development of girls such as 'Laadli and the 'Lakshmi Yojana'.

#### **5. Village Balbhadrapur, Block Ranapur, Nayagarh, Odisha**

In this village, nine women participated in the discussion. The participants were not aware of the declining CSR, and half of the women were not at all aware of the initiatives undertaken under the scheme. The participants opined that the earlier practice of aborting the first child if it was a female child pointed to the conservative mindsets of the people. They also suggested that the prevalence of the dowry system seemed to be the main reason for this situation. However, things were changing now, and it was no longer easy to go in for prenatal tests. Awareness campaigns were also being conducted in schools to highlight the need for saving and educating the girl child under the BBBP scheme.

The participants further reported that the CSR in the State was worsening, which could be attributed to the practice of pre-birth sex determination and the consequent illegal abortions. They emphasised that the latter were being conducted despite the Government's ban on abortions based on pre-birth sex determination. Nearly 50 per cent of the women participants were aware of the prohibition of the sex selection test. They reported that the law would punish people involved in abortion practices. They also mentioned that the BBBP scheme still leaves much to be desired in terms of its functioning. None of the participants was aware about the CSR trend, and only 50 per cent of the women participants were aware of the BBBP scheme. They highlighted the need for more awareness campaigns for schemes for women.

#### **6. Ward No. 6, Bedion ka Mohalla, Una, Himachal Pradesh**

Ten women participated in the discussion in this village and all of them said that they had benefited from the scheme. They also claimed that people were now treating boys and girls equally in society. Further, they stated that institutional deliveries had become more dominant instead of the erstwhile practice of domiciliary births. The other developments they highlighted included the ban on prenatal tests and awareness that girls had an equal share in ancestral property as the boys. They said that awareness about the BBBP scheme in their village had created through mobile Pradarshani van.

The participants also emphasised that female CSR had improved due to various factors such as that the government was punishing people who were perpetrating abortions of girls. The discussion revealed that 50 per cent of the participants were in favour and the rest were against the prohibition of the sex selection test. During the discussion, the participants also highlighted the need for more awareness campaigns for women.

#### **7. Ward No. 8, Narnaul, Mahendragarh, Haryana**

The nine women who participated in the discussion in this village contended that various sources such as television, radio, the internet, banners, posters, and ASHA and *Anganwadi*



workers had helped spread awareness about the BBBP scheme. Various existing superstitions in society had been reduced. Two participants, however, said that there was still a need to enhance awareness about the scheme, with the rest of the women agreeing with them. Three participants argued that the girls received hardly any benefits and that conservative mind-sets about boys carrying forward the family name and legacy still persisted. However, some change in the people's mind-sets was being witnessed and parents had started treating boys and girls equally. All the participants asserted that the practice of abortion was prevalent because people were unable to arrange dowry for their daughters, which, in turn, resulted in victimisation and harassment of the girl by her in-laws. A majority of the participants also argued that women were today relatively safer in society than earlier. They pointed out that earlier the girl child was aborted after a pre-natal check-up but since the Government had enacted strict rules to prevent sex determination tests and imposed stringent punishments, people no longer dared to abort the girl child. Families too had stopped discriminating between girls and boys in various matters such as food distribution, education, purchase of clothing, and healthcare especially due to a rise in female literacy levels. People had also begun according to high priority to imparting education to the girl child.

The participants also mentioned that the scheme had created a greater level of awareness about the declining CSR. They mentioned that the scheme had been advertised by the Government through various modes of communication such as television, radio, the internet, banners, posters, ASHA and *Anganwadi* workers.

#### **8. Azad Nagar, Block Palwal, District Palwal, Haryana**

A total of eight women participated in the discussion here. They said that the Government was taking all steps to create awareness about the scheme through various modes of communication like television, radio, newspapers, the internet, ASHA workers, *Anganwadi* workers, the Health Department, vehicles of the transport department, hoardings, banners, and rallies, among others. All women suggested that people had become more aware of the scheme

due to its widespread propagation. The women also highlighted the importance of informing elders in the households about the scheme as they influence decision-making at the household level. They expressed that conservative practices were still prevalent in society and needed to be tackled. Half of the women said that the evil of dowry encouraged abortions and that if this practice were done away with, people would start taking better care of the girl child. Further, the safety of women, which was a major issue earlier, was easier to tackle now as women were increasingly capable of taking care of themselves. Earlier, the tests for gender were easily available, leading to their widespread misuse. But ever since the Government had enforced strict laws against sex determination tests, it had become more difficult to get this kind of tests done. Female literacy levels had also increased. The participants emphasized that the number of females per 1000 males or the sex ratio was improving. As regards the law to prohibit the sex selection test, only half the women participating in the discussion were aware of it. Most of the participants emphasised that the scheme in itself was absolute, but senior citizens found it difficult to comprehend its provisions. The participants also highlighted that the Government had started an awareness campaign through various means to save girls.

#### **9. Song Song, Block Mao Maram, Senapati, Manipur**

The women who participated in the discussion here stressed the continued prevalence of son preference in the society, which is why the BBBP scheme is a step in the right direction. One of the participants argued that assigning a lump sum amount in the name of the girl child would ensure education of the girl while also helping maintain the CSR. They said that since there was little discrimination against the girl child in their State, the scheme had hardly any impact there. They also highlighted low awareness levels about the scheme in the State as the requisite information had hardly reached the target audience because the information used for creating awareness was disseminated in Hindi, which most of the people in the State could not understand.

The participants emphasised that low awareness about the scheme could be countered

by initiating awareness drives for it. The participants also suggested that providing a lump sum amount in the name of the girl child would prove helpful for families that could not afford to enrol their girl children in higher education.

#### **10. Bonda, Block Chandrapur, Kamrup Metropolitan, Assam**

In all, seven women participated in the group discussion here, and all of them were aware of the BBBP scheme in the village. A few of the participants also revealed that they had benefited from the scheme. All the participants reported according to importance to their daughters. They said that they had seen advertisements and hoardings of the scheme in their village. Most of the participants had little to say on the importance of imparting higher education to the girl child but they expressed their aspirations for their daughter to join the civil services or State services. Some of the participants reported attending the scheme's awareness programme sometimes. The participants also revealed that they had learned about the scheme in their village itself. All of them expressed a preference for daughters. They also reported that sometimes the Government Departments organise awareness programmes for the BBBP scheme.

#### **11. Village Pongo, Block Sakshi, Longleng, Nagaland**

Most of the participants in this village were not aware of the scheme. They said that efforts to promote awareness about the scheme would be effective if awareness was spread through the Church. Four women said that they had only daughters and no sons. All the women claimed that they were happy at having daughters as the latter helped in performing all their domestic chores. The participants also opined that their husbands had started treating girls equally with boys. Further, the participants were keen to provide education to their daughters but found it hard to do so as they were daily wage earners and had little money to spend on their daughters' education.

The participants in the discussion also reported low awareness levels about the scheme, and the consequent need to initiate awareness drives for it such as through announcements made at the Church.

#### **12. Lakkireddipalle, Block Lakkireddipalle, YSR, Andhra Pradesh**

Among the 12 women who participated in the discussion in this village, most were aware of the existence of the scheme but did not have proper information about its components and activities. Television advertisements were reported to be the most prominent mode of spreading awareness about the scheme. People also said that if the girls opted for higher education, their parents would have to search for highly educated boys for them to marry, which in turn, would entail heavy expenditures for the parents. They said that people resorted to abortion because of various factors including son preference, fear of dowry, and lack of equal inheritance rights for girls. However, female literacy rates had increased and people had started giving equal rights to boys and girls in the areas of education and health. However, a stumbling block in the area of higher education for girls was the mind-set of their uneducated parents who perceive that if their daughters were educated well, it would not entail any benefits for the parents as the girls would anyway go to another house after marriage. Some people said they were afraid of sending their daughters for higher education because of the lack of safe transport facilities.

The participants also asserted the need for doing away with pre-conceived notions such as that female education brought low returns due to the girls' matrimonial responsibilities towards their husbands' homes after marriage. A majority of the participants were aware of the scheme and contended that it had helped create awareness about the CSR. It was also argued that the scheme had succeeded in changing the mind-set of people about the girl child. The participants stressed the need for proper transportation facilities for girls as parents are afraid of sending their daughters to senior secondary schools or colleges because of the non-availability of safe public transportation.

#### **13. Tholur, Block Thrissur, Thrissur, Kerala**

The ten women who participated in the discussion in this village were aware of the BBBP scheme. They also pointed to a rise in women's empowerment due to the formation of the Mahila Panch, Mahila Shakti Group, and

women Self Help Groups (SHGs). A majority of the participants were aware of the scheme but had no knowledge about the components and activities of the scheme. The participants further mentioned that the financial condition of the family was a major factor contributing to gender-based discrimination as poor families preferred sons who would be earning members of the family.

#### **14. Kattukoodalur, Block Neyveli, Cuddalore, Tamil Nadu**

Here, 20 women participated in the discussion, and a majority of them were aware of the scheme. They said that women were highly educated but preferred to take up only Government jobs rather than jobs in the private sector. They also opined that women were not allowed to take decisions in a male-dominated society. A majority of the participants revealed that they had come to know about the campaign for the BBBP scheme through television advertisements. There was a high level of awareness about CSR in the village. People no longer nurtured any gender biases in society. The participants also emphasised the need for bringing about a change in the mentality of the people in a male-dominated society.

#### **15. Village Vikas Colony, Block Sikar, Sikar, Rajasthan**

Here, the eight women who participated in the discussion, said that girls were no longer trailing behind boys in any area. They stated that the Government was spending a huge sum of money on the education of girls, and the girls themselves were deciding how much they wanted to study. They revealed that people in the village were planting trees to celebrate the birthdays of girls. Mothers of girls were also being felicitated and gifted shawls. The participants said that the BBBP logo had become omnipresent in the village. While one school had been opened in the *Katchi Basti*, girls were being imparted training in karate, sewing, knitting, and painting. Some girls were also contributing to the livelihood of their families.

#### **16. Village Dumra, Block Nawalgarh, Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan**

Ten women participated in the discussion

here, and all of them knew about the scheme. They said that earlier people used to celebrate by beating *thalis* only on the birth of boys but now, they had also started celebrating the birth of girls. They stated that the Government was spending a huge sum of money on the education of girls, and the girls themselves were deciding how much they wanted to study. They revealed that people in the village were planting trees to celebrate the birthdays of girls. Mothers of girls were also being felicitated and gifted shawls. The participants said that the BBBP logo had become omnipresent in the village.

#### **17. Taj Candolim, Block Bardez, North Goa, Goa**

Here, 17 women participated in the discussion. They were aware of the scheme but did not have proper information about its components. The number of females per 1000 males (in the age group of 0-6 years) was normal here. It was argued that the economic condition of the family and the imperative of having a son as an earning member for the family was a major factor responsible for the discrimination against girls. Gender-based violence was still prevalent in society. A majority of the participants said they were in favour of according equal preference to sons and daughters. There was awareness about the law to prohibit the sex selection test. The participants revealed a high level of education for the girl child in the area, as well as the effectiveness of media campaigns because they were being implemented with the support of the local *Anganwadi* workers and their interventions at the grassroots level.

The participants mentioned a favourable CSR. In summary, it appears that the combination of a successful media campaign and local level *Anganwadi* drives had proved effective in favourably influencing the CSR in the State.

## **4.20 Conclusion**

The BBBP scheme has three main objectives, namely “to prevent gender-biased sex-selective elimination”, “to ensure survival and protection of the girl child”, and “to ensure education and participation of the girl child”. Although barely one-third of the respondents knew all the three objectives of the BBBP scheme, the proportion

of respondents who could not mention any of the three objectives was also negligible in all the States. In most of the States, not much rural-urban difference was noticed as far as awareness about all the three objectives was concerned. The households did not seem to have a clear perception or understanding of the concept of the number of females per 1000 males (0-6 years).

Only a very small proportion of the households reported giving preference to sons in issues like health care, education, and nutrition. This percentage of people giving priority to males in these issues was somewhat high in Haryana. No substantial difference was noticed between rural and urban areas with regard to the proportion of households celebrating the birth/birthdays of girls or enabling the education of their girls. However, as compared to urban areas, a slightly higher proportion of respondents from the rural areas were ostensibly giving priority to males in the serving food and purchase of clothes, among other things.

In both the rural and urban areas, the prevalence of dowry emerges as the most important reason for gender bias in society. With the exception of Nagaland, in all the States, a very large percentage of respondents opined

that frontline workers like AWWs, ASHAs, and ANMs were creating a high level of awareness about the BBBP scheme and were aware of the various initiatives being implemented under the BBBP scheme. In all the States, the largest proportion of respondents mentioned television as a preferred medium of communication for creating awareness about the BBBP programme with the exception of Manipur and Nagaland, where radio was preferred over television.

On the whole, more than half the respondents had seen the campaign on television, less than one fourth of respondents had seen it in the print media, and one-fifth of respondents had first learnt about the campaign through radio jingles. Overall, the rural-urban differentials regarding the level of awareness about the campaign as well as the medium through which the respondents came to know about the campaign. A majority of the respondents mentioned, "creating nation-wide awareness" and "enabling the girl child's education" as the key elements of the BBBP scheme's campaign. "Enforcement of the PC&PNDT Act" was mentioned as an important element of the BBBP scheme by more than half the respondents only in Himachal Pradesh and Haryana.

## Findings from Secondary and Tertiary Target Groups

The key objectives of the evaluation study are to examine whether the advocacy and media campaign of the BBBP scheme has been able to create adequate awareness and bring about the desired changes in the target population, and also to find out the effectiveness of the PC&PNDT Act. The study is also intended to assess the enrolment of girls in secondary schools and re-enrolment of girls who had dropped out of school. Keeping in mind these objectives, the evaluation study comprised a survey of medical doctors/practitioners of private hospitals/nursing homes/diagnostic centers and senior secondary schools at the secondary level; and officials of PRIs and District Programme Officers at the tertiary level. The findings from these surveys are presented in this chapter.

### 5.1 Survey of Senior Secondary Schools

The survey team visited 34 senior secondary schools in the 14 selected States to collect information on school-level indicators like

initiatives taken by the schools to ensure the retention and continuation of girls till the completion of secondary school education as well as to identify the constraints faced by girls in continuing their education. The schools surveyed included exclusive girls' schools as well as co-educational schools. The team contacted four schools from each of the three states of Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, and Rajasthan, whereas for the rest of the States, two schools were selected from each State. The findings from the survey of secondary schools are presented below.

#### 5.1.1 Female Teachers in Schools

All the schools surveyed were found to have female teachers. In Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Assam, Manipur, Nagaland, and Andhra Pradesh, the average number of male teachers per school exceeded the average number of female teachers whereas, in the southern and western States, the number of female teachers exceeded that of their male counterparts (see Table 5.1).

**Table 5.1: State-wise Teachers in School by Gender**

Zone/State	Number of Schools	Total Female Teachers	Average Number of Female Teachers per School	Total Male Teachers	Average Number of Male Teachers per School	The ratio of Female to Male Teachers
<b>Central Zone</b>						
Chhattisgarh	2	12	6.0	24	12.0	1:2
Madhya Pradesh	4	9	2.3	15	3.8	1:1.7
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>1:1.9</b>
<b>East Zone</b>						
Bihar	2	16	8.0	21	10.5	1:1.3
Odisha	2	11	5.5	7	3.5	1:0.6
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>1:1.04</b>
<b>North Zone</b>						
Haryana	4	32	8.0	49	12.3	1:1.5
Himachal Pradesh	2	31	15.5	20	10.0	1:0.6
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>1:1.1</b>

**Table 5.1: State-wise Teachers in School by Gender (Contd.)**

Zone/State	Number of Schools	Total Female Teachers	Average Number of Female Teachers per School	Total Male Teachers	Average Number of Male Teachers per School	The ratio of Female to Male Teachers
<b>North-east Zone</b>						
Assam	1	12	12.0	13	13.0	1:1.1
Manipur	2	17	8.5	20	10.0	1:1.2
Nagaland	2	10	5.0	16	8.0	1:1.6
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>1:1.3</b>
<b>South Zone</b>						
Andhra Pradesh	2	14	7.0	16	8.0	1:1.1
Kerala	2	47	23.5	11	5.5	1:0.2
Tamil Nadu	2	60	30.0	12	6.0	1:0.2
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>1:0.3</b>
<b>West Zone</b>						
Goa	2	32	16.0	23	11.5	1:0.7
Rajasthan	4	73	18.3	33	8.3	1:0.5
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>1:0.5</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>1:0.7</b>

Source: NCAER's calculations based on survey data collected for this study.

### 5.1.2 Girls' Toilets in Schools

The availability of separate toilets for girls is very important for ensuring both the enrolment as well as the attendance of girls in schools. After a certain age, girls need to have access to private separate toilets, especially during menstruation.

There was more than one girls' toilet per school in most of the schools. In Himachal Pradesh (6.5), Rajasthan (8.5), and Tamil Nadu (20.5), the average number of female toilets per school was fairly high (see Table 5.2). It is important to note that all the schools contacted by this survey team had separate toilets for girls.

**Table 5.2: State-wise Availability of Toilet Facilities in Schools (number)**

Zone/State	Number of Schools	Total Female Toilets	Average Number of Female Toilets per School	Total Male Toilets	Average Number of Male Toilets per School	Total Common Toilets	Average Number of Common Toilets per School
<b>Central Zone</b>							
Chhattisgarh	2	7	3.5	4	2.0	0	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	4	8	2.0	2	0.5	0	0.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>East Zone</b>							
Bihar	2	13	6.5	8	4.0	0	0.0
Odisha	2	6	3.0	2	1.0	0	0.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>North Zone</b>							
Haryana	4	17	4.3	15	3.8	0	0.0
Himachal Pradesh	2	13	6.5	8	4.0	0	0.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

**Table 5.2: State-wise Availability of Toilet Facilities in Schools (number) (Contd.)**

Zone/State	Number of Schools	Total Female Toilets	Average Number of Female Toilets per School	Total Male Toilets	Average Number of Male Toilets per School	Total Common Toilets	Average Number of Common Toilets per School
<b>North-east Zone</b>							
Assam	2	4	2.0	4	2.0	0	0.0
Manipur	2	5	2.5	5	2.5	1	0.5
Nagaland	2	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>South Zone</b>							
Andhra Pradesh	2	4	2.0	3	1.5	0	0.0
Kerala	2	14	7.0	6	3.0	0	0.0
Tamil Nadu	2	41	20.5	8	4.0	0	0.0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>West Zone</b>							
Goa	2	12	6.0	12	6.0	3	1.5
Rajasthan	4	34	8.5	11	2.8	1	0.3
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0.7</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0.2</b>

Source: NCAER's calculations based on survey data collected for this study.

### 5.1.3 Enrolment, Retention, and Completion of Secondary School Education of Girls

The Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), Department of School Education and Literacy, has activated School Management Committees (SMCs) to ensure universal enrolment, retention, and completion of secondary education of girls. The Department has also created forums to encourage the participation of girls through the Balika Manch. The idea behind the creation of an SMC is to encourage communities to play an active role in the planning, implementation, and monitoring of developmental programmes for the school. The SMCs build a critical bridge between the community and the schools, while also providing oversight in schools to ensure that all basic requirements of the school are being met as per the Right to Education Guidelines, 2009. The BBBP scheme is ensuring that this platform may be used to enhance the confidence and skill development enhancement of girls. The police and education department communicate to the school-girls to report any incidents of eve-teasing

without any fear, to the Manch for action. Since the girls are not able to talk about such incidents due to societal and peer pressure, educating them about this forum and the involvement of the police in the Balika Manch project makes them feel safe and secure. Followings are delineations of some of the activities being carried out to ensure the education of girls under the BBBP scheme:

- Starting/activating School Management Committees (SMCs) to ensure the universal enrolment of girls;
- Establishing the setting up of a Balika Manch in each school to encourage the participation of girls in schools;
- Repair of dysfunctional toilets; and
- Initiation of a sustained campaign to re-enroll dropped-out girls in secondary schools.

It was found that 28 out of the 34 schools surveyed had activated the SMCs and that all the schools surveyed in the central, eastern, and northern zones had SMCs. One of the initiatives of the MHRD is the establishment of a 'Balika Manch' in government schools, to help curb

incidents of eve-teasing and domestic violence against school-going girls. The survey found that out of the 34 schools surveyed, 26 schools had set up a Balika Manch to encourage their girl students to air their experiences of harassment and violence. Out of the 34 schools contacted, 25 had taken the initiative to bring 'out-of-school girls' back to school or encouraged them to enrol in an alternative education programme. While all the schools in most of the States surveyed in the present study have taken such initiatives, only one out of four schools in Haryana and one out of two schools in each of Manipur, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, and Goa had taken this initiative. In Assam and Nagaland, both the sample schools

had failed to take any initiative to bring 'out-of-school girls' back to school or encouraged them to enrol in an alternative education programme. Out of the 34 schools surveyed, 28 schools were found to have initiated a campaign or taken the necessary steps to re-enrol dropped-out girls. Out of the 34 sample schools, only 25 schools had taken appropriate steps for the retention of girls in secondary education and for ensuring the completion of this education for them, through a massive joint village contact drive using *Anganwadi* Workers (AWWs), Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs), and Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) (see Table 5.3).

**Table 5.3: State-wise Key Activities for Enrolment, Retention, and Completion of Secondary Schooling of Girls**

Zone/State	Number of Schools	Number of Schools				
		Activated School Management Committees (SMCs)	Created a Balika Manch to Encourage Participation of Girls	Linking Out-of-school Girls with Back to School/ Alternative Education	Initiated Campaign/ taken Steps to Re-enrol Dropped-out Girls	Taken Steps for Retention/ Completion of SS through Joint Village Contact Drive
<b>Central Zone</b>						
Chhattisgarh	2	2	2	2	2	2
Madhya Pradesh	4	4	4	4	4	4
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>East Zone</b>						
Bihar	2	2	1	2	2	2
Odisha	2	2	2	2	2	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>North Zone</b>						
Haryana	4	4	4	3	4	3
Himachal Pradesh	2	2	2	2	2	2
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>North-east Zone</b>						
Assam	2	2	2	0	2	2
Manipur	2	1	0	1	1	1
Nagaland	2	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>South Zone</b>						
Andhra Pradesh	2	1	1	2	2	2
Kerala	2	1	1	1	1	1
Tamil Nadu	2	2	2	1	2	2
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>West Zone</b>						
Goa	2	1	1	1	0	0
Rajasthan	4	4	4	4	4	4
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>28 (82.4%)</b>	<b>26 (76.5%)</b>	<b>25 (73.5%)</b>	<b>28 (82.5%)</b>	<b>25 (73.5%)</b>

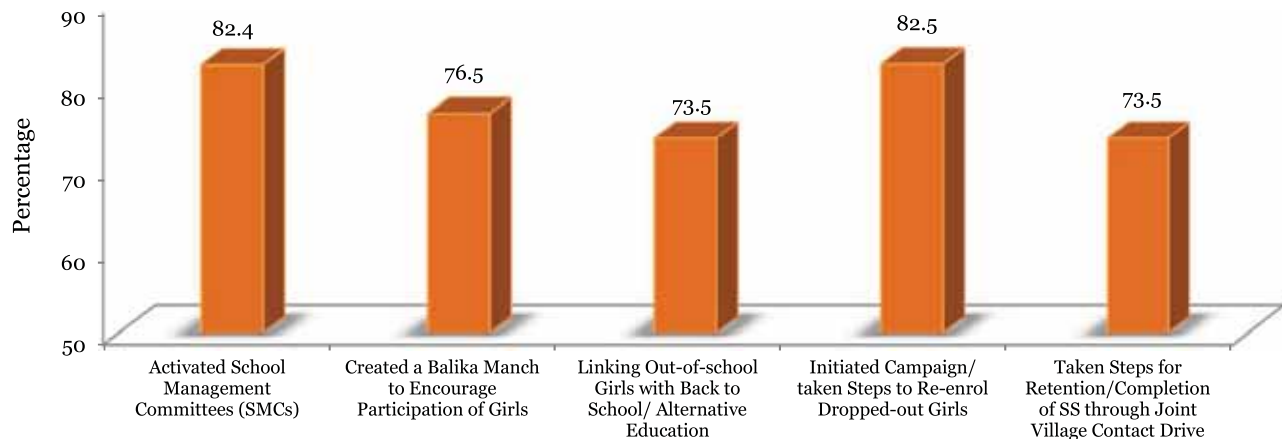
Source: NCAER's calculations based on survey data collected for this study.



At the national level key activities undertaken for enrolment, retention, and completion of secondary schooling of girls in terms of percentage of schools is presented in Figure 5.1. Eighty two per cent schools have activated School Management Committees (SMCs), 76.5 per cent schools have created a Balika Manch to encourage participation of girls, 73.5 per

cent have linked out-of-school girls with back to school/alternative education, 82.5 per cent schools have initiated campaign taken steps to re-enrol dropped-out girls, and 73.5 per cent schools have taken steps for retention/completion of SS through joint village contact drive (see Figure 5.1).

**Figure 5.1: Key Activities for Enrolment, Retention, and Completion of Secondary Schooling of Girls**



Source: NCAER's calculations based on survey data collected for this study.

#### 5.1.4 Constraints to Girls' Education

Out of the 34 schools surveyed, 25 schools mentioned that they had identified certain constraints to girls' education. These schools were in Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Haryana, Assam, Nagaland, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, and Goa (see Table 5.4). Some of the key constraints are listed below:

- Overall seven schools, including one school each in Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, and Himachal Pradesh, and two schools each in Haryana and Manipur mentioned the need to procure school uniforms as a constraint.
- The need to buy textbooks was found to be a constraint in the continuation of secondary education among girls in only three out of the 34 schools surveyed, including two in Haryana and one in Manipur.
- The non-availability of toilet facilities was reported as a constraint by six schools, including one each from Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Nagaland, and Andhra Pradesh.
- Commuting to secondary schools and difficulty in arranging transport facilities was mentioned as an issue by 13 out of 34 schools, including three schools in Madhya Pradesh, two in Bihar, one each in Himachal Pradesh, Assam, Andhra Pradesh, and Goa, and in all the four schools in Rajasthan.
- Closely connected to the issue of commuting and distance from home to school is that of safety. A total of seven schools reported the non-availability of escorts for girl students as a constraint to their education, including three schools from Madhya Pradesh, two from Andhra Pradesh, and one each from Assam and Kerala.
- Seven schools, including two from Madhya Pradesh, and one each from Himachal Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, and Goa, reported that burdening girls with the task of taking care of their younger sibling also constrains these girls from pursuing their secondary education.

- The need for fetching water and collecting firewood, again tasks usually assigned to girls, were mentioned as constraints in Haryana and two schools from Rajasthan. While water collection was mentioned by one school each in Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, and Nagaland.

**Table 5.4: State-wise Key Constraints by Secondary Education of Girls**

Zone/State	Number of Schools	Number of Schools Mentioning Constraints to Girls' Education	Constraints (Number of Schools)			
			School Uniform	Textbooks	Toilets	Transport
<b>Central Zone</b>						
Chhattisgarh	2	1	1	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	4	4	1	0	1	3
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>East Zone</b>						
Bihar	2	2	0	0	0	2
Odisha	2	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>North Zone</b>						
Haryana	4	3	2	2	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	2	2	1	0	1	1
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>North-east Zone</b>						
Assam	2	1	0	0	1	1
Manipur	2	2	2	1	1	0
Nagaland	2	1	0	0	1	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>South Zone</b>						
Andhra Pradesh	2	2	0	0	1	1
Kerala	2	1	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	2	1	0	0	0	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>West Zone</b>						
Goa	2	1	0	0	0	1
Rajasthan	4	4	0	0	0	4
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>25 (73.5%)</b>	<b>7 (20.6%)</b>	<b>3 (8.8%)</b>	<b>6 (17.6%)</b>	<b>13 (38.2%)</b>

Source: NCAER's calculations based on survey data collected for this study.

Table 5.4: State-wise Key Constraints by Secondary Education of Girls

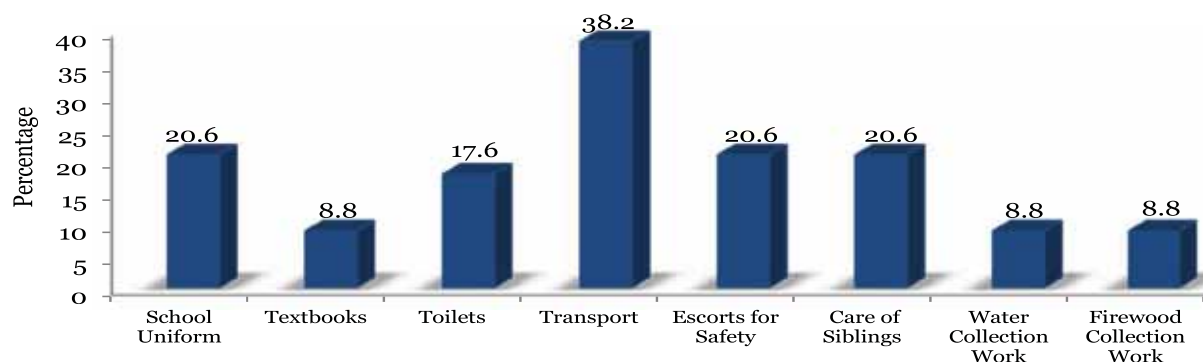
Zone/State	Number of Schools	Constraints (Number of schools)				
		Escorts for Safety	Care of Siblings	Water Collection Work	Firewood Collection Work	Any Other
<b>Central Zone</b>						
Chhattisgarh	2	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	4	3	2	1	0	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>East Zone</b>						
Bihar	2	0	0	1	0	0
Odisha	2	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>North Zone</b>						
Haryana	4	0	0	0	1	0
Himachal Pradesh	2	0	1	0	0	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>North-east Zone</b>						
Assam	2	1	0	0	0	0
Manipur	2	0	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	2	0	0	1	0	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>South Zone</b>						
Andhra Pradesh	2	2	1	0	0	0
Kerala	2	1	1	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	2	0	1	0	0	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>West Zone</b>						
Goa	2	0	1	0	0	0
Rajasthan	4	0	0	0	2	1
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>7 (20.6%)</b>	<b>7 (20.6%)</b>	<b>3 (8.8%)</b>	<b>3 (8.8%)</b>	<b>1 (2.9%)</b>

Source: NCAER's calculations based on survey data collected for this study.

At the national level key constraints by secondary education of girls in terms of percentage of schools are presented in Figure 5.2. Around twenty one per cent schools identified "school uniform" as key constraint. Nearly nine per cent schools mentioned "text books", 17.6 per

cent schools mentioned "transport", 20.6 per cent schools mentioned "escort for safety", 20.6 per cent schools mentioned "care of siblings", 8.8 per cent schools mentioned "water collection" and 8.8 per cent school indicated "firewood collection" as key constraints for secondary education of girls.

Figure 5.2: Key Constraints for Secondary Education of Girls



Source: NCAER's calculations based on survey data collected for this study.

### 5.1.5 Construction and Ensuring Functional Toilets and Hostel Facilities

As mentioned earlier, the availability of functional toilets is a pre-requisite for the continuation of girls' education, and non-availability of toilet facilities would lead to increased absenteeism among girl students.

Out of the 34 schools surveyed, 31 schools have constructed toilets for girls and also ensured that the toilets were functional. Most of the schools did not have hostel facilities for girls, and only five out of 34 schools, including one school in Himachal Pradesh, Nagaland, and Tamil Nadu, and two in Manipur reported constructing hostel facilities for girls (see Table 5.5).

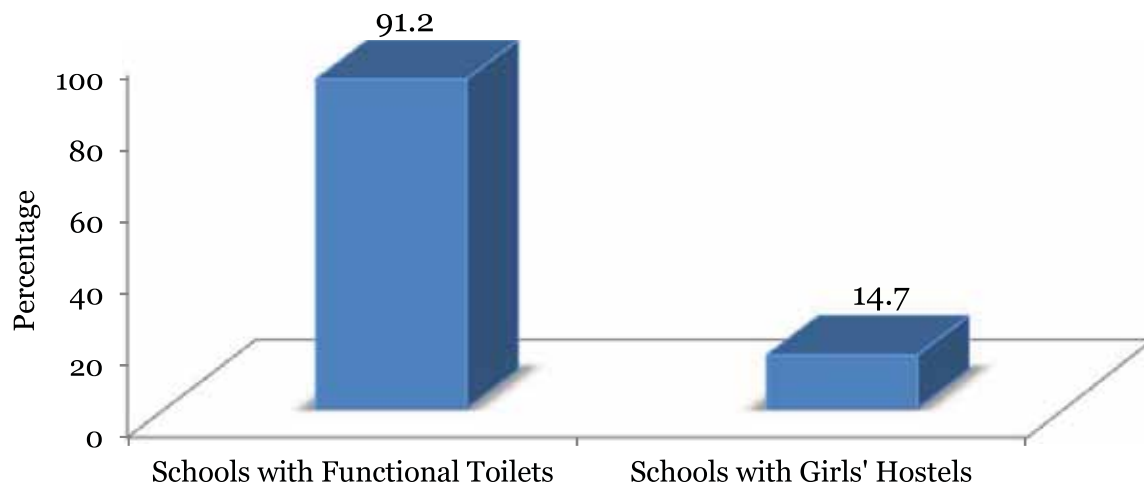
**Table 5.5: Provision of Functional Toilets and Girls' Hostels in Secondary Schools**

Zone/State	Number of Schools	Number of Schools with Functional Toilets	Number of Schools with Girls' Hostels
<b>Central Zone</b>			
Chhattisgarh	2	2	0
Madhya Pradesh	4	3	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>East Zone</b>			
Bihar	2	2	0
Odisha	2	2	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>North Zone</b>			
Haryana	4	4	0
Himachal Pradesh	2	2	1
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>North-east Zone</b>			
Assam	2	2	0
Manipur	2	1	2
Nagaland	2	1	1
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>South Zone</b>			
Andhra Pradesh	2	2	0
Kerala	2	2	0
Tamil Nadu	2	2	1
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>West Zone</b>			
Goa	2	2	0
Rajasthan	4	4	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>31 (91.2%)</b>	<b>5 (14.7%)</b>

Source: NCAER's calculations based on survey data collected for this study.

At the national level provision of functional toilets and girls' hostels in secondary schools in terms of percentage are presented in Figure 5.3.

Out of 34 schools 91.2 per cent of schools have functional toilets and 14.7 per cent of schools have girls' hostel.

**Figure 5.3: Provision of Functional Toilets and Girls' Hostels in Secondary Schools**

Source: NCAER's calculations based on survey data collected for this study.

## 5.2 Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)

From among this target group, 68 officials spread across 14 States were interviewed by the field staff. During the survey, a total of eight officials from each of Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, and Rajasthan, and four each from the remaining eleven States were interviewed. The purpose of the interview was to assess their knowledge and awareness about the focus of the advocacy and media campaign of the BBBP scheme, and the various initiatives undertaken as part of the scheme. The survey also attempted to examine the involvement of officials in the advocacy efforts and their perceptions regarding the

implementation of the programme, such as the enforcement of the PC&PNDT Act, 1994. The findings from the survey of these officials are summarised below.

### 5.2.1 Focus of the Advocacy and Media Campaign of the BBBP Scheme

On being asked to identify the focus of the advocacy and media campaign of the BBBP scheme, around 53 per cent of the officials mentioned "celebrating the girl child", 48.5 per cent officials mentioned "enabling the girl child's education". More than 41 per cent of the officials have indicated that focus of the campaign is on all the areas mentioned (see Table 5.6).

**Table 5.6: State-wise Perception on Advocacy and Media Campaign of BBBP**

Zone/State	Total Number of Respondents	Celebrating 'National Girl Child Day'	Enabling Girl Child's Education	Any Other Area	All the Areas Mentioned	None of These
<b>Central Zone</b>						
Chhattisgarh	4	1	1	0	3	0
Madhya Pradesh	8	6	7	0	1	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>East Zone</b>						
Bihar	4	2	4	0	0	0
Odisha	4	4	2	0	0	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>North Zone</b>						
Haryana	8	7	4	1	4	0
Himachal Pradesh	4	1	1	0	2	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>

(Contd.)

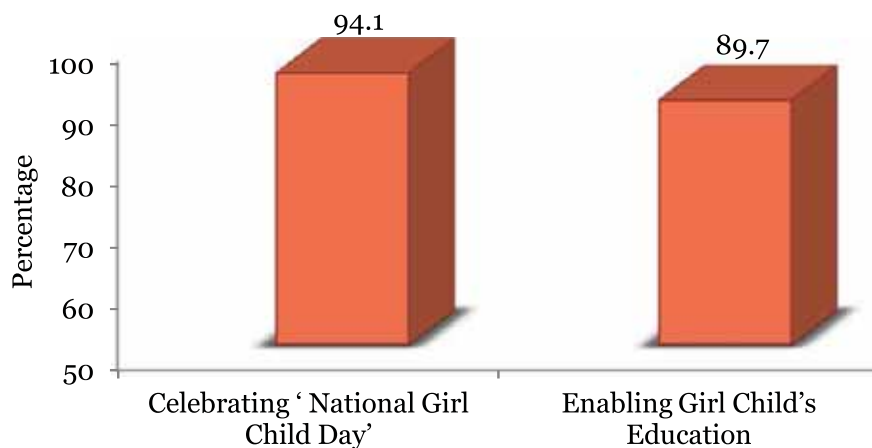
**Table 5.6: State-wise Perception on Advocacy and Media Campaign of BBBP (Contd.)**

Zone/State	Total Number of Respondents	Celebrating 'National Girl Child Day'	Enabling Girl Child's Education	Any Other Area	All the Areas Mentioned	None of These
<b>North-east Zone</b>						
Assam	4	4	1	0	0	0
Manipur	4	1	0	0	3	1
Nagaland	4	3	4	0	0	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>South Zone</b>						
Andhra Pradesh	4	0	0	0	4	0
Kerala	4	0	0	0	4	0
Tamil Nadu	4	0	0	0	4	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>West Zone</b>						
Goa	4	0	1	0	3	0
Rajasthan	8	6	8	0	0	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>36 (52.9%)</b>	<b>33 (48.5%)</b>	<b>1 (1.5%)</b>	<b>28 (41.2%)</b>	<b>1 (1.5%)</b>

Source: NCAER's calculations based on survey data collected for this study.

At the National level with regards to the perception of PRIs on advocacy and media campaign, out of 68 respondents 94.1 per cent of respondents have said that celebrating 'National

Girl Child Day' and 89.7 per cent of respondents have said that enabling Girl Child's Education are the focus area of media campaign (see Figure 5.4).

**Figure 5.4: Perception of PRIs on Advocacy and Media Campaigns of the BBBP Scheme**

Source: NCAER's calculations based on survey data collected for this study.

### 5.2.2 Aims of the Campaign of the BBBP Scheme

As regards the three aims of the BBBP scheme's campaign asked in the questionnaire, 91.1 per cent of the officials interviewed could mention "ensuring that girls are born" and 80.9

per cent of officials could mention "girls are educated without discrimination" as the primary aims. In contrast, the percentage of officials who could mention "girls are nurtured" and "girls should be provided equal rights" as the aims were much lower at 54.4 per cent. The proportion of

respondents who knew about all the three aims of the BBBP scheme's campaign, that is, ensuring that girls are born, girls are nurtured, girls are educated without discrimination was also quite low, at 24.0 per cent. All the respondents knew at least one of the aims. In the State of Manipur, all four officials could mention all the three aims of the campaign. In the southern zone, 10 out

of 12 respondents could mention all the aims. Respondents from Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Manipur, Andhra Pradesh, and Rajasthan also had fairly good knowledge about the aims of the BBBP campaign. Comparatively, however, respondents from States like Odisha, Himachal Pradesh, and Goa did not have any knowledge about the aims of the campaign (see Table 5.7).

**Table 5.7: State-wise Perception on Aims of the BBBP Campaign**

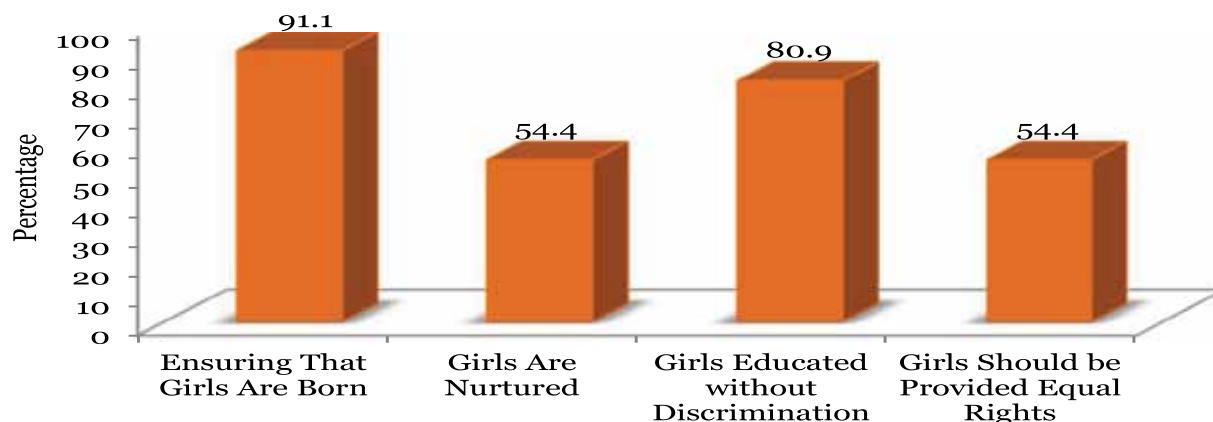
Zone/State	Total number of Respondents	Ensuring that Girls are Born	Girls are Nurtured	Girls Educated without Discrimination	Girls Should be Provided Equal Rights	All the Aims Mentioned in Columns 3-6
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<b>Central Zone</b>						
Chhattisgarh	4	4	4	4	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	8	8	2	8	4	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>East Zone</b>						
Bihar	4	4	0	4	3	0
Odisha	4	4	2	1	0	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>North Zone</b>						
Haryana	8	7	7	7	1	0
Himachal Pradesh	4	4	4	3	1	1
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>North-east Zone</b>						
Assam	4	3	0	0	3	0
Manipur	4	4	4	4	4	4
Nagaland	4	3	2	4	2	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>South Zone</b>						
Andhra Pradesh	4	4	4	4	4	4
Kerala	4	3	3	4	3	3
Tamil Nadu	4	3	3	3	4	3
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>West Zone</b>						
Goa	4	3	1	3	1	1
Rajasthan	8	8	0	6	7	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>62</b> (91.1%)	<b>36</b> (54.4%)	<b>55</b> (80.9%)	<b>37</b> (54.4%)	<b>16</b> (23.5%)

Source: NCAER's calculations based on survey data collected for this study.

At the National level concerning the perception on aims of the BBBP campaign out of 68 respondents 91.1 per cent of respondents have said that girls are born, 54.4 per cent of respondents have said that girls are nurtured,

80.9 per cent of respondents have said that girls are educated without discrimination and 54.4 per cent of respondents have said that girls should be provided equal rights (see Figure 5.5).

**Figure 5.5: Perception of PRIs on Aims of the BBBP Campaign**



Source: NCAER's calculations based on survey data collected for this study.

### 5.2.3 Common Aspects of Focus under the BBBP Scheme

As compared to the other aspects of the BBBP scheme, which are implemented in coordination with the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), and the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), respectively, a larger percentage

of officials were aware of the focus on multi-sectoral intervention for schematic intervention, undertaken independently by the MHRD. One-fourth of the officials were able to mention the actions of the MHRD, and around 24 per cent officials knew about the various actions being undertaken by the MoHFW, and the MHRD, respectively (see Table 5.8).

**Table 5.8: State-wise Perceptions on Common Aspects of the BBBP Scheme**

Zone/State	Total Number of Respondents	Focus on Multi-sectoral Intervention of Schematic Intervention	Sectoral Actions in Consultation with the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (MoHFW)	Action with the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD)	Actions with the MoHFW and MHRD
<b>Central Zone</b>					
Chhattisgarh	4	4	4	3	0
Madhya Pradesh	8	2	0	1	6
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>East Zone</b>					
Bihar	4	0	1	0	1
Odisha	4	3	2	0	1
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>North Zone</b>					
Haryana	8	8	7	7	0
Himachal Pradesh	4	4	3	3	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>

(Contd.)



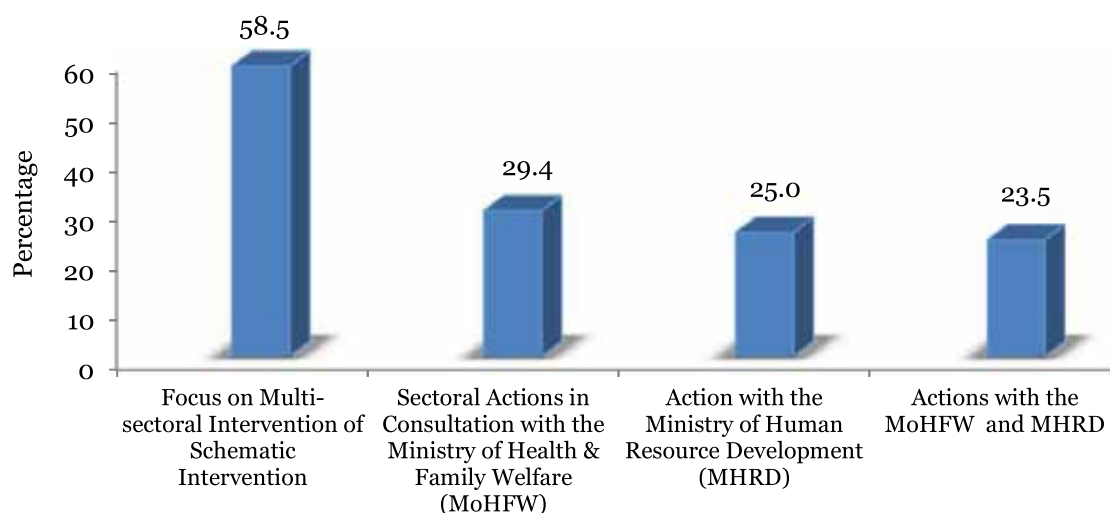
**Table 5.8: State-wise Perceptions on Common Aspects of the BBBP Scheme (Contd.)**

Zone/State	Total Number of Respondents	Focus on Multi-sectoral Intervention of Schematic Intervention	Sectoral Actions in Consultation with the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (MoHFW)	Action with the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD)	Actions with the MoHFW and MHRD
<b>North-east Zone</b>					
Assam	4	0	0	0	4
Manipur	4	4	0	1	0
Nagaland	4	0	1	0	1
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>South Zone</b>					
Andhra Pradesh	4	4	0	0	0
Kerala	4	3	1	2	0
Tamil Nadu	4	2	0	0	2
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>West Zone</b>					
Goa	4	1	1	0	0
Rajasthan	8	5	0	0	1
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>40 (58.8%)</b>	<b>20 (29.4%)</b>	<b>17 (25.0%)</b>	<b>16 (23.5%)</b>

Source: NCAER's calculations based on survey data collected for this study.

At the National level with regard to the perceptions on common aspects of the BBBP scheme 58.8 per cent of respondents have said that there is a focus on multi-sectoral intervention, 29.4 per cent of respondents have said that there are sectoral actions in consultation with the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare

(MoHFW), 25.0 per cent of respondents have said that there is an action with the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), and 23.5 per cent of respondents have said that there are actions with the MoHFW and MHRD (see Figure 5.6).

**Figure 5.6: Perceptions of PRIs on Common Aspects of the BBBP Scheme**

Source: NCAER's calculations based on survey data collected for this study.

### 5.2.4 Methods Used for Launching the BBBP Campaigns

Out of the 68 officials interviewed, 53 officials or 77.9 per cent of the total officials mentioned that the BBBP campaigns had been launched through television. In Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, and Rajasthan, all the officials mentioned that the BBBP scheme's campaigns had been launched through the television. However, only one of the respondents in Assam mentioned television as a medium for the launch of the scheme's campaigns. Less than half of the officials interviewed mentioned radio as a medium used for the BBBP scheme's campaign.

In Haryana, while seven officials mentioned radio, only six officials mentioned television as a medium used for the BBBP scheme's campaign. While all the respondents in Chhattisgarh and Himachal Pradesh mentioned radio, in Assam and Andhra Pradesh, no one mentioned radio as a medium through which the BBBP scheme's campaigns had been launched. No one from the six States in the southern and northern zones, or in Manipur and Nagaland mentioned the use of advertisements as a medium of launching the BBBP scheme's campaigns. Similarly, officials in only six States of Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Kerala, and Rajasthan mentioned the use of the print media as a launch vehicle for the BBBP scheme's campaigns (see Table 5.9).

**Table 5.9: Perceptions of Methods through which the BBBP Campaigns were Launched**

Zone/State	Total Number of Respondents	Radio	Television	Advertisement	Print Media	Digital Online Media	Community Engagement	Mobile Exhibition Vans
<b>Central Zone</b>								
Chhattisgarh	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	8	1	8	1	6	1	2	2
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>East Zone</b>								
Bihar	4	3	4	1	3	0	0	0
Odisha	4	3	3	2	0	0	0	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>North Zone</b>								
Haryana	8	7	6	5	3	2	1	0
Himachal Pradesh	4	4	4	3	0	0	1	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>North-east Zone</b>								
Assam	4	0	1	0	0	0	4	0
Manipur	4	2	0	1	0	1	2	0
Nagaland	4	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>South Zone</b>								
Andhra Pradesh	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
Kerala	4	1	4	0	2	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	4	1	4	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>West Zone</b>								
Goa	4	1	3	0	0	0	1	0
Rajasthan	8	3	8	0	5	3	1	3
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>31</b> (45.6%)	<b>53</b> (77.9%)	<b>17</b> (25.0%)	<b>19</b> (27.9%)	<b>8</b> (11.7%)	<b>13</b> (19.1%)	<b>6</b> (8.8%)

Source: NCAER's calculations based on survey data collected for this study.

### 5.2.5 Awareness about Any Other Scheme Related to the BBBP

The officials surveyed were also asked whether they knew if any other scheme related to the BBBP scheme had been initiated in their State. For instance, the Haryana State Education Department had initiated a campaign titled, 'Betiyan ka Salaam Rashtra ke Naam', under which the most educated girl in the village or ward (local champion) was invited to hoist the national flag at all government schools on Independence Day. This initiative is part of the tradition whereby local champions unfurl the national flag during the Republic Day functions in all the government schools. In another initiative to encourage girl children, the Department invites families with infant girls for Republic Day events in their localities, where they are seated in front rows. On the occasion, girls who have topped in classes X, XII, graduation, and post-graduation in their

villages, are also honoured at the Republic Day function. There is also a general body meeting where students, volunteers, and teachers discuss how to bring back girls who had dropped out of schools. Besides, discussions are also held to improve the first semester results and set targets for the next semester. When asked, around 81.0 per cent of the officials mentioned that they had heard about this scheme. Further, all the officials in Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Assam, Andhra Pradesh, and Tamil Nadu had heard about this scheme. Only 11 of the 68 respondents were aware that girls who had made contributions in social work, cultural activities, sports, and academics were identified as mascots for the BBBP scheme. Interestingly, in Kerala, all the officials were aware of this initiative whereas, in Haryana, only two of the eight officials interviewed knew about this provision (see Table 5.10).

**Table 5.10: State-wise Awareness of Other Related Initiatives in the State**

Zone/State	Total Number of Respondents	Responses on Scheme Related to BBBP	Number of Respondents Mentioning Other Initiatives like BBBP in Their States			
			'Tithi Bhojan' in Schools	Parents' Participation in Cooking and Serving of Meals	Girls Identified as Mascots for BBBP for Special Contribution	Any Other
<b>Central Zone</b>						
Chhattisgarh	4	4	0	0	0	1
Madhya Pradesh	8	7	0	0	0	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>East Zone</b>						
Bihar	4	2	2	1	1	0
Odisha	4	3	3	0	1	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>North Zone</b>						
Haryana	8	8	4	4	2	0
Himachal Pradesh	4	4	4	0	0	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>North-east Zone</b>						
Assam	4	4	1	2	1	0
Manipur	4	3	0	0	0	1
Nagaland	4	0	4	0	1	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>South Zone</b>						
Andhra Pradesh	4	4	0	0	0	3
Kerala	4	3	4	0	4	0
Tamil Nadu	4	4	1	0	0	2
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>West Zone</b>						
Goa	4	2	0	0	0	0
Rajasthan	8	7	2	2	1	2
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>55 (80.9%)</b>	<b>25 (36.8%)</b>	<b>9 (13.2%)</b>	<b>11 (10.2%)</b>	<b>9 (13.3%)</b>

Source: NCAER's calculations based on survey data collected for this study.

### 5.2.6 Honouring Girls with High Level of Academic Achievements

A very large percentage of respondents (82 per cent) pointed out that bright girls were felicitated in schools in their respective States. All the respondents in Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, and Rajasthan said that bright girls were honoured in their respective States. Around two-thirds of the respondents also mentioned that the mothers of infant girls had been invited as guests of honour for school functions in their respective States. All the respondents in Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, and Andhra Pradesh concurred on this information.

**Raids Conducted under the PC&PNDT Act, 1994:** Out of the 68 officials contacted by the survey team, 56 officials or 82.3 per cent of the total officials said that campaigns had been launched in their respective States to curb and prevent the misuse of the Pre-conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques under the (PC&PNDT) Act, 1994, and the MTP Act. While all the officials in Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Assam, Andhra Pradesh, and Goa mentioned that the campaign against sex selection diagnostic techniques had been launched in their respective States, none of the officials in Nagaland mentioned about campaigns launched in their State to curb and prevent the misuse of pre-conception and pre-natal diagnostic techniques under the PC&PNDT, Act, 1994.

It was found that 53 per cent of the officials said that Chief Medical Officers had conducted raids and inspected ultrasound machines at the centres suspected to be practising these techniques. The raids were conducted in Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, and Rajasthan, but no such raids were conducted in Bihar, Assam, Nagaland, Kerala, and Goa. In 29.0 per cent of the cases, the raids were conducted by sending decoy customers to identify mobile machines and the use of sex pre-determination kits. This was primarily revealed in Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, and Rajasthan. However, none of the respondents in Bihar, Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Goa, and Rajasthan mentioned anything about such raids. Of the 68 officials interviewed, officials from Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Assam,

Manipur, Andhra Pradesh, and Rajasthan mentioned that an award of Rs 1,00,000 each had been given to persons providing information about the violation of the PC&PNDT Act, 1994. In Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Assam, and Tamil Nadu, other incentives were also given to those providing such information.

### 5.2.7 Birth of Girl Children and Their Enrolment in Secondary Education

Of the 68 respondents surveyed, 28 said that ultra-sonography machines were being operated in their areas. While all the respondents in Haryana and Goa said that these machines were available in their respective areas, none of the respondents from Odisha, Himachal Pradesh, Assam, and Nagaland reported the availability of these machines in their localities. As high as 96.0 per cent of the respondents, i.e. 65 out of 68 respondents, mentioned that the births of male and female children are celebrated equally in their households. A very high proportion of respondents (79.0 per cent) were of the view that there was an increase in institutional deliveries in their areas. Out of 68 respondents, 53 or 77.9 per cent expressed the perception that there was an increase in the first trimester ANC registration. An overwhelming majority, that is, 56 out of 68 respondents, perceived an increase in the enrolment of girls in secondary education in their areas.

**Participation of Girls in the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Programme:** More than 90.0 per cent of the respondents, that is, 62 of the total of 68 respondents, said that all the people in their respective areas were accessing the ICDS programme while 88.2 per cent of the respondents, that is, 60 of the total of 68 respondents, opined that the enrolment of girls in the ICDS was at par with that of boys. As per the Ministry of Women and Child Development, the total number of boys (3-6 years) registered for pre-school education at *Anganwadi* centres as on March 31, 2019, was 152.36 lakhs across the country. On the other hand, the corresponding figure for girls was 149.55 lakhs across the country. The difference between the enrolment of boys and girls was only about one per cent. These respondents claimed that girls were not only enrolled in equal numbers as boys but were also being accorded equal care as the latter.

### 5.2.8 Sensitising People towards the Girl Child

When the PRI and other officials were asked about the methods they had adopted to sensitise people about the girl child, nearly one-third of them mentioned community mobilisation. Around 50.0 per cent of the respondents said that they had sensitised people through the *Guddi-Gudda* Boards and through activities like *Beti Janmotsava* (see Table 5.11). As mentioned in the previous chapter, continuous awareness campaigns such as the celebrations like *Beti Janmotsava*, and National Girl Child Day were being organised by the government. This scheme is used for spreading information, education, and

communication-related to the BBBP scheme. The *Beti Janmotsava* initiative, on the other hand, aims to felicitate the girl child and her mother in a large forum at the village/Gram Panchayat level/hospital through the distribution of a birth certificate and sweets at the birth of a girl child. In Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, and Rajasthan, all the respondents mentioned community mobilisation as their chosen method of sensitising people about the girl child. However, nobody in Nagaland and Goa mentioned community mobilisation as a method of sensitising people about the girl child.

**Table 5.11: State-wise Method of Sensitising People towards the Girl Child**

Zone/State	Total Number of Respondents	Through Guddi-Gudda Boards	Community Mobilisation	Beti Janmotsav, Mann ki Baat	Dedicated Special Day	National Girl Child Day	International Women's Day	Pledge for Protection, Safety, Value and Education of the Girl Child	Encouraging Reversal of Son-centric Customs
<b>Central Zone</b>									
Chhattisgarh	4	4	2	4	1	1	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	8	6	8	7	0	0	0	1	1
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>East Zone</b>									
Bihar	4	0	3	2	0	0	1	3	2
Odisha	4	0	2	2	2	0	1	1	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>North Zone</b>									
Haryana	8	5	4	3	2	0	2	1	2
Himachal Pradesh	4	3	4	4	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>North-east Zone</b>									
Assam	4	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0
Manipur	4	1	4	0	0	0	0	1	0
Nagaland	4	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>South Zone</b>									
Andhra Pradesh	4	1	4	0	0	1	0	1	0
Kerala	4	2	1	2	1	0	0	2	0
Tamil Nadu	4	4	4	1	3	0	0	0	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>West Zone</b>									
Goa	4	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Rajasthan	8	6	8	4	0	0	1	1	3
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>34</b> (50.0%)	<b>45</b> (66.2%)	<b>34</b> (50.0%)	<b>9</b> (13.2%)	<b>5</b> (7.4%)	<b>7</b> (10.3%)	<b>12</b> (17.7%)	<b>9</b> (13.2%)

Source: NCAER's calculations based on survey data collected for this study.

### 5.3 District Programme Officers

The District Programme Officers (DPOs) under the BBBP scheme was contacted by the field team to procure data/information about the implementation of the scheme in their respective districts. One district from each of the sample States was selected for this purpose. In Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, and Rajasthan, two districts from each State were shortlisted for contacting the DPOs. The data/information collected from the DPOs pertain to utilisation of the budget amount allocated to the districts, number of convergence meetings held with the line departments, number of media campaigns organised, orientation and sensitisation programmes conducted at the district level, training and capacity building activities, and awareness and outreach activities held under the programme. The data/information collected from the DPOs was for the year 2017-18, except in the case of the Morena district of Madhya Pradesh, where it was for the year 2016-17.

#### 5.3.1 Utilisation of the Budget for the BBBP Scheme

Table 5.12 presents data on the total amount of funds allocated, total amount spent, and the utilisation percentages for the selected districts in 12 States, namely Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Goa, and Rajasthan. The approved budget for each district is Rs 50.0 lakh per annum. The utilisation of the allocated budget amount varied considerably from as low as nil in Una district in Himachal Pradesh and North Goa district in Goa to 45.0 per cent in the Senapati district of Manipur. On the other hand, the utilisation rate was found to be 72.4 per cent in Raigarh in Chhattisgarh, 100 per cent in Longleng in Nagaland, and 100 per cent in Senapati in Manipur, and 80.3 per cent in Haryana.

**Table 5.12: Utilisation of the Budget for the BBBP Scheme**

Year	State	District	Total Budget (Rs in lakhs)	Utilised Budget (Rs in lakhs)	Balance (Rs in lakhs)	Utilised Budget (%)
2017-18	Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	47.0	34.0	13.0	72.4
2016-17	Madhya Pradesh	Morena	12.2	-	-	Settlement Pending
2017-18	Madhya Pradesh	Rewa	30.1	21.2	8.9	70.5
2017-18	Odisha	Nayagarh	32.5	15.2	17.3	46.7
2017-18	Haryana	Mahendragarh	23.8	19.1	4.7	80.3
2017-18	Haryana	Palwal	25.4	13.1	12.3	51.6
2017-18	Himachal Pradesh	Una	32.5	0.0	32.5	0.0
2017-18	Manipur	Senapati	45.0	45.0	0.0	100.0
2017-18	Nagaland	Longleng	32.5	32.5	0.0	100.0
2017-18	Andhra Pradesh	YSR (Kadapa)	32.5	17.9	14.6	55.0
2017-18	Kerala	Thrissur	13.8	4.8	8.9	35.0
2017-18	Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore	30.9	13.7	17.2	44.4
2017-18	Goa	North Goa	32.5	0.0	32.5	0.0
2017-18	Rajasthan	Jhunjhunu	42.9	30.7	12.3	71.5
2017-18	Rajasthan	Sikar	32.5	12.6	19.9	38.6

Source: Data provided by Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India.

### 5.3.2 Awareness Generation and Outreach Activities

For the North Goa district, no information was available about the awareness generation and outreach activities organised in the North Goa district of Goa. It was found that awareness generation and outreach activities such as *Nukkad Nataks*, rallies, baby shows, and celebrations of the 'National Girl Child Day' were organised in most of the districts under the study. A significant number of awareness generation activities also took place during the year in the districts of Raigarh (460) in Chhattisgarh, Morena (190) in Madhya Pradesh, Mahendraragh (1319) in Haryana, and Cuddalore (288) in Tamil Nadu.

*Nari ki Chaupal* is an initiative of the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India. It engages women for discussion on women-centric issues. Such programmes are also organised in the north-eastern and southern States with different nomenclatures. It is a unique forum aimed at encouraging women and men from all backgrounds to come together and share their stories, experiences, and learnings as well as to be able to access a multiplicity of government schemes and programmes for promoting women's empowerment. A large number of meetings were organised during the year in the Raigarh district (525) of Chhattisgarh, Mahendraragh district (310) of Haryana, and the Jhunjhunu district (1725) of Rajasthan. A large number of meetings were held with the Village Health, Sanitation and Nutrition Committee (VHSNC) in the Raigarh district (7020) of Chhattisgarh, Una district (1364) of Himachal Pradesh, YSR (Kadapa) district (1048) of Andhra Pradesh, and the Cuddalore district (683) of Tamil Nadu.

In the Senapati district of Manipur, 20 street plays on the BBBP scheme had been staged to create awareness about the programme. In the YSR (Kadapa) district of Andhra Pradesh, 10,134 community level meetings had been conducted to create awareness among the youth, Panchayat members and SHGs. These meetings were attended by a total of 1,51,410 participants. In the Cuddalore district of Tamil Nadu, 13 programmes had been organised, in which 650 couples participated.

The outreach and awareness generation initiatives undertaken by the districts include the Beti Janmotsava and Guddi-Gudda Boards. However, other initiatives too are undertaken, such as celebration of the National Girl Child Day and International Women's Day, organisation of Kishori Mela, tree plantation drives, signature drive, issuance of name plates in the name of the girl child, and felicitation of girl achievers.

### 5.3.3 Training and Capacity Building at the District Level

During the year, training programmes were organised for officials in the administrative, police, and judicial departments, medical colleges, and academics in only a few of the sample districts such as Raigarh in Chhattisgarh, Rewa in Madhya Pradesh, and Y SR (Kadapa) in Andhra Pradesh. With the exception of North Goa district in the State of Goa, training programmes were held for frontline workers like AWWs and ASHAs in all the districts under the study. Training under the scheme was imparted to a total of 18,534 workers in the Mahendraragh district of Haryana, and 3,997 frontline workers in the Raigarh district of Chhattisgarh.



Road painting and oath ceremony at Raigarh

In the Raigarh district of Chhattisgarh, 440 training programmes were also organised for youth/SABLA groups/volunteers/SHGs/Mahila Mandals/NYKS. Training for the District Appropriate Authority (DAA) and other functionaries involved in the PC&PNDT Act was held only in a few districts under the study, including Raigarh in Chhattisgarh, Morena in Madhya Pradesh, and Longleng in Nagaland.

### **5.3.4 Orientation and Sensitisation Programmes Organised in the Districts**

A number of orientation programmes were held for District Officers, Zila Parishad members, PC&PNDT cell/judiciary, and the District Legal Service Authority, among others, in most of the districts under study except in Senapati in Manipur, Thrissur in Kerala, and North Goa in Goa.

Most of these programmes were attended by a large number of concerned persons, mostly in the Morena and Rewa districts of Madhya Pradesh, Mahendragarh district of Haryana, Una District of Himachal Pradesh, Longleng district of Nagaland, Cuddalore district of Tamil Nadu, and Jhunjhunu district of Rajasthan.

### **5.3.5 Innovative Programmes Organised in the Districts**

The 'National Girl Child Day' was celebrated in most of the selected districts. There were widespread celebrations on this occasion in some of the districts like Raigarh district of Chhattisgarh (105 in number) and Mahendragarh district of Haryana (264).

The *Beti Janmotsava* activity was organised for a large number of girl children only in a few districts including Raigarh in Chhattisgarh (562), Morena in Madhya Pradesh (2898), Mahendragarh in Haryana, YSR (Kadapa) in Andhra Pradesh (790), and Thrissur in Kerala (157).

A large number of felicitation programmes were also organised in hospitals for newborn girls and birth certificates were given for these female infants along with sweets in the Raigarh district of Chhattisgarh, Morena, and Rewa districts of in Madhya Pradesh, Senapati district of Manipur, and the YSR (Kadapa) district of Andhra Pradesh. In the Kamrup Metropolitan district of Assam, promotional activities were also organised for the continuation of education at the Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) for 25 dropped-out girls and enrolment in vocational training for another 25 girls.

### **5.3.6 District Level Analysis of Secondary Data**

District-level information for the year 2017-18 (barring the Rewa district in Madhya Pradesh, for which information was also provided for 2016-17) on the key physical and financial indicators was provided by the DPOs of the sample districts.

#### **1. Raigarh: Chhattisgarh**

Five convergence meetings were held with line departments and other stakeholders in the Raigarh district of Chhattisgarh. Ten meetings were held with the District Task Force (DTF) and Block Task Force (BTF). One media campaign was also organised. Six orientation programmes were held for district officers/Zila Parishad members/Pre-Natal Diagnostic Technique cell/Judiciary/District Legal Services Authority, among others, in which 300 participants had attended the orientation programme at the district level. Eight orientation programmes were held for Block Officers/Block Parishad/Panchayat members in which 482 participants had attended orientation programmes at the block level. Two orientation programmes were held for village health sanitation and nutrition committee members, in which 210 participants had attended orientation programmes held by the VHSNC. One orientation programme was held for school management committee members, in which 75 participants had attended orientations for the School Management Committee (SMC). Two sensitisation programmes were organized with religious leaders, elected representatives, and community leaders, in which 60 participants had attended the sensitisation programme.

Four training sessions of gender and girl child units were held attended by 450 participants. Four training sessions were held for frontline workers, including AWWs and ASHAs in which 3997 frontline workers participated. Further, 440 training programmes were organised for youth/Sabla groups/Volunteers/Self Help Groups (SHGs)/Mahila Mandals/Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS), while two training sessions of the District Appropriate Authority and 108 other functionaries were held on the PC&PNDT Act.



A total of 105 and 562 celebrations of the National Girl Child Day and *Beti Janmotsava*, respectively, were organised in the district. Eighteen programmes were organised for incentivising panchayats/urban ward/frontline workers for adopting best practices whereas 520 felicitation programmes were organised for mothers and girl children in hospitals with the distribution of sweets and birth certificates for the girl children. Meanwhile, five other activities were identified by the DTF/BTF.

A total of 460 awareness generation and outreach activities such as *Nukkad Natak*/rally/baby shows, the celebration of the National Girl Child Day (celebrated on a fixed day in a month) were organised. In addition, 525 Nari ki Chaupal/Mann ki Baat sessions were held at the district level, and 7,020 meetings were organised with the village health sanitation and nutrition committees. Three other special gram sabhas were organised to highlight the issue of the number of females per 1000 males (0-6 years). Six mega-events were organised for the felicitation of best panchayats/frontline workers. Two panchayats/frontline workers were awarded for their exemplary work. Further, 25 meritorious girls in the field of academics/sports/culture and social work were identified for felicitation. Twenty other activities were identified by the DTF/BTF for awareness generation and outreach activities (awareness programmes for newly married couples).

A total of 30 and 25 visits were conducted by senior officials at the block and village levels, respectively. Thirty booklets on best practices and 5,000 other IEC materials were printed as part of the BBBP campaign. Also, 109 girls were re-enrolled during the campaign. Initiatives for the promotion of early registration of pregnancy, institutional deliveries, and birth registration were also undertaken over the period January 18 to August 18, 2017-18. The total number of births registered in a month included 1,070 boys and 1,027 girls. The Sex Ratio at Birth (SRB) was 959.

A total of 28 facilities and two IVF clinics are registered under the PC&PNDT Act in the district. The National Institute of Mass Communication /Symbiosis Institute of Media

and Communication conducted 35 inspections and monitoring visits.

## 2. Morena: Madhya Pradesh

Nine convergence meetings were held with line departments and other stakeholders while four meetings were held with the DTF and 28 with the BTF. Four media campaigns were organised. Three orientation programmes were held for district officers/Zila Parishad members/PNDT cell/Judiciary/District Legal Services Authority, among others, whereby 242 participants attended the orientation programme at the district level. As many as 98 participants attended the orientation programme for Block Officers/Block Parishad/Panchayat members held at the block level. A total of 478 orientation programmes were held for the VHSNC members, which were attended by 4022 participants. Three sensitisation programmes were organised with religious leaders, elected representatives, and community leaders, which were attended by 156 participants.

One training programme was held for frontline workers, including AWWs/ASHAs, in which 72 frontline workers participated. A total of 19 training sessions of the District Appropriate Authority and 108 other functionaries were held on the PC&PNDT Act, which was attended by 1,420 participants from the DAA and other functionaries. Four celebrations of the National Girl Child Day and 2,898 celebrations of *Beti Janmotsava* were organised. While nine programmes were organised for incentivising panchayats/urban ward/frontline workers for adopting best practices, 5,144 felicitation programmes were organised for mother and girl children in hospitals with the distribution of sweets and birth certificates for the new-born girls. Twelve other activities were identified by the DTF/BTF.

As many as 190 awareness generations and outreach activities such as *Nukkad Natak*/rally/baby show, and celebration of the National Girl Child Day (held on a fixed day in a month) was organised. A total of 61 Nari ki Chaupals/Mann ki Baat sessions and 60 meetings with the Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committee were organised at the district level. Two special

Gram Sabhas were organised on the CSR issue and nine other activities were identified by the DTF/BTF for undertaking awareness generation and outreach activities (including an awareness programme for newly married couples).

The number of visits conducted by senior officials at the block and village levels was 33 and 119, respectively. The number of booklets printed on best practices was 3,500, while the number of copies of other IEC material printed was 3,700. A number of awards were given to the school monitoring committee in the district. Further, 190 girls were re-enrolled in school during the campaign organised. Under the campaign for promotion of early registration of pregnancy, institutional deliveries, and birth registration, held from January 18 to August 18, 2017-18, the total number of births registered in a month was 39,269, including 20,389 boys and 18,880 girls, with the SRB being 926.

A total of 48 facilities are registered under the PC&PNDT Act in the district. The NIMC/SIMC conducted 13 inspection and monitoring visits. In addition, the number of district-level PC&PNDT cells was strengthened to ten. Six innovations, research studies or surveys, and 18 awareness programmes for IEC activities/capacity-building per district for private doctors and Indian Medical Associations were conducted. The total amount available for the district was Rs 12.22 lakhs.

### **3. Rewa: Madhya Pradesh (2016-17)**

Four inter-sectoral consultation and meetings, 40 convergence meetings with line departments and other stakeholders, and one meeting with the DTF and BTF were held in the district. Four orientation programmes were held for district officers/Zila Parishad members/PNDT cell/Judiciary/District Legal Services Authority. A total of 308 participants attended the orientation programme at the district level. Nine orientation programmes were also held for Block Officers/Block Parishad/Panchayat members, with 875 participants attending the orientation programme at the block level. One orientation programme was held for members of the VHSNC, which was attended by 150

participants. Three orientation programmes were also held for the SMC members, which were attended by 249 participants. Thirty sensitisation programmes were organised with religious leaders, elected representatives, and community leaders, which were attended by 895 participants.

Four training sessions of the administrative, police, judicial, medical colleges and other training academics, ATIs were held, with 687 participants. Two training sessions of the gender and girl child units were held, with 345 participants attending the training. *Natak*/rally/baby show, the celebration of the National Girl Child Day (held on a fixed day in a month) were organised. Eighteen Nari ki Chaupal/ Mann ki Baat meetings were also held at the district level. Fifteen meetings were organised with the VHSNC. As many as 2,817 special Gram Sabhas were organised on CSR issue, while 368 meritorious girls were identified in the fields of academics/sports/culture and social work, among others.

Senior officials at the block and village levels conducted 9 and 49 visits, respectively. A total of 3,434 booklets on best practices, 20,000 BBBP stickers, and 10,000 pieces of other material were printed. One award was given to the SMC in the district. Thirty campaigns were organised to re-enrol dropped-out girls in secondary schools through massive joint village contact drives, wherein 109 girls were re-enrolled during the campaign. Further, 158 Balika Manches were created to encourage the participation of girls.

Under the promotion of early registration of pregnancy, institutional deliveries, and birth registration, held during the period January 18 to August 18, 2017-18, the total number of births of boys and girls was 20,654 and 19,121, respectively, with the SRB being 925. The total amounts spent on inter-sectoral consultations and meetings of the DTF and BTF, and the media campaign and training and capacity building/sensitisation programme were Rs 72,547 and Rs 2,18,673, respectively. The total budget for innovation and outreach activities was Rs 14.28 lakh, that for monitoring, evaluation and documentation was Rs 1.69 lakh, and that for sectoral activities of the MHRD was Rs 2.33 lakh.

#### 4. Rewa: Madhya Pradesh (2017-18)

Four inter-sectoral consultations and meetings were held. Convergence meetings were also held with line departments and other stakeholders, with 40 meetings being held with the DTF and BTF. One media campaign and four orientation programmes were held for district officers/Zila Parishad members/PNDT cell/Judiciary/District Legal Services Authority, which were attended by 308 participants at the district level. Nine orientation programmes were held for Block Officers/Block Parishad/Panchayat members, with 875 participants attending the orientation programme at the block level. One orientation programme was held for the Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committee members, which was attended by 150 participants. Three orientation programmes were held for the SMC members, attended by 249 participants. A total of 30 sensitisation programmes were organised with religious leaders, elected representatives, and community leaders, which were attended by 895 participants.

Two training sessions of gender and girl child units were held, with 345 participants attending these sessions. In addition, 36 training programmes were held for frontline workers, including AWWs/ASHAs, which were attended by 2,904 frontline workers. One training programme was organised for youth / Sabla groups / Volunteers / SHG / Mahila Mandals / NYKS, and four training sessions were held for the DAA and other functionaries on the PC&PNDT Act were held, which were attended by 60 DAA and other functionaries.

As regards the special activities, 15 celebrations of the National Girl Child Day and 56 celebrations of the *Beti Janmotsava* were organised. Two programmes were organised for incentivising panchayats/urban ward/frontline workers for adopting best practices. In addition, 245 felicitation programmes were organised for mothers and girl children in hospitals with the distribution of sweets and birth certificates for girl children. A total of 36 awareness generation and outreach activities and 18 Nari ki Chaupal/Mann ki Baat sessions were conducted at the district level. Fifteen meetings were held with the VHSNC, and 2,817 Gram Sabhas were organised

on the CSR issue. A total of 368 meritorious girls were identified in the fields of academics/sports/culture and social work.

The number of visits conducted by senior officials at the block level and village level was 949. The printed material for the campaign included 3,434 booklets on best practices, and 2,000 pamphlets, 2,000 brochures, and 10,000 BBBP stickers as part of the IEC material. One award was given to the SMC in the district. Thirty campaigns were organised to re-enrol dropped-out girls in secondary schools through massive joint village contact drives. In addition, ten Balika Manches was created to encourage the participation of girls, with 118 girls participating in the Balika Manches. Under the promotion of early registration of pregnancy, institutional deliveries, and birth registration (held during the period January 18 to August 18, 2017), the total number of births registered included 20,654 boys and 19,121 girls, with the SRB being 925.

A total of 18 facilities and one IVF clinic were registered under the PC&PNDT Act in the district. The total amount available for the operation of these facilities was Rs 30.13 lakhs, out of which 70 per cent was utilised.

#### 5. Una: Himachal Pradesh

Four meetings were held in the district. As regards convergence meetings with the line departments and other stakeholders, three meetings were held with the DTF and BTF. A total of 31 media campaigns were organised. Four orientation programmes were held for district officers/Zila Parishad members/PNDT cell/Judiciary/District Legal Services Authority, which were attended by 800 participants at the district level. Four orientation programmes were held for Block Officers/Block Parishad/Panchayat members, attended by 2,300 participants. A total of 234 orientation programmes were held for the VHSNC members, with 2,500 participants attending these programmes. One orientation programme, attended by 136 participants, was held for the SMC members. A total of 86 sensitisation programmes were organized with religious leaders, elected representatives and community leaders, which were attended by 3000 participants.

Ten training sessions were held for frontline workers, including AWWs/ASHAs, which were attended by 1,364 frontline workers. One training session each was organised for youth/Sabla groups/Volunteers/SHG/Mahila Mandals/NYKS, and for the DAA and 108 other functionaries on the PC&PNDT Act, which was attended by 15 participants. Two programmes were organised for incentivising panchayats/urban ward/frontline workers for adopting best practices. Ten felicitating programmes were organised for mothers and girl children in hospitals with the distribution of sweets and birth certificates for the girls.

A total of 37 awareness generation and outreach activities, such as *Nukkad Natak*/rally/baby show, the celebration of the National Girl Child Day (held on a fixed day in a month) were organised. A total of 1,364 meetings were organised with the VHSNC. One special Gram Sabha was organised on the CSR issue. In addition, four mega-events for the felicitation of best panchayats/frontline workers were organised. Ten panchayats/frontline workers were awarded for their exemplary work. A total of 22 meritorious girls were identified in the fields of academics/sports/culture and social work. A total of seven and 22 meetings visits were conducted by senior officials at the block and village levels, respectively. As many as 40,000 booklets were printed on best practices.

One campaign was organised to re-enrol dropped-out girls in secondary schools through a massive joint village contact drive, during which 109 girls were re-enrolled. One Balika Manch was created to encourage the participation of girls, with 12 girls attending this Balika Manch. The total number of births registered in a month was 611, including 281 boys and 330 girls. The SRB was 1,174. No activity was undertaken for enforcement of the PC&PNDT Act. The total amount available for these activities was Rs 32.51 lakhs, with no utilisation.

## 6. Palwal: Haryana

Twenty convergence meetings were held with line departments and other stakeholders in the district, while one meeting was held

with the DTF and 15 meetings were held with the BTF. One media campaign was organised, and two orientation programmes were held for district officers/Zila Parishad members/PNDT cell/Judiciary/District Legal Services Authority, which were attended by 755 participants at the district level. A total of 79 orientation programmes were held for Block Officers/Block Parishad/Panchayat members, which were attended by 5,345 participants at the block level. Further, 65 orientation programmes were held for the VHSNC members, attended by 1,520 participants. Also, 49 orientation programmes were held for the SMC members, which were attended by 1,037 participants. In addition, 84 sensitisation programmes were organised with religious leaders, elected representatives, and community leaders, attended by 4,409 participants. Thirty training programmes were held for frontline workers, including AWWs and ASHAs, which were attended by 18,534 frontline workers. A total of 264 celebrations of the National Girl Child Day and 451 celebrations of the *Beti Janmotsava* were organised in the district.

A total of 1,319 awareness generation and outreach activities such as *Nukkad Natak*/rally/baby show, and celebration of the National Girl Child Day (held on a fixed day in a month) were organised. Further, 310 Nari ki Chaupal/Mann ki Baat sessions were held at the district level, and 20 meetings were organised with the VHSNC. In addition, 15 special Gram Sabhas were organised on the issue of CSR. While 11 panchayats/frontline workers were awarded for their exemplary work, three meritorious girls were identified in the fields of academics/sports/culture and social work. Further, 143 and 287 visits were conducted by senior officials at the block and village levels, respectively. Also, 4,845 booklets were printed on best practices. The total amount available for awareness activities in the district was Rs 25.37 lakhs, out of which 51.57 per cent had been utilised.

## 7. Senapati: Manipur

One meeting each was held with the DTF and BTF. A total of 100 media campaigns were organised, and three orientation programmes

were held for the VHSNC members, which were attended by 170 participants. Six training sessions were held for frontline workers, including AWWs/ASHAs, which were attended by 392 frontline workers. Five training programmes were organised for youth/Sabla groups/Volunteers/SHG/Mahila Mandals/NYKS. In addition, 284 training sessions on the PC&PNDT Act were held for 108 DAA and other functionaries.

A total of 300 felicitation programmes were organised for mothers and girl children in hospitals, along with the distribution of sweets and birth certificates. While 25 promotional activities were held in collaboration with IGNOU for the continuation of education among girls who had dropped out of school, another 25 vocational training programmes were also held for these dropped-out girls. Fifty hoardings with slogans on the BBBP scheme have been put up in all the block headquarters and major marketplaces in the district. Further, 1,200 poster campaigns with slogans on the BBBP scheme were organised involving all the local and zonal taxis of the district. Further, 20 street plays were conducted as part of the awareness generation and outreach activities.

Eight visits were undertaken by senior officials at the block level and ten at the village level. A total of 18,000 IEC materials were printed. A total of 109 girls, who had dropped out of school, were re-enrolled during the campaign. In addition, 357 activities were conducted to ensure that all girls studying in government schools cleared the class five examinations. A total of 200 activities were conducted for the promotion of early registration of pregnancy, institutional deliveries, and birth registration (for the period January 18 to August 18, 2017-18). Three facilities were registered under the PC&PNDT Act in the district. One district PC&PNDT cell had also been strengthened. A total of 100 families, who had undergone proper treatment for pregnancy to delivery in Government hospitals, and another 100, who had completed all immunisations, were provided incentives. The total amount available for awareness generation activities in the district was Rs 44.95 lakhs, out of which 100 per cent had been utilised.

## 8. Longleng: Nagaland

Six convergence meetings were held with the line departments and other stakeholders in the district while eight meetings were held with the DTF and BTF. Two media campaigns were organised and two orientation programmes were held for the district officers/Zila Parishad members/PNDT cell/Judiciary/District Legal Services Authority, which were attended by 50 participants at the district level. Ten orientation programmes were also held for Block Officers/Block Parishad/Panchayat members, which were attended by 1,200 participants at the block level. Ten orientation programmes were held for the VHSNC members, with 50 participants attending these programmes. Ten orientation programmes were held for the SMC members, which were attended by 50 participants. Six sensitisation programmes were organised with religious leaders, elected representatives, and community leaders, with 600 participants attending these programmes.

Six training sessions were held for frontline workers, including AWWs/ASHAs, which were attended by 46 frontline workers. Ten training sessions were organised for youth/Sabla groups/volunteers/SHG/Mahila Mandals/NYKS. In addition, three celebrations of the National Girl Child Day and two celebrations of the *Beti Janmotsava* initiative were organised. Two felicitation programmes were also organised for mothers and girl children in hospitals, along with the distribution of sweets and birth certificates for female babies.

Four awareness generation and outreach activities, including *Nukkad Natak*/rally/baby show, and celebration of the National Girl Child Day (held on a fixed day in a month) were organised. Further, ten meetings were organised with the VHSNC. Six meritorious girls were identified in the fields of academics/sports/culture, and social work. Further, as part of the Independence Day celebrations on August 15, 2018, a BBBP stall was put up undertaking awareness generation and outreach activities (including special awareness programmes for newly married couples).

Four and ten visits, respectively, were conducted by senior officials at the block and village levels.

A total of 1,000 copies were printed for IEC material. Twelve awards were given to the SMC in the district. In addition, one campaign entailing massive joint village contact drives was organised to re-enrol dropped-out girls in secondary schools, and 109 girls, who had dropped out of school, were re-enrolled during the campaign. A total of 134 Adolescent Girls' Clubs were also created to encourage the participation of girls in various activities. The promotion of early registration of pregnancy, institutional deliveries, and registration of births (held during the period January 18 to August 18) was also an important activity. The total number of births registered in a month was six each of boys and girls. Six court cases were pending and two convictions had been secured under the PC&PNDT Act. One innovation, research study or survey had also been conducted. The total amount available for awareness generation activities in the district was Rs 32.51 lakhs, 100 per cent of which had been utilised.

## 9. YSR (Kadapa): Andhra Pradesh

Three convergence meetings were held with the line departments and other stakeholders, and one meeting was held with the DTF and BTF. Three orientation programmes were held for district officers/Zila Parishad members/PNDT cell/Judiciary/District Legal Services Authority, with 406 participants attending the orientation programme at the district level. Five orientation programmes were held for Block Officers/Block Parishad/Panchayat members, which were attended by 720 participants at the block level. Twenty orientation programmes were held for SMC members, which were attended by 280 participants. Two sensitisation programmes were organised with religious leaders, elected representatives, and community leaders, with 45 participants attending these programmes.

The two training sessions held for frontline workers, including AWWs / ASHAs, were attended by 183 frontline workers. In addition, two training programmes were organised for

youth/Sabla groups/Volunteers/SHG/Mahila Mandals/NYKS. As many as 790 celebrations of *Beti Janmotsava* were organised. Further, 18 programmes were organised for incentivising panchayats/urban wards/frontline workers for adopting best practices. A total of 548 felicitation programmes were organised for mothers and girl children in hospitals, along with distribution of sweets and birth certificates for the new-born girls. Ten other activities were identified by DTF/BTF.

A total of 60 awareness generation and outreach activities such as *Nukkad Natak*/rally/baby show, and celebration of the National Girl Child Day (held on a fixed day in a month) were organised. As many as 1,048 meetings were organised with the VHSNC. One special Gram Sabha was organised on the issue of CSR. In addition, 791 mega-events were organised for the felicitation of best panchayats/frontline workers, wherein 86 panchayats/frontline workers were awarded for their exemplary work. A total of 81 meritorious girls were also identified in the field of academics/sports/culture and social work. While 102 celebrations of the National Girl Child Day were held on January 24, attended by 54,901 participants, 16 celebrations of International Women's Day was held on March 8, which, in turn, were attended by 2,000 participants. The number of other activities identified by DTF/BTF for awareness generation and outreach activities (including awareness programmes for newly married couples) was 10,134. A total of 10,134 community-level meetings were conducted to create awareness among the youth, panchayat members, and SHGs, with 1,51,410 participants attending these meetings.

The IEC material printed during the awareness campaign includes 30,000 stickers and 20,000 door stickers. Five awards were given to the SMC in the district. Sixty campaigns were also organised to re-enrol dropped-out girls in secondary schools through massive joint village contact drives, wherein a total of 109 girls were re-enrolled in school. The total number of births registered in a month was 48,973, including 25,379 boys and 23,594 girls. The SRB in the district was 929.

A total of 147 facilities were found to have been registered under the PC&PNDT Act in the district. Further, 14 new registrations were issued under the PC&PNDT Act during the preceding month. The total amount available for awareness generation activities in the district was Rs 32.51 lakhs, out of which 54.97 per cent had been utilised.

### 10. Cuddalore: Tamil Nadu

One inter-sectoral consultation and meeting was held, and four convergence meetings were held with line departments and other stakeholders. One orientation programme was held for the district officers/Zila Parishad members/PNDT cell/Judiciary/District Legal Services Authority, which was attended by 110 participants at the district level. While 683 orientation programmes were held for the VHSNC members, 1,563 orientation programmes were held for SMC members, which were attended by 31,260 participants.

A total of 1,071 frontline workers participated in the training programmes organised for them. In addition, 250 participants from the DAA and other functionaries attended the training on the PC&PNDT Act. Thirty-two celebrations of the National Girl Child Day were organised, and one programme was organised for incentivising panchayats/urban ward/frontline workers for adopting best practices.

As many as 288 awareness generations and outreach activities such as *Nukkad Natak*/rally/baby show, and celebration of the National Girl Child Day (held on a fixed day in a month) was organised, whereas 683 meetings were organised with the VHSNC. On August 15, special Gram Sabhas were organised on the CSR issue, and 13 programmes with 650 couples were identified by the DTF/BTF for conducting awareness generation and outreach activities (with the awareness programme aimed at newly married couples). The SMC in the district was given 1,784 awards. A total of 109 girls, who had dropped out of school, were re-enrolled in schools during 18 campaigns organised to re-enrol dropped-out girls in secondary schools through massive joint village contact drives. The total number of births registered in a month in the district was 19,344,

including 10,032 boys and 9,312 girls. The SRB in the district stood at 929.

A total of 162 facilities were registered under the PC&PNDT Act in the district whereas two new registrations were issued under the PC&PNDT Act during the last one month. One unregistered facility providing diagnostic services in the district was identified during the mapping, and two IVF clinics were found to be registered under the PC&PNDT Act in the district. Six court cases were pending and two convictions had been secured under the PPNDT Act. There was a report of receipt of one complaint. The PC&PNDT cells in seven districts had been strengthened, while 200 IEC /capacity building activities per district awareness programme was conducted for private doctors and IMAs. The total amount available for awareness generation activities in the district was Rs 30.88 lakhs, out of which 44.37 per cent had been utilised.

### 11. Jhunjhunu: Rajasthan

Convergence meetings held with line departments and other stakeholders on every Monday in the district. Four meetings were held with the DTF and BTF. Seven media campaigns and two orientation programmes were held for district officers/Zila Parishad members/PNDT cell/Judiciary/District Legal Services Authority, which were attended by 200 participants at the district level. A total of 441 orientation programmes were held for the SMC members, which were attended by 93,871 of these members.

A total of 31 training sessions of the gender and girl child units were held, with 1,900 participants attending these sessions. Three training programmes were also held for frontline workers, including AWWs/ASHAs, with 338 frontline workers participating in these training programmes. Four celebrations of the National Girl Child Day and 40 celebrations of *Beti Janmotsava* were organised. Five programmes were organised for incentivising panchayats/urban ward/frontline workers for adopting best practices. Felicitations programmes were organised on a regular basis for mothers and girl children in hospitals with the distribution of sweets and birth certificates for the girl children. Following is a delineation of the other activities

identified by the DTF/BTF and successfully held in the district: the Prime Minister's visit, cycle rally, 'daughters are precious' programme, Dhundh poojan, programme on menstrual hygiene, wall paintings, drawing competitions, poster competitions, Deepotsav on Diwali, Kavi Sammelan, grand pledge ceremony, Independence Day eve, Independence Day, Republic Day eve, Republic Day, celebration of four years of completion of the government, Amrita haat, Shekhawati Mela, local fair festival, Kalash Yatra, Beti Godnama, Rajasthan Divas, awareness and feeling of public shame on the CSR issue in every Ratri Chaupal, Apna Bachha Apna Vidhyalaya Abhiyan, community Bal Sabha, Amrita Homeopathy Pahal, and Amrita Upwan.

A total of 32 awareness generation and 60 outreach activities such as *Nukkad Nataki*/rally/baby show, celebration of the National Girl Child Day (held on a fixed day in a month) were organised, and 1,725 Nari ki Chaupal/Mann ki Baat sessions were conducted at the district level. As many as 94 panchayats/frontline workers were awarded for their exemplary work, and 28 meritorious girls were identified in the fields of academics/sports/culture and social work. Two booklets on best practices and two other IEC materials were printed. Five awards were given to the SMC in the district, a total of 1,474 campaigns were organised to re-enrol dropped-out girls in secondary schools through massive joint village contact drives, and 109 girls were re-enrolled during the campaign, with an 11 per cent increase in enrolment. Under the promotion of early registration of pregnancy, institutional deliveries, and birth registration (from January 18 to August 18, 2017-18), the total number of births registered in a month included 15,222 boys and 14,536 girls, with an SRB of 955.

Eighty-two facilities are registered under the PC&PNDT Act in the district, and 11 new registrations were issued under the PC&PNDT Act during the preceding month. Ten court cases that were pending convictions were secured under the PC&PNDT Act. As many as 77 inspections and monitoring visits were conducted by the NIMC/SIMC. One innovation, research study

or survey was conducted, and the total amount available was Rs 42.95 lakhs, out of which 71.48 per cent was utilised.

## 12. Sikar: Rajasthan

Five convergence meetings were held with line departments and other stakeholders whereas meetings were held with the DTF and BTF. Two media campaigns were organised and three orientation programmes were held for district officers/Zila Parishad members/PNDT cell/Judiciary/District Legal Services Authority, which were attended by 325 participants at the district level. Sixteen orientation programmes were held for Block Officers/Block Parishad/Panchayat members, attended by 403 participants at the block level. Thirty-three orientation programmes were held for the VHSNC members, with 1,500 participants attending these programmes. A total of 231 participants attended the 22 orientation programmes held for the SMC members. In addition, two sensitisation programmes were organised with religious leaders, elected representatives, and community leaders, which were attended by 250 participants.

Two training sessions of the gender and girl child units were held, which were attended by 270 participants. As part of the promotion of measures like the early registration of pregnancy, institutional deliveries, and birth registration (during the period January 18 to August 18, 2017-18), the total number of births registered in a month included 23,311 boys and 22,107 girls, with the SRB being 948.

A total of 82 facilities are registered under the PC&PNDT Act in the district, whereas one new registration was issued under the PC&PNDT Act during the preceding month. Two IVF clinics are registered under the PC&PNDT Act in the district. As many as 14 court cases were also pending under the PC&PNDT Act in the district. IEC and capacity building activities were also held under the district awareness programme for private doctors and IMAs. The total amount available for these activities in the district was Rs 32.51 lakhs, out of which 38.64 per cent was utilised.



### 13. North Goa: Goa

No information was provided for inter-sectoral consultations and meetings, orientation and sensitisation programme, training and capacity building, innovation, awareness generation and outreach activities, monitoring and evaluation, and documentation in this district. The number of girls re-enrolled during the campaign was 109. The number of Balika Manches created to encourage the participation of girls was 212, with 2,120 girls participating in the Balika Manches. The number of facilities registered under the PC&PNDT Act in the district was 84. Five new registrations were issued under the PC&PNDT Act during the preceding month. Five IVF clinics were registered under the PC&PNDT Act in the district. The NIMC/SIMC conducted 126 inspection and monitoring visits. One district PC&PNDT cell was also strengthened. The funds released during the preceding financial year by GoI was Rs 32.50 lakh, with balance of Rs 24.10 lakh, still being available.

#### 5.4 Conclusion

The field investigators visited 34 senior secondary schools in the 14 selected States and the schools surveyed included exclusive girls' schools as well as co-educational schools. All the schools surveyed were found to have female teachers. All the schools contacted by the NCAER survey team had separate toilets for girls. A majority of the schools (70-80 per cent) surveyed by the investigators had activated the SMCs and had set up Balika Manches to ensure the retention of girls in schools till they completed their secondary school education. Similarly, a majority of the schools had taken the initiative to bring 'out-of-school girls' back to school, by initiating a campaign and encouraging them to enrol in an alternative education programme.

Out of the 34 schools surveyed, 25 had identified constraints to girls' education, including commuting to distantly located secondary schools and difficulty in arranging transport facilities for girls, which were mentioned by a large number of schools. Nearly 91 per cent of the schools (or 31 out of 34 schools) were found to have constructed toilets for girls and also ensured that

the toilets were functional. Unfortunately, most of the schools did not have hostel facilities for girls.

Interviews of the PRIs showed that all of them did not know all the objectives of the advocacy and media campaign of the BBBP scheme and the aims of the scheme's campaign. As compared to the other aspects of the BBBP scheme, which are implemented in coordination with the other Ministries, a larger percentage of officials were aware of multi-sectoral schematic intervention, undertaken independently by the MWCD. With the exception of the two north-eastern states of Assam and Nagaland, officials in all the other States mentioned television as a method for launching the BBBP campaign. Radio was also mentioned by a large number of officials. Not many officials knew about the other related programmes implemented in some of the States. According to these officials, girls with a high level of academic achievements were felicitated in schools.

While 56 officials out of 68 contacted by the survey team, that is, 82.3 per cent of the officials, said that campaigns had been launched in their respective States to curb and prevent the misuse of the PC&PNDT Act, and the Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) Act. However, only 53.0 per cent of the officials said that the CMOs had conducted raids and inspected ultrasound machines at the centres suspected to be practising these techniques. A very large proportion of officials were of the view that there was an increase in institutional deliveries and first-trimester ANC registration. An overwhelming majority of the respondents perceived an increase in the enrolment of girls in secondary education.

The data collected from the DPOs under the BBBP scheme from the selected districts of 12 States revealed that the budget allocation for the year 2017-18 ranged from Rs 13.8 lakh in Thrissur district in Kerala to Rs 25.4 lakh in the Palwal district of Haryana. The utilisation of the allocated budget amount varied considerably from as low as 21.7 per cent in the Thrissur district of Kerala to 100 per cent in the Senapati district of Manipur and Longleng district of Nagaland.

# 6 Conclusions and Way Forward

Under the BBBP scheme, the Central Government has been spreading awareness about the value of a girl child through various media, including group meetings, hoardings, television, and radio jingles. The study has found that nearly 88.0 per cent per cent of the respondents are aware of the BBBP scheme's campaign. Moreover, one or two major aims, as well as objectives, are known to most of the respondents. So one can conclude that the BBBP scheme campaign is successful in creating awareness in general. However, a matter of concern is that there are wide variations at the state level on awareness regarding the various aims and objectives of the scheme. The findings of the survey show some level of discrimination against the girl child lingers, which may be attributed to various reasons, including the prevalence of dowry, safety and security concerns of families for the girl children and the social norms.

There are certain constraints that need to be highlighted. The study has brought forth some of these constraints including those on girls' education, comprising lack of safe commuting facilities for girls to travel to long-distance schools, the burden imposed on them for taking care of their younger siblings at home, and in household chores including fetching of water and firewood collection. Moreover, the non-



BBBP awareness campaign rally

availability of functional toilet facilities for girls in most schools discourages girls to attend school. As a result, many girls do not go to school or drop out of school.

Given the above, the BBBP scheme has encouraged schools to activate their School Management Committees (SMCs), which interact with the community and are involved in the functioning of schools. These committees also ensure that all the basic requirements of the school are being met as per the Rights to Education Guidelines, 2009. The Balika Manch helps in curbing incidents of eve-teasing and domestic violence against school-going girls.

The Government has also undertaken various initiatives for propagating the BBBP scheme through community mobilisation, which is an important part of the awareness campaign under the scheme. A large number of felicitation programmes are organised in hospitals for the newborn girl child, wherein a birth certificate is given to the child, along with the distribution of sweets to celebrate her birth. Under Advocacy, Community Mobilization & Awareness Generation there are various initiatives like display of Guddi-Gudda Boards in gram panchayats and other public places; community mobilization and outreach through interactive initiatives like Nari ki Chaupal, Beti Janmotsava, Mann ki Baat, etc. Further, special days for celebration of the Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao scheme, National Girl Child Day, International Women's Day, pledge for protection, safety, value and education of the girl child. Importantly, awareness campaigns for encouraging reversal of son centric rituals and customs; inclusion of local religious/spiritual leaders in advocacy and community mobilization initiatives; positive reinforcements of daughters are undertaken. Moreover, awareness campaigns to promote simple weddings, to provide equal

property rights for daughters and sons, prevention of early or child marriage are carried out.

As already noted, the overall goal of the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) scheme is to celebrate the girl child and enable her education. The NCAER study found that parents of girls are becoming more sensitised and have started realizing that girls are contributing in many ways and have brought recognition at the state, national and international levels through their efforts. This scheme has not only provided psychological support to the parents of girl children but also attempted to change their attitudes and mind-sets towards the girl child. The study has also observed that people are now able to provide more opportunities for girls like improved safety, health care, and education, among other things. A large number of parents no longer perceive their daughters to be a burden. The scheme thus has helped in changing the traditional mind-set that girls are only a liability for their parents.

On another front, it has been found that comparatively fewer people are opting for sex determination tests of the child before birth. The parents surveyed as part of the study pointed out that the primary reasons for the prevalence of such ill-practices are the social evil of dowry and the prevalence of crime against women. This scheme is helping to motivate parents to make their daughters independent and fight for their rights. The scheme has also been able to bring dropped-out girls back to school to a large extent by encouraging parents and teachers to fully support the education of girls.

The scheme has been able to create an impact in terms of the number of Mahila Sabhas formed, the special Gram Sabhas organised, the Balika Manches formed, the School Management Committees operationalised, increase the number of pregnancies registered in the first trimester, the number of pregnant women immunised, the number of pregnant women provided ante-natal care, the number of pregnant women who received Iron and Folic Acid tablets (IFA). Further, the number of people sensitised on the issues of gender and CSR, enrolment of girls in school, and compliance in maintenance of records by the registered clinics have improved.

## 6.1 Way Forward

Given that the level of awareness varies widely across States, the campaign should also be targeted at various States keeping the culture and norms of the specific State in mind. For instance, programmes highlighting the BBBP scheme could be made part of cultural festivities in different States. The Government can also sponsor the propagation of awareness programmes through these channels, as the local people are more familiar with them and would understand them better. In far-flung remote areas, where television connectivity is an issue, radio can be used as a more interactive medium for spreading the message of the project. Given India's diversity, a uniform measure of creating awareness is unlikely to yield the desired results. Hence the adoption of a State-specific approach is strongly recommended. Evidence shows that the north-centric language of the programme does not find favour with the eastern and southern regions.

Dowry still remains a major constraint in the empowerment of women, as it causes a gender bias leading to adverse sex selection. Efforts should thus be made to highlight the evil of dowry. The people's conventional mind-sets about dowry and other such practices could be changed through short films, Nukkad Natak, and other such means of communication. Apart from sensitisation exercises and cultural interventions, stricter laws should be invoked in case of any violation of anti-dowry regulations.

The findings do show that the need to empower girls and to motivate them to explore various professional opportunities available to them remain to an extent. Processes for promoting education for girls should be more intense which would enable them to question regressive social norms and challenge traditional mind-sets. Teachers and parents should have regular meetings to impress upon the parents why the daughters need to go to school and be freed from other tasks at home. Further, girls should be facilitated to reach school. The school management should take initiatives to provide transport for girls to schools, make safe commuting arrangements (such as arrange

for school 'mitras'), and last but not of the least importance, make provision for the availability of functional toilet facilities. The initiative to bring 'out of school girls' back to school also needs to be pursued more rigorously, for example, by contacting parents of such girls to understand the constraints on their part in sending girls to school and to encourage them to send girls back to school.

Community mobilisation is very important for propagating the BBBP scheme. Although the Government has undertaken various initiatives in this regard, awareness levels about the programme are still below desired levels, and need improvement. Since there is hardly any awareness about the initiative of the National Girl Child's Day, PRI and other officials need to be actively involved in sensitising people about this and other initiatives under the scheme. Hence, it is strongly recommended that the Government should further intensify the campaign for the scheme and appoint more dedicated staff for the scheme on a priority basis to regularly review its implementation at the grassroots level while also regularly conducting field inspections. It would be useful to sensitise local community leaders to the cause of the BBBP theme so that they can further sensitise their communities through various means such as community events. Therefore, efforts should be taken by the

Panchayats to address discrimination against the girl child by taking support from these local community groups.

Given the success of community groups such as Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and the acclaim that SHGs of women which are formed by homogeneous classes are well-disciplined and successful at the local level, this could be a vehicle for spreading the awareness regarding BBBP scheme. The BBBP officials could sensitise the local women by using the SHG platform and explain the aims of the scheme in the meetings of the SHGs. Such a process would percolate awareness to the local level as the SHG members could be urged to sensitise women even outside the group in the community.

It is important and hence recommended that the Government need to improve monitoring of the BBBP scheme by involving other stakeholders such as the Central Statistical Organization (CSO), and faculty from universities offering courses on gender studies, gender experts and other NGOs working with women's groups. Moreover, given the value of Management Information System (MIS), the Ministry could adopt this system to help in effective and timely monitoring of the BBBP indicators, and provide inputs for course correction by identifying actions that must be strengthened (please see concordance table below).

**Table 6.1: Concordance Matrix: Objectives-Analysis-Conclusions-Recommendations**

S. No.	Objectives of the Scheme	Corresponding observations and analysis	Conclusions	Key Recommendations
1.	To create awareness for ensuring the survival and protection of the girl child.	<p><b>Awareness:</b></p> <p>Around eighty-eight per cent of households are aware of the campaign of the BBBP scheme.</p> <p>Nearly eighty-three per cent of households were able to tell of at least one objective of the scheme.</p> <p>Large percentages of respondents from Chhattisgarh (97.9 per cent), Odisha (97.9 per cent), Himachal Pradesh (95.8 per cent), Tamil Nadu (91.7 per cent) and lastly Haryana (75.0 per cent) noted that the aim of the campaign is “ensuring that girls are born”.</p> <p>Around sixty per cent of all the households mentioned “nurturing girls” while somewhat more than sixty-three per cent of all respondents mentioned “ensuring that girls are born” as the aims of the campaign reflecting the good level of awareness regarding one or two aims of the campaign.</p> <p>However, the level of awareness regarding all the aims were not significant, with around ten per cent of the respondents noting all of the four.</p> <p>Advocacy and media campaign focusses on enabling the girl child’s education as noted in Chhattisgarh (97.9 per cent), Himachal Pradesh (97.9 per cent), Odisha (95.8 per cent), Tamil Nadu (52.1 per cent) and lastly in Andhra Pradesh (35.4 per cent).</p> <p>Changing mind-set was mentioned as an important element of the BBBP scheme by seventeen and half per cent of the households.</p>	<p>The BBBP scheme campaign is successful in creating awareness in general.</p> <p>The BBBP campaign has been successful to an extent as most households can state one of the three objectives of the scheme.</p> <p>There are wide variations in the state level awareness on aims.</p> <p>The BBBP scheme needs to have a state level planning as the regional variations are extreme as noted.</p>	<p>The Government should have further innovations in propagating the philosophy of the scheme so that the valuing both girls and boys equally as a way of life.</p> <p>The awareness should be created specific to the State taking into account the state’s culture. Regional festivities should be encouraged to have programmes that highlight the BBBP scheme. The government should sponsor awareness programmes through these channels which people would understand better.</p> <p>Given India’s diversity one uniform measure of creating awareness is unlikely to yield the desired results. Therefore, state and regional approaches are strongly recommended to create awareness.</p>

(Contd.)

**Table 6.1: Concordance Matrix: Objectives-Analysis-Conclusions-Recommendations (Contd.)**

S. No.	Objectives of the Scheme	Corresponding observations and analysis	Conclusions	Key Recommendations
2.	<p>Awareness to ensure education (through assessment of enrolment of girls in secondary schools and re-enrolment of girls who had dropped out of school).</p>	<p>More than sixty-five per cent of all respondents know that educating girls without discrimination was one of the aims of the campaign.</p> <p>More than ninety per cent of the respondents both in rural and urban areas from most of the sample states are in favour of providing secondary education to their daughters.</p> <p>Constraints of girls reaching schools were assessed through questions on commuting to secondary schools and 13 out of 34 surveyed schools shared their difficulties in arranging transport facilities for bringing children to schools. Moreover, the schools noted that escorts to school (safety), sibling care, school uniform and toilet facilities were constraints noted in that order.</p> <p>The district-level information system for education (U-DISE) 2015-16, shows that girls' enrolments in secondary education have increased to nearly 81.0 per cent against 76.0 per cent in 2013-14.</p>	<p>Lack of functional toilets in girls' schools affects the continuance of education for girls in schools.</p>	<p>Teachers and parents should have regular meetings to impress upon the parents why the daughters need to go to school and be freed from other tasks at home. Further, girls should be facilitated to reach school. The school management should take initiatives to provide transport for girls to reach schools, make safe commuting arrangements (such as arrange for school 'Mitras'), and last but not of the least importance, make provision for the availability of functional toilet facilities. The initiative to bring 'out of school girls' back to school also needs to be pursued more rigorously. Awareness is to be created by emphasising that if girls are educated they would ensure education of their children and this way the entire society would get educated.</p> <p>Simply allocating funds will not work alone. The laws should be amended and justice should be faster. The people involved in the practice of sex determination and sex-selective abortion should be booked under the law. The government should take tough measures so that doctors do not indulge in this malpractice. A connection should be established with the society at large to make people more sensitive. One people become sensitive they will be able to relate themselves better to how and what the ill-treated girl child feels like. The scheme's campaigns should be designed in such a way as to boost the morale of people. The associated problems in bringing up the girl child, her marriage expenses, dowry system and discrimination in the society must be talked out more often so that the people show more responsible behaviour or even out of shame think twice before indulging themselves in such crimes. The families who care exclusively for their girl child should be talked smartly.</p>

(Contd.)

**Table 6.1: Concordance Matrix: Objectives-Analysis-Conclusions-Recommendations (Contd.)**

S. No.	Objectives of the Scheme	Corresponding observations and analysis	Conclusions	Key Recommendations
3.	Awareness through mass communication campaign and other mediums for Beti Bachao Beti Padhao scheme	<p>Nearly sixty two per cent of households mentioned that television is the medium of communication for creating the BBBP scheme's awareness.</p> <p>Overall, only seventeen per cent the households have come to know about the BBBP scheme through jingles on the radio.</p> <p>But in Manipur seventy-five per cent of the members of the household reported that radio jingles are a good medium to spread awareness on BBBP. While in Bihar more than sixty per cent noted that 'Nukkad Natak' is the viable mean of spreading awareness of the scheme.</p> <p>Community workers like AWWs, ASHAs and ANMs are the preferred choice of communication in Chhattisgarh (64.6 per cent), Madhya Pradesh (61.5 per cent), Odisha (41.7 per cent), Haryana (49.0 per cent) and Rajasthan (56.3 per cent).</p> <p>In most of the states, more than ninety per cent of the households mentioned that frontline workers like AWWs, ASHAs and ANMs are creating awareness about the BBBP scheme.</p>	<p>Although television is the most common interface to spread the knowledge about the scheme, state level suggestions from respondents differs.</p> <p>Apart from television and radio, a very large percentage of respondents have suggested that the frontline workers like AWWs, ASHAs and ANMs are the most appropriate means to spread awareness regarding the scheme.</p>	<p>In far-flung remote areas where television connectivity is an issue radios are a good media. For people driving on the roads FM radio is a good way of creating awareness about the scheme.</p> <p>Frontline workers should be rigorously trained for the campaign of the BBBP scheme. As they are in the direct contact with the people they can create significant impact of the scheme.</p>
4.	Prevention of gender-biased sex-selective elimination	<p>Women respondents in most of the states in both rural as well as urban areas did not undergo any sex determination test.</p> <p>More than eighty two per cent of the total surveyed officials said that campaigns had been launched in their respective states to curb and prevent the misuse of pre-conception and pre-natal diagnostic techniques under the (PC&amp;PNDT) Act, 1994.</p>	<p>The scheme is successful in creating awareness regarding the prohibition of sex selection tests. However, it should be further enhanced.</p>	<p>Doctors should be given incentives and disincentives so that they participate actively in not conducting this test and discourage people to go for these tests.</p> <p>Easy availability of sex determination facilities should be disbanded.</p>

(Contd.)

**Table 6.1: Concordance Matrix: Objectives-Analysis-Conclusions-Recommendations (Contd.)**

S. No.	Objectives of the Scheme	Corresponding observations and analysis	Conclusions	Key Recommendations
		<p>Around fifty-three per cent of the surveyed officials said that Chief Medical Officers had conducted raids and inspected ultrasound machines at the centres suspected to be practising these techniques. In twenty per cent of the cases, the raids were conducted by sending decoy customers to identify mobile machines and the use of sex pre-determination kits. This was primarily revealed in States like Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, and Rajasthan.</p> <p>However, none of the households in Bihar, Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Goa, and Rajasthan mentioned anything about such raids.</p> <p><b>Awareness</b></p> <p>Nearly thirty-nine per cent of the households are aware that there is a prohibition of sex selection tests. In Kerala, all the households are aware of this prohibition whereas in Goa (72.9 per cent), Nagaland (68.8 per cent), Tamil Nadu (58.3 per cent) and Himachal Pradesh (54.2 per cent), a fairly large proportion of the households are aware of the restriction of sex determination test.</p> <p>Significantly in Haryana, twenty nine per cent of the households mentioned the easy availability of sex determination tests.</p> <p>During the focus group discussions, it was found out that women and PRIs from almost all states know that sex determination test has been banned in India and it is a punishable offense.</p>		<p>Messages like ‘if we kill the foetus in the womb, we are committing a heinous crime’, ‘If we kill females, our generation will come to an end’, etc. should be propagated.</p> <p>BBBBP officials must identify specific census enumeration blocks in urban areas and villages in rural areas where the number of girls born per 1000 boys born during the last five years is very low. These areas must be monitored closely to assess the reasons for this adverse ratio.</p> <p>CMOs should be motivated /sensitized to take action PC&amp;PNDT Acts more actively.</p> <p>In case of violation of the PC&amp;PNDT Act, the fines should be substantial together with the provision of imprisonment after two violations.</p>

(Contd.)



**Table 6.1: Concordance Matrix: Objectives-Analysis-Conclusions-Recommendations (Contd.)**

S. No.	Objectives of the Scheme	Corresponding observations and analysis	Conclusions	Key Recommendations
		<p>Monitoring is carried out by different task forces at different levels. (Example National Task Force at the National level, State/UT Task Force at the State/UT level and District Task Force at the district level). With regard to the status of implementation of the PC&amp;PNDT Act total registered facilities up to September 2017 were 59214 and until September 2018 was 62666.</p> <p>Ongoing court cases under the PC&amp;PNDT Act were 2,695 up till September 2017 and 2840 by September 2018.</p> <p>The number of convictions secured was 421 by September 2017 and 586 until September 2018.</p> <p>The number of medical licenses cancelled was 118 by September 2017 reached 138 up to September 2018.</p>	<p>Monitoring is also an important concern and should be streamlined.</p> <p>Conviction increased by nearly forty per cent in a year but actions are being taken at a very low level (sixteen per cent only).</p>	<p>There is a need to have some mechanism fitted with the ultrasound machines, so that if there is any sex selection test then the information regarding the location of the ultrasound machine and the doctor operating this machine or in charge of this machine could be tracked.</p> <p>The government is recommended to adopt the Management Information System (MIS) that would help in effective and timely monitoring of the BBBP indicators, and provide inputs for course correction by identifying actions.</p> <p>Court cases should be expedited on fast track.</p> <p>Authorities concerned (CMOs etc.) should be more law compliant.</p>
5	<p>Behavioural changes</p> <p><b>Valuing girls (behavioural change):</b></p> <p>Nearly eighty eight per cent of the respondents have celebrated the birth of their daughter and about eleven percentage points' higher respondents have reported that they have enabled education of their daughters.</p> <p>Further, nearly eighty five per cent reportedly did not discriminate males over females in households while serving food and purchasing clothes.</p> <p>A very small share of household respondents (only three per cent) stated they gave preference to sons over daughters in health related issues and only two and half per cent of households reportedly gave preference to sons over daughters in nutrition.</p>	<p>States which are generally more gender sensitive have limited inclination to absorb various aspects of BBBP scheme as they already value the girl child.</p> <p>Safety features for girl children should be strengthened.</p>	<p>Awareness should be created through anti-dowry campaigns through various modes of communications. Men should be involved in anti-dowry campaigns as much as possible. Through cultural interventions this would be effective. Stricter laws should be invoked in case of any violation of anti-dowry regulations.</p> <p>Safety of girls should be ensured by sensitising the community, local institutions, local administration, local police through appropriate trainings and awareness campaigns. Safety of girls should also be ensured through providing appropriate and safe means of transportation by school administration.</p>	

(Contd.)

**Table 6.1: Concordance Matrix: Objectives-Analysis-Conclusions-Recommendations (Contd.)**

S. No.	Objectives of the Scheme	Corresponding observations and analysis	Conclusions	Key Recommendations
		<p>Prevalence of dowry (67.2%), and concern over safety and security of girls (43.3%) were the reasons mainly cited so as to why girls are not valued as much as boys.</p> <p>More than eighty per cent of households in all states and more than ninety per cent of households in many states have mentioned that they celebrate the birth/birthdays of female children.</p> <p>Strikingly, all household respondents from the states known for lower gender equity such as Madhya Pradesh, and Rajasthan, reportedly celebrated the birth of a girl child. At the same time states with higher gender equity such as Himachal Pradesh, and Assam, also celebrated the birth of female children. On the other hand where gender is treated more equally in the culture, such as in Manipur around forty four per cent and in Nagaland thirty seven and half per cent have an issue of celebrating the girl child. Also in Kerala around seventy three per cent reportedly celebrated the birth of their daughter.</p> <p>For enabling the education of the girl child more than ninety per cent of the households in most of the states and hundred per cent of households in Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Assam, Nagaland, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, and Rajasthan are inclined to educate their girl children.</p>	<p>Dowry should be strictly banned by using novel processes. Empowerment of women should be propagated through various innovative channels which would induce gender equality leading to sex balance.</p> <p>Adequate staff is needed in BBBP management for review and implementation of scheme.</p>	<p>As the top priority dedicated staff must be allocated for the scheme who would be able to regularly review the impact of scheme at the grass root level and able to visit field for regular inspections.</p> <p>Changing mind-set of people is very important. It should be done through multiple channels like television, school curriculum, community involvement, cultural interventions, and even counselling camps on a continuous basis.</p> <p>The Government should enhance sensitisation process of the BBBP scheme by involving other stakeholders such as the Central Statistical Organisation, Universities having gender studies, action-oriented organisations, Mahila Sabhas, Army Wives' Associations, Self Help Groups, etc.</p>

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# **Annexure - 1**

## **Questionnaires**

# AN EVALUATION OF BETI BACHAO BETI PADHAO (BBBP) SCHEME

## QUESTIONNAIRE FOR NEWLY MARRIED COUPLES/PREGNANT WOMAN OR LACTATING MOTHER

**Identification Details** (for pre-coded responses, we need to **circle** correct response(s)).

S. No.	Particulars	Response	Code
1	State/UT		
2	District		
3	Census enumeration block		
4	Village		
5	Household listing serial number		
6	Interview No.		
7	Name and contact number of respondent (Respondent must be either a newly married couple or a pregnant woman or a lactating mother)		
8	Age of the respondent (years)		
9	Gender of the respondent	Female-1; Male-2	
<b>Interview and Supervision Details</b>			
10	Name and contact no. of the field investigator (CAPITAL LETTERS)		
11	Date of interview		
12	Name and contact no. of the field supervisor (CAPITAL LETTERS)		

### Section - I: Household Characteristics

S. No.	Particulars	Response	Code
1	Household type	Pucca-1, Semi-Pucca-2, Kutchha-3	
2	Whether electricity is available in house?	Yes-1, No-2	
3	Whether drinking water facility is available?	Yes-1, No-2	
4	Whether the household possesses cultivable land?	Yes-1, No-2	
5	What was total income (Rs lakhs) of the household during the last financial year 2017-18?		
6	Which religion is followed by the household?	Hinduism-1, Islam-2, Sikhism-3, Christianity-4, Any other religion (specify)-5	
7	Does household has access to internet?	Yes-1, No-2	

## Section-II: Demographic Profile of Household

S. No.	Name of the household member	Relationship with the head (Code)	Gender (Code)	Age (Years)	Marital status (Code)	Educational level (Code)	Activity status (Code)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							
12							

**Relationship with the Head (3):** Self-1, Father-2, Mother-3, Wife-4, Brother-5, Sister-6, Son-7, Daughter-8, Others (Specify)-9; **Gender (4):** Male-1, Female-2; **Marital Status (6):** Unmarried-1, Married-2, Widow-3, Divorcee-4, Separated-5, Others (specify)-6; **Educational Qualification (7):** Illiterate-1, Primary-2, Upper primary-3, High school-4, Matric/SSC-5, Higher secondary-6, Graduate and above-7, Unschooled/minor-8, Others (specify)-9; **Activity Status (8):** Unemployed-1, Self-employed in Agriculture-2, Self-employed in non-Agriculture-3, Agriculture labourer-4, Non-Agriculture labourer-5, MGNREGA worker-6, Regular salaried (Govt./Pvt. Job)-7, Others (specify)-8.

## Section - III: General Awareness About the Scheme

S. No.	Particulars	Response	Code
1	What are the key objectives of the BBBP scheme?	Prevent gender biased sex selective elimination-1; Ensure survival and protection of the girl child-2; Ensure education of the girl child-3; All of the above-4; None of the above-5; Can't say-6	
2	Has your household celebrated any birth/birthday of girl child?	Yes-1; No-2; Can't say-3	
3	Are you enabling/would you enable the education of girl (s) in the household?	Yes-1; No-2; Can't say-3	

S. No.	Particulars	Response	Code
4	Have frontline workers (AWWs/ASHAs/ ANMs) created awareness regarding BBBP scheme?	Yes-1; No-2; Can't say-3	
5	What is your perception regarding child sex ratio (male: female) in the society?	Can't say-1; Neither increasing nor declining-2; Increasing-3; Declining-4	
6	Is the Government taking any specific steps to maintain child sex ratio?	Yes-1; No-2; Can't say-3	
7	Are you aware about the initiatives under the existing scheme of Beti Bachao Beti Padhao?	Yes-1; No-2; Can't say-3	
8	How the awareness regarding BBBP scheme could be spread?	Radio-1; Television-2; Nukkad Natak-3; Newspaper-4; Panchayat-5; Any other (specify)-6	
9	Do you give priority to males over females in your household (serving food/ purchasing clothes, etc.)?	Yes-1; No-2; Can't say-3	
10	What are the three main reasons for gender biases in the society?	Prevalence of dowry-1; Son-preference-2; Lack of equal inheritance rights for women-3; Concerns over safety and security of girls-4; Widespread availability of pre-natal diagnostic techniques-5; Gender biased sex selection-6; Post-birth discrimination against girls-7; Patriarchal structures-8; Easy availability, affordability of diagnostic tools-9; Improvements in the areas of health and education-10; Any other reason (specify)-11	
11	Have you come across the BBBP campaign?	No-1; If yes, though radio spots jingles-2; Television publicity-3; Outdoor-4; Print media-5; Community engagement-6; Social media-7; Field publicity-8; SMS campaigns-9; Mailers-10; Hand-outs-11; Brochures and other IEC material-12; Any other (specify)-13	
12	What are the key elements of the BBBP scheme? (Multiple response)	To create nation-wide awareness-1; Advocacy campaigns-2; Enforcement of PC&PNDT Act-3; Enabling girl child education-4; Multi-sectoral intervention-5; Mind set change -6; Any other element (specify)-7	
13	Have you undergone/are you planning to undergo a sex determination test for your unborn baby?	Yes-1; No-2; Can't say-3	
14	Is the sex determination test easily available for unborn baby?	Yes-1; No-2; Can't say-3	
15	Do you prefer sons over daughters for these issues? Yes-1; No-2; Can't say-3	i) Health: ii) Education: iii) Nutrition:	



### Section - IV: Advocacy and Media Campaign on *Beti Bachao-Beti Padhao*

S. No.	Particulars	Response	Code
1	On which areas, the advocacy and media campaign of the BBBP scheme focuses?	Celebrating girl child-1; Enabling girl child's education-2; Any other area (specify)-3; All of the above-4; None of the above-5	
2	What are the aims of the BBBP scheme's campaign?	Ensuring that girls are born-1; Girls are nurtured-2; Girls are educated without discrimination-3; Girls be provided equal rights-4; Any other aim (specify)-5; All of the above-6; None of the above-7	
3	Have you ever heard of the Government's initiative 'Aapki Beti Humari Beti' scheme'?	Yes-1; No-2; Can't say-3	
4	If yes, what is the objective of the same?	To address the societal mind-sets-1; To make parents realise the value of the girl child-2; Rs 21,000/- is deposited in the account of firstborn girl child of families belonging to scheduled caste and those below the poverty line-3; Rs 21,000/- is deposited on the birth of second girl child of all families-4; The maturity amount of Rs one lakh is given to the beneficiaries at the age of 18 years-5; Any other (specify)-6	
5	Are you aware of PC&PNDT act?	Yes-1; No-2; Can't say-3	
6	Did you register for ANC registration?	Yes-1; No-2; Can't say-3	
7	Have you enrolled/would you enrol your daughter for secondary education?	Yes-1; No-2; Can't say-3	
8	Are functional toilets provided for girls in every school?	Provided in private schools-1; Provided in Government schools-2; Provided in all schools-3; Can't say-4	
9	Through which Government initiatives is the BBBP scheme being propagated?	<i>Guddi-Gudda</i> Boards-1; Community mobilization-2; Beti Janmotsava-3; Mann ki Baat-4; Dedicated special day-5; National Girl Child Day-6; International Women's Day-7; Pledge for protection, safety, value and education of the girl child-8; Encouraging reversal of son-centric customs-9; Any other -10	

# AN EVALUATION OF BETI BACHAO BETI PADHAO (BBBP) SCHEME

## QUESTIONNAIRE FOR SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS

**Identification Details (for pre-coded responses, we need to circle correct response(s)).**

S. No.	Particulars	Response	Code
1	State/UT		
2	District		
3	Census enumeration block		
4	Village		
5	Name and address of the School		
6	Name and contact number of the principal		
7	Age of the respondent (years)		
8	Gender of the respondent	Female-1; Male-2	

### Section-I: Basic Details

S.No.	Particulars	Response	Code
1	Total Number of girls enrolled in school since inception of BBBB scheme (2015)?	2015-16: 2016-17: 2017-18:	
2	Total students in 2017-18	Females: _____ Males: _____	
3	Total Girls in secondary classes (Class IX and X)	IX: X:	
4	Total Teachers	Female: _____ Male: _____	
5	Total toilets in the school	Female: _____ Males: _____ For both (common): _____	

## Section-II: School Level Indicators

S.No.	Particulars	Response	Code
1	Has your school activated school management committees (SMCs) to ensure universal enrolment, retention and completion of secondary education of girls through special drives?	Yes-1; No-2; Can't say-3	
2	Has your school created Balika Manch to encourage participation of girls in schools and to link out of school girls -over a continuum?	Yes-1; No-2; Can't say-3	
3	Has your school constructed and ensured functional toilet for girls?	Yes-1; No-2; Can't say-3	
4	Has your school linked <i>out of school girls</i> with back to school or alternative education options?	Yes-1; No-2; Can't say-3	
5	Has your school initiated campaign/necessary steps to re-enrol dropout girls?	Yes-1; No-2; Can't say-3	
6	Has your school initiated appropriate steps for retention and completion of secondary education of girls—through massive joint village contact drive, using AWWs, ASHAs, PRIs, and community/women/youth groups?	Yes-1; No-2; Can't say-3	
7	Has your school identified constraints to girl's education?	Yes-1; No-2; Can't say-3	
8	If yes, what are the key constraints in your perception?	No constraint at all-1; School uniform-2; Text books-3; Toilet-4; Transport-5; Escort in safety-6; Sibling care-7; Burdened with responsibility of water collection-8; Firewood collection-9; Any other (specify)-10	
9	Has your school made any provision for girls' hostel for secondary and senior secondary girls?	Yes-1; No-2; Can't say-3	

# AN EVALUATION OF BETI BACHAO BETI PADHAO (BBBP) SCHEME

## QUESTIONNAIRE FOR OFFICIALS OF PRIs/FRONTLINE WORKERS/WOMEN SHGs/MEDICAL ASSOCIATIONS

**Identification Details (for pre-coded responses, we need to circle correct response(s)).**

S. No.	Particulars	Response	Code
1	State/UT		
2	District		
3	Census enumeration block		
4	Village		
5	Name, designation and contact number of the respondent		
6	Age of the respondent (years)		
7	Gender of the respondent	Female-1; Male-2	

### Interview and Supervision Details

S. No.	Particulars	Response
8	Name and contact no. of the field investigator (CAPITAL LETTERS)	
9	Date of Interview	
10	Name and contact no. of the field supervisor (CAPITAL LETTERS)	

### Section-I: Programme Advocacy

S. No.	Particulars	Response	Code
1	On which areas the advocacy and media campaign of the scheme focuses?	Celebrating girl child-1; Enabling girl child's education-2; Any other area-3; All of the above-4; None of the above-5	
2	What are the aims of the scheme's campaign?	Ensuring that girls are born-1; Girls are nurtured-2; Girls are educated without discrimination-3; Girls should be provided equal rights-4; Any other aim (specify)-5; All of the above-6 ; None of the above-7	

S. No.	Particulars	Response	Code
3	Under the BBBP scheme, which common aspects are focused?	The multi-sectoral intervention focuses on schematic intervention-1; Sectoral actions in consultation with Ministry of Health and Family Welfare-2; Action with the Ministry of Human Resource Development-3; Actions with the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare and Human Resource Development-4	
4	How many officials and community volunteers have been trained for BBBP scheme?	District level officials: Block level officials: Frontline workers:	
5	Through which methods BBBP campaigns have been launched?	Through radio-1; TV campaign-2; Advertisements disseminated through cinema halls-3; Advertisements through print media-4; Digital online media-5; Community engagement through song and drama division of the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting Mobile exhibition vans-6; any other-7	
6	Have you ever heard of the Government's initiative 'Aapki Beti Humari Beti' scheme?	Yes-1; No-2; Can't say-3	
7	If yes, what is the objective of the 'Aapki Beti Humari Beti' scheme?	To address the societal mind-sets-1; To make parents realize the value of the girl child-2; Rs 21,000 is deposited in the account of firstborn girl child of families belonging to scheduled caste and those below the poverty line-3; Rs 21,000 is deposited on the birth of second girl child of all families-4; The maturity amount of Rs 1 lakh is given to the beneficiaries at the age of 18 years-5	
8	Has the State Government initiated any other specific scheme related to BBBP?	(For example in Haryana 'Betiyan ka Salaam Rashtra ke Naam' under which most educated girl in the village or ward is invited to hoist the national flag at all government schools on Independence Day). Yes-1 ; No-2 ; Can't say-3	
9	Are girls with highest academic achievements felicitated in schools in your State?	Yes-1; No-2 ; Can't say-3	
10	Are mothers of infant girls invited as guests of honour to school functions in your State?	Yes-1; No-2; Can't say-3	
11	Are there any other initiatives like BBBP in your State?	'Tithi Bhojan' in schools, where girl students' birthdays are celebrated on a monthly basis by serving them a special mid-day meal-1; Parents of these students are also invited to participate in cooking and serving of this meal-2; Girls who have made a contribution in social work, cultural activities, sports, academic etc., have been identified as mascots for Beti Bachao Beti Padhao-3; Any other -4	

S. No.	Particulars	Response	Code
12	Has any campaign been launched in the State to curb and prevent the misuse of the Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PC&PNDT) Act, 1994 and MTP Act?	Yes-1; No-2; Can't say-3	
13	Are Chief Medical Officers, in liaison with Deputy Commissioners, conduct raids and inspect ultrasound machines?	Yes-1; No-2; Can't say-3	
14	If the raids are conducted, how do they conduct the raids?	By sending decoy customers to identify mobile machines and the use of sex predetermination kits-1; Any other method-2	
15	Is the State Government provide any incentive for help rendered in conducting the raids?	An award of Rs 1 lakh is given to the person providing information on violation of the pre-conception and pre-natal diagnostic techniques (PC&PNDT) Act, 1994-1; Any other incentive (specify)-2	
16	In case people are found violating pre-conception and pre-natal diagnostic techniques (PC&PNDT) act, 1994 and MTP Acts, what steps are taken?	A special legal expert has been appointed at the State health department headquarters to follow up each individual case of violation to ensure conviction-1; Any other step (specify)-2	
17	How many FIRs have been registered for violating pre-conception and pre-natal diagnostic techniques (PC&PNDT) act, 1994 and MTP Acts?	In 2015: In 2016: In 2017: In 2018:	
18	Do you have the necessary data for the following key indicators?	Trends in sex ratio at birth-1; First trimester registration against anti-natal care registrations-2; Institutional deliveries-3; Implementation of PC&PNDT Act-4; Listing of children both girls and boys at village level-5; Involvement of various organizations-6; Changing mind set through various incentives and unique initiatives-7; Training-8; Any other-9	
19	Why women sarpanches should be involved in the BBBP campaign?	As they can be change agents in their villages-1; Any other method-2	
20	Are ultra-sonography machines are being operated in your area?	Yes-1; No-2; Can't say-3	
21	Are births of male and female child celebrated equally in your household?	Yes-1; No-2; Can't say-3	
22	Is there any increase in institutional deliveries in your area?	Yes-1; No-2; Can't say-3	
23	Is there any increase in the 1st trimester ANC registration in your area?	Yes-1; No-2; Can't say-3	

S. No.	Particulars	Response	Code
24	Is there any increase in enrolment of girls in secondary education in your area?	Yes-1; No-2; Can't say-3	
25	Are all people accessing ICDS scheme in this area?	Yes-1; No-2; Can't say-3	
26	Is girls' enrolment at ICDS at par with boys?	Yes-1; More-2; Less-3; Can't say-4	
27	Is equal care being provided to girls and boys at ICDS?	Yes-1; No-2; Can't say-3	
28	Have you trained elected representatives/grass root functionaries as community champions to mobilize communities to improve CSR and promote girl's education?	Yes-1; No-2; Can't say-3	
29	How you have sensitized people towards girl child?	Through Guddi-Gudda boards -1; Community mobilization-2; Beti Janmotsava, Mann ki Baat-3; Dedicated special day-4; National Girl Child Day-5; International Women's Day-6; Pledge for protection, safety, value and education of the girl child-7; Encouraging reversal of son-centric customs-8; Any other method (specify)-9	

# AN EVALUATION OF BETI BACHAO BETI PADHAO (BBBP) SCHEME

## QUESTIONNAIRE FOR MEDICAL DOCTORS/PRACTITIONERS OF PRIVATE HOSPITALS/NURSING HOMES/DIAGNOSTIC CENTRES

**Identification Details (for pre-coded responses, we need to circle correct response(s)).**

S. No.	Particulars	Response	Code
1	State/UT		
2	District		
3	Census enumeration block		
4	Village		
5	Name and address of the Hospital/Clinic/ Nursing Home/Diagnostic Centre		
6	Name and contact number of the respondent		
7	Age of the respondent (years)		
8	Gender of the respondent	Female-1; Male-2	

### Interview and Supervision Details

S. No.	Particulars	Response
9	Name and contact no. of the field investigator (CAPITAL LETTERS)	
10	Date of Interview	
11	Name and contact no. of the field supervisor (CAPITAL LETTERS)	

### Section-I: Basic Details

S. No.	Particulars	Response	Code
1	Since which year is this centre functioning?		
2	What is the Centre's total staff strength (Numbers)?	Professional: Technical: Non-technical:	
3	Number of sonography machines as on date?		
4	Number of pregnancies registered by year?	2017-18: 2016-17: 2015-16:	
5	How many women have completed ANC and post-natal services at the centre by year?	2017-18: 2016-17: 2015-16:	
6	How many children are born at the centre?	Female Male 2017-18 2016-17 2015-16	



## Section-II: Advocacy and Media Campaign on Beti Bachao-Beti Padhao

S. No.	Particulars	Response	Code
1	As a result of the BBBP scheme, what action have you taken?	Ensured that girls are born-1; Girls are nurtured-2; Girls are educated without discrimination-3; Girls be provided equal rights-4; Any other aim (specify)-5; All of the above-6; None of the above-7	
2	Under the BBBP scheme, which key aspects are focused?	The multi-sectoral intervention focuses on schematic intervention-1; Sectoral actions in consultation with Ministry of Health and Family Welfare-2; Action with the Ministry of HRD-3; Actions with the Ministry of HFW and HRD-4; Any other aspect (specify)-5	
3	Have you organized capacity-building programmes and trainings to strengthen capacities of officials for BBBP?	(Yes-1; No-2; Can't Say-3) i) District level officials: ii) Block level officials: iii) Frontline workers:	
4	How many trainings (number) have been organized by you for the officials?	i) District level: ____ ii) Block level: ____ iii) Frontline workers: ____	
5	How many functionaries and community volunteers have been trained by you for BBBP?	i) District level officials: ii) Block level officials: iii) Frontline workers:	
6	Has the State Government initiated any other specific scheme?	Yes-1; No-2; Can't say-3 (For example in Haryana, 'Betiyan ka Salaam Rashtra ke Naam' under which the most educated girl in the village or ward is invited to hoist the national flag at all government schools on Independence Day).	
7	In your State, are there any other similar programmes?	'Tithi Bhojan' in schools, where girl students' birthdays are celebrated on a monthly basis by serving them a special mid-day meal-1; Parents of these students are also invited to participate in cooking and serving of this meal-2; Girls who have made a contribution in social work, cultural activities, sports, academic etc., have been identified as mascots for Beti Bachao Beti Padhao-3; Any other programme (specify)-4	
8	Has any campaign been launched in the State to curb and prevent the misuse of medical technology i.e. violations of the Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PC&PNDT) Act, 1994 and MTP Acts?	Yes-1; No-2; Can't say-3	

S. No.	Particulars	Response	Code
9	Are Chief Medical Officers, in liaison with Deputy Commissioners, conduct raids and inspect ultrasound machines?	Yes-1; No-2; Can't say-3	
10	In case of violation, what steps are being taken?	A special legal expert has been appointed at the State health department-1; Headquarters follows-up each individual case of violation to ensure conviction-2; Any other step (specify)-3	
11	Kindly provide the data on the following key indicators for the year 2017-18 and 2016-17.	2017-18 Sex ratio at birth: First trimester registration against anti-natal care registrations: Institutional deliveries: 2016-17 Sex ratio at birth: First trimester registration against anti-natal care registrations: Institutional deliveries:	
12	Do you operate ultra-sonography machines?	Yes-1; No-2	
13	Is there any increase in the 1st trimester ANC registration?	Yes-1; No-2; Can't say-3	
14	Do you promote a protective environment for girl children through implementation of Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act 2012?	Yes-1; No-2; Can't say-3	

# AN EVALUATION OF BETI BACHAO BETI PADHAO (BBBP) SCHEME

## TALKING POINTS: DISTRICT PROGRAMME OFFICER (DPO)

**Identification Details (for pre-coded responses, we need to circle correct response(s)).**

S. No.	Particulars	Response	Code
1	State/UT		
2	District		
3	Census enumeration block		
4	Village		
	Address of DPO		
5	Name and contact number of the respondent		
6	Age of the respondent (years)		
7	Gender of the respondent	Female-1; Male-2	

### Section-I: Perception about the Scheme

S. No.	Particulars	Response
1	What are the main aspects under the BBBP scheme?	Schematic intervention-1; Sectoral actions-2; Action with the Ministry of HRD-3; Actions with Ministry of HFW and HRD-4; Any other aspect (specify)-5
2	Do you promote a protective environment for girl children through implementation of protection of children from sexual offences (POCSO) act 2012?	Yes-1; No-2; Can't say-3
3	How many FIRs have been registered so far?	In 2015: In 2016: In 2017: In 2018:
4	In your State, are girls with highest academic achievements also felicitated in schools?	Yes-1; No-2; Can't say-3
5	In your State, are mothers of infant girls invited as guests of honour to school functions?	Yes-1; No-2; Can't say-3

S. No.	Particulars	Response
6	What special efforts have been initiated by the State Government for BBBP?	Made schools girl-friendly-1; Enrolment of girls in schools-2; Retention of girls in secondary schools-3; Availability of functional toilets by the Ministry of HRD-4; Awareness generation-5; Advocacy-6; Community mobilization-7; Training of stakeholders-8; Rewards to institutions-9; Rewards to frontline workers by the Ministry of WCD-10; Any other effort (specify)-11
7	What was the budget of BBBP scheme for the district for various years (Rs lakhs)?	2015: _____ 2016: _____ 2017: _____ 2018: _____
8	How was the budget of the BBBP scheme for the year 2018 utilised on various components/heads?	Heads (Amount Rs lakhs) i) ii) iii)
9	What steps have you taken/would you take for gender critical blocks and villages low on CSR for necessary action?	Mobilise and train Panchayati Raj institutions/urban local bodies-1; Ensure service delivery structures-2; Enable inter-sectoral and inter-institutional convergence at district/block/grassroot levels-3

**Annexure - 2**  
**Details of FGD Participants**

## DETAILS OF FGD PARTICIPANTS

The FGDs for the study were conducted wherein the participants mainly included the parents of girl children. The number of participants for each FGD was 8 to 12 persons on an average. Women were selected based on their availability and willingness to participate at a scheduled time and were thereafter requested to participate in the FGDs. The list of participants is given below.

### 1. Noarnool, Ward Number-8, District-Mahendragarh, Haryana Participants:

1. Mrs Parmila, W/O Mr. Hemant Kumar, Age-20 years
2. Mrs Puja, W/O Mr. Naresh Kumar, Age-25 years
3. Mrs Usha, W/O Mr. Rakesh Kumar, Age-33 years
4. Mrs Rajani Kumari W/O Mr. Rajesh Kumar, Age-26 years
5. Mrs Hemlata, W/O Mr. Jagmohan, Age-33 years
6. Mrs Monika, W/O Mr. Bhulu Singh, Age-24 years
7. Mrs Bindu, W/O Mr. Manish Kumar, Age-26 years
8. Mrs Jyoti, W/O Mr. Amit Kumar, Age-27 years
9. Mrs Jyoti W/O Mr. Naveen Kumar, Age-24 years

### 2. Panjari, Ward Number-28, District-Raigarh, Chhattisgarh Participants:

1. Mrs Raj Kumari, W/O Mr. Radhey Shyam, Age-35 years
2. Mrs Rambha Chauhan, W/O Mr. Megh Nath Chauhan, Age-39 years
3. Mrs Pinky Yadav, W/O Mr. Prakash Yadav, Age-36 years
4. Mrs Reetu Yadav, W/O Mr. Roshan Lal, Age-27 years
5. Mrs Anita, W/O Mr. Kartik, Age-25 years

6. Mrs Sabhya, W/O Mr. Sagar, Age-35 years
7. Mrs Tulshi, W/O Mr. Ram Narayan, Age-30 years
8. Mrs madhuri, W/O Mr. Vilochan, Age-20 years

### 3. Vidio Ka Mohalla, Ward Number -06, District-Una, Himachal Pradesh Participants:

1. Mrs Kanta Devi, W/O Mr.OM Prakash, Age-48 years
2. Mrs Vandana, W/O Mr. Baldev Chandra, Age-49 years
3. Mrs Neelam Kumari W/O Mr. Dhalat Ram, Age-42 years
4. Mrs Namat Sharma W/O Mr. Sandu P Kumar Age-45 years
5. Mrs Rama Kumari, W/O Mr. Gurmeet Singh, Age-32 years
6. Mrs. Parmila Devi, W/O Mr. Durish Age-24 years
7. Mrs. Suman Khanna, W/O Mr. Rakesh Khanna, Age-32 years
8. Mrs. Shivam W/O Mr. Rajeev Kumar Age-30 years
9. Mrs. Radha, W/O Mr. OM Prakash, Age-30 years
10. Mrs. Sanjeevan, W/O Mr. Chandra Pal, Age-45 years

### 4. Village - Ballarpur, Block - Ranpur, District - Nayagarh, Odisha Participants:

1. Mrs. Syash Mudle, W/O Mr. Vidyadhar Mudle, Age- 30 years
2. Mrs. Ush Rani Sahu, W/O Mr. Hazari Sahu, Age-36 years
3. Mrs. Shashi Priya, W/O Mr. Santosh Kumar, Age-40 years
4. Mrs. Kamini Vehra, W/O Mr. Uma Shankar Vehera, Age-33 years
5. Mrs. Arti Vehera, W/O Mr. Ashok Vehera, Age-32 years

6. Mrs. Janki Das, W/O Mr. Rama Pati Das, Age-24 years
  7. Mrs. Rina Vehera, W/O Mr. Kali Charan Vehra, Age-34 years
  8. Mrs. kavita Vehera, W/O Mr. Satendra Vehara, Age-36 years
  9. Mrs. Bhagab Dei, W/O Mr. Barkha Dev, Age-Not provided
- 5. Ward-Azad Nagar, District-Palwal, Haryana Participants:**
1. Mrs. Sawana, W/O Mr. Abid, Age-26 years
  2. Mrs. Lalita, W/O Mr. Raj Kumar, Age-19 years
  3. Mrs. Munesh, W/O Mr. Kanhaiya Lal, Age-20 years
  4. Mrs. Neesa, W/O Mr. Puspendra, Age-19 years
  5. Mrs. Gauri, W/o Mr. Mukesh Kumar, Age-22 years
  6. Mrs. Dolly, W/O Mr. Govind, Age-22 years
  7. Mrs. Nirmala, W/O Mr. Suresh Rawat, Age-24 years
  8. Mrs. Puspa, W/O Mr. Sanjay, Age-25 years
- 6. Village-Bhagwanpur Pakri, Block-Lalganj, District-Vaishali, Bihar Participants:**
1. Mrs. Saki Devi W/o Mr. Sarvan Paswan
  2. Mrs. Urmila Devi W/o Mr. VIswanath Patel
  3. Mrs. Geeta Devi W/o Mr. Pappu Paswan
  4. Mrs. Bachchi Devi W/o Mr. Laxman Bhagat
  5. Mrs. Sarita Devi W/o Mr. Arjun Paswan
  6. Mrs. Neelam Devi W/o Mr. Sita Ram Pandit
  7. Mrs. Manju Devi W/o Mr. Ram Krishana Paswan
8. Mrs. Dhanti Devi W/o Mr. Durga Paswan
  9. Mrs. Asha Devi W/o Mr. Bablu Paswan
- 7. Village-Ghoghar, Block-Rewa, District-Rewa, Madhya Pradesh Participants:**
1. Mrs. Rasida Begam
  2. Mrs. Marjaha Begam
  3. Mrs. Shushama Khari
  4. Mrs. Pratima Gupta
  5. Mrs. Roshni Shoni
  6. Mrs. Jyoti SOni
  7. Mrs. Kaity Gupta
  8. Mrs. Nazama
  9. Mrs. Kiran Soni
- 8. Village - Nurabad, Block - Morena, District - Morena, Madhya Pradesh Participants:**
1. Mrs. Santosh Sharma
  2. Mrs. Sharda
  3. Mrs. Reshma
  4. Mrs. Bettti
  5. Mrs. Neelam
  6. Mrs. Kalpana
  7. Mrs. Harchari
  8. Mrs. Fulwati
  9. Mrs. BITTI
- 9. Village-Vikash Colony, Block-Sikar, District-Sikar, Rajasthan Participants:**
1. Mrs. Saroj W/o Mr. Surendra
  2. Mrs. Amin W/o Mr. ASif
  3. Mrs. Heena W/o Mr Sameer
  4. Mrs. Sabina W/o Mr. Nayam
  5. Mrs. Hasina W/o Mr Aslam
  6. Mrs. Rubina W/o Mr. Jamil
  7. Mrs. Ferjana W/o Mr. Sikandra
  8. Mrs. Meena W/o Mr. Bhawani Shankar.

**10. Village - Dumra, Block - Nawalgarh, District - Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan Participants:**

1. Mrs Sumitra W/o Mr. Shubash
2. Mrs. Sarita W/o Mr. Mahendra
3. Mrs. Ramadya W/o Mr. Ram Nivas
4. Mrs. Renu W/o Mr. Anil
5. Mrs. Kiran W/o Mr. Subash Chandra
6. Mrs. Kamala W/o Mr. Swarwali
7. Mrs. Saroj W/o Mr. Vinod
8. Mrs. Sarla W/o Mr. Ashok
9. Mrs. Savitri W/o Mr. Bilasilal
10. Mrs. Kaushalya W/o Mr. Subhash

**11. Village - Lakkireddipalle, Block-Lakkireddipalle, District-YSR, Andhra Pradesh Participants:**

1. Mrs. Sabirun, Age-30, Education-10<sup>th</sup>, Religion-Islam, Category-General, Income-1.40 lakh
2. Mrs. S Moulani, Age-29, Education-5<sup>th</sup>, Religion-Islam, Category-General, Income-1.00 lakh
3. Mrs. S Usharami S, Age-31, Education-10<sup>th</sup>, Religion-Hindu, Category-SC, Income-0.60 lakh
4. Mrs. Rahmatunnisha, Age-28, Education-10<sup>th</sup>, Religion-Islam, Category-General, Income-0.70 lakh
5. Mrs. Shaziya Bibi, Age-26, Education-12<sup>th</sup>, Religion-Islam, Category-General, Income-0.75 lakh
6. Mrs. Jaibun Bibi, Age-30, Religion-Islam, Category-General, Income-1.00 lakh
7. Mrs. Darbarunnisha, Age-33, Religion-Islam, Category-General, Income-0.90 lakh
8. Mrs. Karimun, Age-29, Education-3, Religion-Islam, Category-General, Income-1.50 lakh
9. Mrs. Zareena, Age-28, Education-10<sup>th</sup>, Religion-Islam, Category-General, Income-0.50 lakh

10. Mrs. Maymun, Age-23, Religion-Islam, Category-General, Income-1.00 lakh

11. Mrs. Lakshmee Devi, Age-33, Education-12<sup>th</sup>, Religion-Hindu, Category-General, Income-0.80 lakh

12. Mrs. Krishnawati, Age-31, Education-10<sup>th</sup>, Religion-Hindu, Category-General, Income-0.60 lakh.

**12. Village-Kattukoodalur, Block-Neyveli, District-Cuddalore, Tamil Nadu Participants:**

1. Mrs. Tezhilrani, Age-21, Education-12, Religion-Hindu, Category-SC, Income- 0.75 lakh

2. Mrs. Prama R, Age-32, Education-8, Religion-Hindu, Category-SC, Income-0.90 lakh

3. Mrs. Vijaylakshmee, Age-41, Education- B.Sc., Religion- Hindu, Category-SC, Income-1.00 lakh

4. Mrs. Tamilselvi, Age-45, Education-8, Religion- Hindu, Category-OBC, Income-0.60 lakh

5. Mrs. Vennila, Age-20, Education- 12, Religion- Hindu, Category-OBC, Income-1.50 lakh

6. Mrs. Aruna, Age-35, Education-M.A, Religion- Hindu, Category-OBC, Income-2.50 lakh

7. Mrs. Durgadevi, Age-20, Education-10, Religion- Hindu, Category-SC, Income- 0.75 lakh

8. Mrs. Selvi, Age-24, Education-12, Religion- Hindu, Category-OBC, Income-1.20 lakh

9. Mrs. Thenmathi, Age-21, Education-12, Religion- Hindu, Category-OBC, Income- 1.00 lakh

10. Mrs. Kawsalya, Age-38, Education-M.Com, Religion-Hindu, Category-OBC, Income-1.50 lakh

11. Mrs. Shivshakti, Age-29, Education-B.A, Religion-Hindu, Category-OBC, Income- 1.00 lakh



12. Mrs. Ambika S, Age-22, Education-12, Religion-Hindu, Category-OBC, Income-1.5 lakh
13. Mrs. Latha D, Age-27, Education-B.Sc., Religion-Hindu, Category-OBC, Income-1.00 lakh
14. Mrs. Senthamil Selvi, Age-29, Education- 12 Hindu, Category-OBC, Income-1.00 lakh
15. Mrs. Ananthi G, Age-25, Education-11, Religion- Hindu, Category- SC, Income- 0.90 lakh
16. Mrs. Anitha M, Age-30, Education-10, Religion- Hindu, Category- SC, Income- 1.00 lakh
17. Mrs. Saraswati, Age-27, Education-B.A, Religion-Hindu, Category-OBC, Income-1.20 lakh
18. Mrs. Kamatchi, Age-22, Education-10, Religion-Hindu, Category-SC, Income-0.75 lakh
19. Mrs. Jaya, Age-20, Education-12, Religion-Hindu, Category-OBC, Income-1.50 lakh
20. Mrs. Pavitra, Age-41, Education-8, Religion-Hindu, Category-SC, Income-1.00 lakh
5. Mrs. Sumita, Age-41, Education-12, Religion-Hindu, Category-Gen, Income-3.00 lakh
6. Mrs. Vishakha Pedierkar, Age-25, Education-B.A, Religion-Hindu, Category-OBC, Income-3.60 lakh
7. Mrs. Rushil R Dsouza, Age-26, Education-B.A, Religion-Christian, Category-OBC, Income-4.80 lakh
8. Mrs. Shati Palinker, Age-25, Education-M.A, Religion-Hindu, Category-OBC, Income-2.40 lakh
9. Mrs. Karishma Parankar, Age-29, Education-10th, Religion-Hindu, Category-OBC, Income-3.00 lakh
10. Mrs. Aishwarya Nambiar, Age-28, Education-B.A, Religion-Hindu, Category-OBC, Income-1.80 lakh
11. Mrs. Sangeeta, Age-35, Education-11th, Religion-Hindu, Category-SC, Income-5.00 lakh
12. Mrs. Anita Rathod, Age-34, Education-B.Com, Religion-Hindu, Category-Gen, Income-8.00 lakh
13. Mrs. Sarita Rai, Age-29, Education-10, Religion-Hindu, Category-OBC, Income-3.60 lakh

**13. Ward Taj Candolim, Block Bardez, North Goa, Goa Participants:**

1. Mrs. Preet Arya, Age-25, Education-M.Sc, Religion- Hindu, Category-General, Income- 2.40 lakh
2. Mrs. Mery Panera, Age- 38 M.A, Religion- Christian, Category- SC, Income- 4.00 lakh
3. Mrs. Neha Palintan, Age-44, Education-12, Religion-Christian, Category-SC, Income-3.60 lakh
4. Mrs. Isbella Redriguss, Age-21, Education-M.COM, Religion-Christian, Category-OBC, Income-5.00 lakh
14. Mrs. Victoria Farandes, Age-31, Education-M.Sc, Religion-Christian, Category-SC, Income-4.80 lakh
15. Mrs. Nirmala Kavki, Age-20, Education-B.A, Religion-Hindu, Category-OBC, Income-2.40 lakh
16. Mrs. Damini Rathod, Age-38, Education-B.A, Religion-Hindu, Category-General, Income-2.40 lakh
17. Mrs. Lalita Pawar, Age-30, Education-12th, Religion-Hindu, Category-General, Income-1.50 lakh.

**Annexure - 3**  
**District-wise Indicators**

## DISTRICT-WISE INDICATORS (DATA PROVIDED BY THE DPOs)

The structure of the data is as per the standard structure provide by the DPOs. However, wherever the data is not available, those rows have not been considered in the structure. The serial numbers have not been changed for cross-referring to the standard structure.

### TAMIL NADU: CUDDALORE

#### Part - B: Physical

S. No.	Activities	Number
1.	<b>Inter-sectoral Consultation and Meetings</b>	1
i	Number of convergence meetings held with line departments and other stakeholders	4
2. A	<b>Orientation and Sensitisation Programme</b>	
i	Number of orientation programmes held for district officers/Zila Parishad members/PNDT Cell/Judiciary/District Legal Services Authority, etc.	1
ii	Number of participants attended orientation programme at district level	110
v	Number of orientation programme held for Village Health Sanitation And Nutrition Committee members	683
vii	Number of orientation programmes held for school management committee members	1563
viii	Number of participants attended orientation for school management committee	31260
2. B	<b>Training and Capacity Building</b>	
vi	Number of frontline workers participated	1071
ix	Number of participants from DAA and other functionaries attended training on PC&PNDT Act	250
3.	<b>Innovation</b>	
i	Number of celebrations of National Girl Child Day organised	32
iii	Number of programmes organised for incentivising panchayats/urban ward/frontline workers for adopting best practice	1
4.	<b>Awareness Generation and Outreach Activities</b>	
i	Number of awareness generation and outreach activities such as Nukkad Natak/rally/baby show, celebration of National Girl Child Day (fix day in a moth) organized	288
iii	Number of meetings organised with village health sanitation and nutrition committee 683*75	683
iv	Any other special gram Sabhas organised on CSR issue	15 August
viii	Details of other activities identified by DTF/BTF for awareness generation and outreach activities (awareness programme for newly married couples)	13 Programmes 650 couples
5.	<b>Monitoring and Evaluation, Documentation</b>	
6.	<b>Sectoral Activities of the Ministry of Human resource Development (MHRD)</b>	
i	Number of award given to school monitoring committee in the district	1784
ii	Number of campaigns organised to re-enrol drop-out girls in secondary schools through massive joint village contact drives	18
iii	Number of girls re-enrolled during the campaign organised 109	123

S. No.	Activities	Number
7.	<b>Sectoral Activities of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare</b>	
A	Promotion of Early Registration of Pregnancy, institutional Deliveries and Birth registration (Jan 18 to August 18)	
i	Total number of births registered in a month	19344
a.	Boys	10032
b.	Girls	9312
ii	Sex Ratio at Birth (Girls/boys*100)	929
B	<b>Enforcement of PC&amp;PNDT Act</b>	
i	Number of facilities are registered under the PC&PNDT Act in the district	162
ii	Number of new registrations were issued under PC&PNDT Act in the last one month	2
iii	Number of unregistered facilities have been identified during the mapping, those were providing diagnostic services in the district	1
iv	Number of IVF clinics are registered under the PC&PNDT Act in the district	2
v	How many court cases are pending and how many convictions are secured under the PPNDT Act (6 pending and 2 convictions)	8
vi	Number of complaints were received and how many cases were filed by the district Appropriate Authority	1
viii	Number of districts PC&PNDT cell strengthened	7
x	IEC activities/capacity building per district awareness programme to private doctors and IMA	200

**Part - C: Financial**

(in Lakhs)

S. No.	Activities	Number
1.	Funds released during previous financial year by GoI	16.50
2.	Expenditure incurred in previous financial year	16.50
4.	Funds released up to previous half-year in current year by GoI	30.88
6.	Cumulative release during the year (4+5)	30.88
7.	Net central funds available (6+3a) or 6-(b) as case may be	30.88
8.	Expenditure incurred during the Quarter (in Lakhs)	
	District level: Cumulative up to quarter I/II/III/IV I/II/III/IV	
A	Inter-sectoral consultation and meetings of DTF and BTF and media campaign (ii) Training and capacity building/sensitisation programme	540000
B	Innovation and outreach activities	330000
C	Monitoring, evaluation and documentation	
D	Sectoral activities of Ministry of HRD	250000
E	Sectoral Activities of the Ministry of H&FW	250000
	TOTAL	1370000
9.	Utilization of Funds (7-8 (a))	1370000
10.	Balance	1718000

## NAGALAND

### Part-B: Physical

S. No.	Activities	Number
1.	<b>Inter-sectoral Consultation and Meetings</b>	
i	Number of convergence meeting held with line departments and other stakeholders	6
ii	Number of meetings held with District Task Force and Block Task Force	8
iii	Number of media campaign organized	2
2. A	<b>Orientation and Sensitisation Programme</b>	
i	Number of orientation programme held for district officers/Zila Parishad members/PNDT cell/Judiciary/District Legal Services Authority, etc.	2
ii	Number of participants attended orientation programme at district level	50
iii	Number of orientation programme held for Block Officers/Block Parishad/ Panchayat members	10
iv	Number of participants attended orientation programme at block level	1200
v	Number of orientation programme held for village health sanitation and nutrition committee members	10
vi	Number of participants attended orientation programmes for village health sanitation and nutrition committee	50
vii	Number of orientation programmes held for school management committee members	10
viii	Number of participants attended orientation for school management committee	50
ix	Number of sensitisation programmes organised with religious leaders, elected representative and community leaders	6
x	Number of participants attended sensitisation programme	600
2. B	<b>Training and Capacity Building</b>	
v	Number of trainings held for frontline workers-AWW/ASHAs	6
vi	Number of frontline workers participated	46
vii	Number of trainings organised for youth/Sabla groups/Volunteers/SHG/ Mahila Mandals/NYKS	10
3	<b>Innovation</b>	
i	Number of celebrations of National Girl Child Day organised	3
ii	Number of celebrations of Beti Janmotsava organised	2
iv	Number of felicitation programmes organised for mother and girl child in hospitals with sweets and birth certificates, etc.	2
v	Number of other activities identified by DTF/BTF	Medical camp for Girl
4.	<b>Awareness Generation and Outreach Activities</b>	
i	Number of awareness generation and outreach activities such as Nukkad Natak/ rally/baby show, celebration of National Girl Child Day (fix day in a month) organized	4

S. No.	Activities	Number
iii	Number of meetings organised with village health sanitation and nutrition committee	10
vii	Number of meritorious girls in the field of academics/sports/culture and social work identified	6
viii	Details of other activities identified by DTF/BTF for awareness generation and outreach activities (awareness programme for newly married couples)	BBBP stall on August 15, 2018
5.	<b>Monitoring and Evaluation, Documentation</b>	
i	Number of visits conducted by senior officials: a) At block level	4
	b) At village level	10
iii	Other IEC material printed	1000 copies
6.	<b>Sectoral Activities of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD)</b>	
i	Number of award given to school monitoring committee in the district	12
ii	Number of campaigns organised to re-enrol drop-out girls in secondary schools through massive joint village contact drives	1
iii	Number of girls re-enrolled during the campaign organized 109	134
7.	<b>Sectoral Activities of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare</b>	
A	Promotion of Early Registration of Pregnancy, institutional Deliveries and Birth registration (January 18 to August 18)	
i	Total number of births registered in a month	
a	Boys	6
b	Girls	6
B	<b>Enforcement of the PC&amp;PNDT Act</b>	
ix	Number of innovations, research studies or surveys conducted	1

**Part - C: Financial**

(in Lakhs)

S. No.	Activities	Number
1.	Funds released during previous financial year by GoI	3250500
2.	Expenditure incurred in previous financial year	3250500
4.	Funds released up to previous half-year in current year by GoI	2500000
6.	Cumulative release during the year (4+5)	2500000
8.	Expenditure incurred during the quarter (in Lakhs)	2500000
	<b>District level: Cumulative up to Quarter I/II/III/IV I/II/III/IV</b>	
b	Innovation and outreach activities	1250000
c	Monitoring, evaluation and documentation	150000
d	Sectoral activities of Ministry of HRD	250000
e	Sectoral Activities of the Ministry of H&FW	250000
f	Activities carried, if any out of the Flexi Fund	200000
	<b>Total</b>	2500000
9.	Utilisation of Funds (7-8 (a))	2500000

## MANIPUR

### Part - B: Physical

S. No.	Activities	Number
1.	<b>Inter-sectoral Consultation and Meetings</b>	
ii	Number of meetings held with District Task Force and Block Task Force	1 1
iii	Number of media campaign organised	100
2. A	<b>Orientation and Sensitisation Programme</b>	
v	Number of orientation programme held for village health sanitation and nutrition committee members	3
vi	Number of participants attended orientation programmes for village health sanitation and nutrition committee	170
2. B	<b>Training and Capacity Building</b>	
v	Number of trainings held for frontline workers-AWW/ASHAs	6
vi	Number of frontline workers participated	392
vii	Number of trainings organised for youth/Sabla groups/Volunteers/SHG/Mahila Mandals/NYKS	5
viii	Number of trainings of District Appropriate Authority and 108 other functionaries on PC&PNDT Act held	284
3.	<b>Innovation</b>	1250000
iv	Number of Felicitating programmes organized for mother and girls child in hospitals with sweet and birth certificate etc.	300
v	Promotional activities towards continuation of education among school dropout girls through IGNOU	25
vi	Promotional of vocational training among school drop-out girls	25
4.	<b>Awareness Generation and Outreach Activities</b>	
v	Hoardings with slogans on BBBP in all block HQs and major market places in the district	50
vi	Poster campaign with slogans on BBBP on all the local and zonal Taxi of district	1200
viii	Details of other activities identified by DTF/BTF for awareness generation and outreach activities (awareness programme for newly married couples) Street play	20
5.	<b>Monitoring and Evaluation, Documentation</b>	
i	Number of visits conducted by senior officials: a) At Block level b) At village level	8 10
iii	Other IEC material printed	18000
6.	<b>Sectoral Activities of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD)</b>	
vi	Activities to ensure clearing of class fifth examination by girl child studying in Government schools	357

S. No.	Activities	Number
vii	Activities to ensure clearing of class fifth examination by girl child studying in Government schools	324
viii	Activities to ensure clearing of class fifth examination by girl child studying in Government schools	307
7.	<b>Sectoral Activities of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare</b>	
A	Promotion of Early Registration of Pregnancy, institutional Deliveries and Birth registration (January 18 to August 18)	200
B	<b>Enforcement of PC&amp;PNDT Act</b>	
i	Number of facilities are registered under the PC&PNDT Act in the district	3
viii	Number of districts PC&PNDT cell strengthened	1
ix	Number of innovations, research studies or surveys conducted	
x	Incentive to families who have undergone proper treatment from pregnancy to delivery in Government Hospital	100
xi	Incentive to families who have completed all immunisation	100

**Part - C: Financial****(in Lakhs)**

S. No.	Activities	Number
1.	Funds released during previous financial year by GoI	449501
2.	Expenditure incurred in previous financial year	449501
4.	Funds released up to previous quarter in current year by GoI	25.00
5.	Funds released during current quarter year by GoI	25.00
6.	Cumulative release during the year (4+5)	25.00
7.	Net central funds available (6+3a) or 6-(b) as case may be	25.00
8.	Expenditure incurred during the Quarter (in Lakhs)	25.00
	District level: Cumulative up to quarter I/II/III/IV I/II/III/IV	
a	Inter-sectoral consultation and meetings of DTF and BTF and media campaign (ii) Training and capacity building/sensitisation programme	4.0
b	Innovation and outreach activities	12.5
c	Monitoring, evaluation and documentation	1.5
d	Sectoral activities of Ministry of HRD	2.5
e	Sectoral Activities of the Ministry of H&FW	2.5
f	Activities carried out, if any, out of the Flexi Fund	2.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>25.0</b>
9.	Utilisation of Funds (7-8 (a))	25.0



## HIMACHAL PRADESH

### Part - B: Physical

S. No.	Activities	Number
1.	<b>Inter-sectoral Consultation and Meetings</b>	4
ii	Number of meetings held with District Task Force and Block Task Force	3
iii	Number of media campaigns organised	31
2. A	<b>Orientation and Sensitisation Programme</b>	
i	Number of orientation programme held for district officers/Zila Parishad members/PNDT cell/Judiciary/District Legal Services Authority etc.	4
ii	Number of participants attended orientation programme at district level	800
iii	Number of orientation programmes held for Block Officers/Block Parishad/Panchayat members	4
iv	Number of participants attended orientation programmes at the block level	2300
v	Number of orientation programme held for village health sanitation and nutrition committee members	234
vi	Number of participants attended orientation programmes for village health sanitation and nutrition committee	2500
vii	Number of orientation programmes held for school management committee members	1
viii	Number of participants attended orientation for school management committee	136
ix	Number of sensitization programmes organised with religious leaders, elected representative and community leaders	86
x	Number of participants attended sensitisation programme	3000
2. B	<b>Training and Capacity Building</b>	
v	Number of trainings held for frontline workers-AWW/ASHAs	10
vi	Number of frontline workers participated	1364
vii	Number of trainings organised for youth/Sabla groups/Volunteers/SHG/Mahila Mandals/NYKS	1
viii	Number of trainings of District Appropriate Authority and 108 other functionaries on PC&PNDT Act held	1
ix	Number of participants from DAA and other functionaries attended training on PC&PNDT Act	15
3.	<b>Innovation</b>	
iii	Number of programmes organised for incentivising panchayats/urban ward/frontline workers for adopting best practices	2
iv	Number of Felicitating programmes organised for mother and girls child in hospitals with sweets and birth certificates, etc.	10
4.	<b>Awareness Generation and Outreach Activities</b>	
i	Number of awareness generation and outreach activities such as Nukkad Natak/rally/baby show, celebration of National Girl Child Day (fix day in a moth) organised	37
iii	Number of meetings organized with village health sanitation and nutrition committee	1364

S. No.	Activities	Number
iv	Any other special gram Sabhas organised on the CSR issue	1
v	Number of mega events for felicitation of best panchayats/frontline workers organized	4
vi	Number of panchayats/frontline workers awarded for their exemplary work	10
vii	Number of meritorious girls in the field of academics/sports/culture and social work, etc., identified	22
5.	<b>Monitoring and Evaluation, Documentation</b>	
i	Number of visits conducted by senior officials: a) At block level b) At village level	7 22
ii	Number of booklets printed on best practices	40000
6.	<b>Sectoral Activities of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD)</b>	
ii	Number of campaigns organized to re-enrol drop-out girls in secondary schools through massive joint village contact drives	1
iv	Number of Balika Manches created to encourage participation of girls	1
v	Number of girls participated in Balika Manches	12
7.	<b>Sectoral Activities of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare</b>	
A	Promotion of Early Registration of Pregnancy, institutional Deliveries and Birth registration (Jan 18 to August 18)	
i	Total number of births registered in a month	611
a	Boys	281
b	Girls	330
ii	Sex Ratio at Birth (Girls/boys*100)	1174

**Part - C: Financial**

(in Lakhs)

S. No.	Activities	Number
1.	Funds released during previous financial year by GoI	
4.	Funds released up to previous half-year in current year by GoI	
a	Inter-sectoral consultation and meetings of DTF and BTF and media campaign (ii) Training and capacity building/sensitization programme	511032
b	Innovation and outreach activities	1600307
c	Monitoring, Evaluation and Documentation	2500
d	Sectoral activities of Ministry of HRD	22000
e	Sectoral Activities of the Ministry of H&FW	-
f	Activities carried, if any out of the Flexi Fund	254524
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2350500</b>
10.	Balance	860137

## ANDHRA PRADESH

### Part -B: Physical

S. No.	Activities	Number
1.	<b>Inter-sectoral Consultation and Meetings</b>	
i	Number of convergence meeting held with line departments and other stakeholders	3
ii	Number of meetings held with District Task Force and Block Task Force	1
2. A	<b>Orientation and Sensitisation Programmes</b>	
i	Number of orientation programmes held for district officers/Zila Parishad members/PNDT cell/Judiciary/District Legal Services Authority, etc.	3
ii	Number of participants who attended the orientation programme at the district level	406
iii	Number of orientation programmes held for Block Officers/Block Parishad/Panchayat members	5
iv	Number of participants attended orientation programmes at the block level	720
vii	Number of orientation programmes held for school management committee members	20
viii	Number of participants attended orientation for school management committee	280
ix	Number of sensitization programmes organized with religious leaders, elected representative and community leaders	2
x	Number of participants attended sensitisation programme	45
2. B	<b>Training and Capacity Building</b>	
i	Number of trainings of administrative, police, judicial, medical colleges and other training academics-LBSNAA, ATIs held	13
ii	Number of participants attended training programme	1470
v	Number of trainings held for frontline workers-AWW/ASHAs	2
vi	Number of frontline workers participated	183
vii	Number of trainings organised for youth/Sabla groups/Volunteers/SHG/Mahila Mandals/NYKS	2
3.	<b>Innovation</b>	
i	Number of celebrations of National Girl Child Day organised	
ii	Number of celebrations of Beti Janmotsava organised	790
iii	Number of programmes organised for incentivising panchayats/urban ward/frontline workers for adopting best practices	18
iv	Number of Felicitating programmes organised for mothers and girls child in hospitals with sweet and birth certificate etc.	548 143
v	Number of other activities identified by DTF/BTF	10

S. No.	Activities	Number
4.	<b>Awareness Generation and Outreach Activities</b>	
i	Number of awareness generation and outreach activities such as Nukkad Natak/rally/baby show, celebration of National Girl Child Day (fix day in a moth) organized	60
iii	Number of meetings organized with village health sanitation and nutrition committee	1048
iv	Any other special gram Sabhas organised on the CSR issue	1
v	Number of mega events for felicitation of best panchayats/frontline workers organised	791
vi	Number of panchayats/frontline workers awarded for their exemplary work	86
vii	Number of meritorious girls in the field of academics/sports/culture and social work etc. identified	81
	Number of celebrations of National Girl Child Day on January 24 organized	102
	Number of participants attended	54901
	Celebration of International women's day March 8	16
	Number of participants attended	2000
viii	Details of other activities identified by DTF/BTF for awareness generation and outreach activities (awareness programme for newly married couples)	10134
	Number of community level meetings conducted to create awareness (youth, panchayat members, SHGs)	10134
	Number of participants attended	151410
5.	<b>Monitoring and evaluation, documentation</b>	
	Stickers	30000
	Door stickers	20000
6.	<b>Sectoral Activities of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD)</b>	
i	Number of award given to school monitoring committee in the district	5
ii	Number of campaigns organised to re-enrol dropped-out girls in secondary schools through massive joint village contact drives	60
iii	Number of girls re-enrolled during the campaign organized	1227
7.	<b>Sectoral Activities of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare</b>	
A	<b>Promotion of Early Registration of Pregnancy, institutional Deliveries and Birth registration (January 18 to August 18)</b>	
i	Total number of births registered in a month	48973
a	Boys	25379
b	Girls	23594
ii	Sex Ratio at Birth (Girls/boys*100)	929.7
B	<b>Enforcement of PC&amp;PNDT Act</b>	
i	Number of facilities are registered under the PC&PNDT Act in the district	147
ii	Number of new registrations were issued under PC&PNDT Act in the last one month	14

**Part - C: Financial**

(in Lakhs)

S. No.	Activities	Number
1.	Funds released during previous financial year by GoI	1418422
2.	Expenditure incurred in previous financial year	738923
3. a	Unutilised balance of previous financial year (1-2) or	679499
4.	Funds released up to previous half-year in current year by GoI	2571001
5.	Funds released during current half year by GoI	
6.	Cumulative release during the year (4+5)	2571001
7.	Net central funds available (6+3a) or 6-(b) as case may be	3250500
8.	<b>Expenditure Incurred during the Quarter</b>	
	District level: Cumulative up to quarter I/II/III/IV I/II/III/IV	
a	Inter-sectoral consultation and meetings of DTF and BTF and media campaign (ii) Training and capacity building/sensitisation programme	10000 94000
b	Innovation and outreach activities	1112420
d	Sectoral activities of Ministry of HRD	250000
e	Sectoral Activities of the Ministry of H&FW	250000
f	Activities carried, if any out of the Flexi Fund	70327.90
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1786747.90</b>
9.	Utilisation of Funds (7-8 (a))	1463782.10
10.	Balance	1463752.10

**CHHATTISGARH****Part - B: Physical**

S. No.	Activities	Number
1.	<b>Inter-sectoral Consultation and Meetings</b>	
i	Number of convergence meeting held with line departments and other stakeholders	5
ii	Number of meetings held with District Task Force and Block Task Force	10
iii	Number of media campaign organised	1
2. A	<b>Orientation and Sensitisation Programme</b>	
i	Number of orientation programme held for district officers/Zila Parishad members/ PNDDT cell/Judiciary/District Legal Services Authority etc.	6
ii	Number of participants attended orientation programme at district level	300
iii	Number of orientation programme held for Block Officers/Block Parishad/ Panchayat members	8
iv	Number of participants attended orientation programme at block level	482
v	Number of orientation programme held for village health sanitation and nutrition committee members	2
vi	Number of participants attended orientation programmes for village health sanitation and nutrition committee	210

S. No.	Activities	Number
vii	Number of orientation programmes held for school management committee members	1
viii	Number of participants attended orientation for school management committee	75
ix	Number of sensitization programmes organized with religious leaders, elected representative and community leaders	2
x	Number of participants attended sensitisation programme	60
2. B	<b>Training and Capacity Building</b>	
i	Number of trainings of administrative, police, judicial, medical colleges and other training academics-LBSNAA, ATIs held	5
ii	Number of participants attended training programme	200
iii	Number of training of gender and girl child units held	4
iv	Number of participants attended gender and girl child units training	450
v	Number of trainings held for frontline workers-AWW/ASHAs	4
vi	Number of frontline workers participated	3997
vii	Number of trainings organised for youth/Sabla groups/Volunteers/SHG/Mahila Mandals/NYKS	440
viii	Number of trainings of District Appropriate Authority and 108 other functionaries on PC&PNDT Act held	2
ix	Number of participants from DAA and other functionaries attended training on PC&PNDT Act	60
3.	<b>Innovation</b>	
i	Number of celebrations of National Girl Child Day organised	105
ii	Number of celebrations of Beti Janmotsava organised	562
iii	Number of programmes organised for incentivising panchayats/urban ward/frontline workers for adopting best practices	18
iv	Number of felicitation programmes organised for mothers and girls child in hospitals with sweets and birth certificates, etc.	520
v	Number of other activities identified by DTF/BTF	5
4.	<b>Awareness Generation and Outreach Activities</b>	
i	Number of awareness generation and outreach activities such as Nukkad Natak/rally/baby show, celebration of National Girl Child Day (fixed day in a month) organised	460
ii	Number of Nari ki Chaupal/ Mann ki Baat across the district level	525
iii	Number of meetings organised with village health sanitation and nutrition committee	7020
iv	Any other special gram Sabhas organised on the CSR issue	3
v	Number of mega events for felicitation of best panchayats/frontline workers organized	6
vi	Number of panchayats/frontline workers awarded for their exemplary work	2
vii	Number of meritorious girls in the field of academics/sports/culture and social work, etc. identified	25
viii	Details of other activities identified by DTF/BTF for awareness generation and outreach activities (awareness programme for newly married couples)	20
5.	<b>Monitoring and Evaluation, Documentation</b>	

S. No.	Activities	Number
i	Number of visits conducted by senior officials: a) At Block level b) At village level	30 25
ii	Number of booklets printed on best practices	30
iii	Other IEC material printed	5000
6.	<b>Sectoral Activities of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare</b>	
A	Promotion of Early Registration of Pregnancy, institutional Deliveries and Birth registration (January 18 to August 18)	
i	Total number of births registered in a month	
a	Boys	1070
b	Girls	1027
ii	Sex Ratio at Birth (Girls/Boys*100)	959
B	Enforcement of PC&PNDT Act	
i	Number of facilities are registered under the PC&PNDT Act in the district	28
iv	Number of IVF clinics are registered under the PC&PNDT Act in the district	2
vii	Number of inspection and monitoring visit was conducted by NIMC/SIMC	35
ix	Number of innovations, research studies or surveys conducted	3

**Part - C: Financial**

(in Lakhs)

S. No.	Activities	Number
1.	Funds released during previous financial year by GoI	
4.	Funds released up to previous half-year in current year by GoI	
b	Innovation and outreach activities	97164
c	Monitoring, evaluation and documentation	152500
f	Activities carried, if any out of the Flexi Fund	79108
	<b>Total</b>	328772
9.	Utilisation of Funds (7-8 (a))	1296478
10.	Balance	24373

**MADHYA PRADESH: REWA****Part - B: Physical**

S. No.	Activities	Number
1.	<b>Inter-sectoral Consultation and Meetings</b>	4
i	Number of convergence meeting held with line departments and other stakeholders	40
ii	Number of meetings held with District Task Force and Block Task Force	1
2. A	<b>Orientation and Sensitisation Programme</b>	
i	Number of orientation programmes held for district officers/Zila Parishad members/PNDT cell/Judiciary/District Legal Services Authority, etc.	4
ii	Number of participants who attended orientation programme at district level	308
iii	Number of orientation programme held for Block Officers/Block Parishad/Panchayat members	9
iv	Number of participants who attended orientation programme at block level	875

S. No.	Activities	Number
v	Number of orientation programmes held for village health sanitation and nutrition committee members	1
vi	Number of participants who attended orientation programmes for village health sanitation and nutrition committee	150
vii	Number of orientation programmes held for School Management Committee members	3
viii	Number of participants attended orientation for school management committee	249
ix	Number of sensitisation programmes organised with religious leaders, elected representative and community leaders	30
x	Number of participants who attended the sensitisation programme	895
<b>2. B</b>	<b>Training and Capacity Building</b>	
i	Number of trainings of administrative, police, judicial, medical colleges and other training academics-LBSNAA, ATIs held	4
ii	Number of participants attended training programme	687
iii	Number of training of gender and girl child units held	2
iv	Number of participants attended gender and girl child units training	345
v	Number of trainings held for frontline workers-AWW/ASHAs	36
vi	Number of frontline workers participated	2904
vii	Number of trainings organised for youth/Sabla groups/Volunteers/SHG/Mahila Mandals/NYKS	1
viii	Number of trainings of District Appropriate Authority and 108 other functionaries on PC&PNDT Act held	4
ix	Number of participants from DAA and other functionaries attended training on PC&PNDT Act	80
<b>3.</b>	<b>Innovation</b>	
i	Number of celebrations of National Girl Child Day organised	15
ii	Number of celebrations of Beti Janmotsava organised	56
iii	Number of programmes organised for incentivising panchayats/urban ward/frontline workers for adopting best practices	2
iv	Number of Felicitating programmes organised for mother and girls child in hospitals with sweet and birth certificate etc.	245
<b>4.</b>	<b>Awareness Generation and Outreach Activities</b>	
i	Number of awareness generation and outreach activities such as Nukkad Natak/rally/baby show, celebration of National Girl Child Day (fix day in a moth) organized	36
ii	Number of Nari ki Chaupal/Mann ki Baat across the district level	18
iii	Number of meetings organised with village health sanitation and nutrition committee	15
iv	Any other special Gram Sabhas organised on CSR issue	2817
vii	Number of meritorious girls in the field of academics/sports/culture and social work, etc. identified	368
<b>5.</b>	<b>Monitoring and Evaluation, Documentation</b>	
i	Number of visits conducted by senior officials: a) At block level b) At village level	9 49
ii	Number of booklets printed on best practices	3434



S. No.	Activities	Number
iii	Other IEC material printed: Pamphlets	20000
	Brochures	20000
	BBBP Stickers	10000
6.	<b>Sectoral Activities of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD)</b>	
i	Number of awards given to the School Monitoring Committee in the district	1
ii	Number of campaigns organised to re-enrol dropped-out girls in secondary schools through massive joint village contact drives	30
iii	Number of girls re-enrolled during the campaign organised 109	10
iv	Number of Balika Manches created to encourage participation of girls	158
7.	<b>Sectoral Activities of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare</b>	
A	Promotion of Early Registration of Pregnancy, institutional Deliveries and Birth registration (January 18 to August 18)	
i	Total number of births registered in a month	
a	Boys	20654
b	Girls	19121
ii	Sex Ratio at Birth (Girls/Boys*100)	925
B	Enforcement of PC&PNDT Act	
iv	Number of IVF clinics registered under the PC&PNDT Act in the district	1

**Part - C: Financial****(in Lakhs)**

S. No.	Activities	Number
1.	Funds released during previous financial year by GoI	
2.	Expenditure incurred in previous financial year	436258
3. A	Unutilized balance of previous financial year (1-2) or	1151495
4.	Funds released up to previous half-year in current year by GoI	
5.	Funds released during current quarter 1861405by GoI	
6.	Cumulative release during the year (4+5)	3012900
7.	Net central funds available (6+3a) or 6-(b) as case may be	3012200
8.	Expenditure incurred during the Quarter (in Lakhs)	2123058.8
	District level: Cumulative up to quarter I/II/III/IV I/II/III/IV	
a	Inter-sectoral consultation and meetings of DTF and BTF and media campaign (ii) Training and capacity building/sensitisation programme	72547 218673
b	Innovation and outreach activities	1428534
c	Monitoring, Evaluation and Documentation	169819
d	Sectoral activities of Ministry of HRD	233375
f	Activities carried, if any out of the Flexi Fund	2123058.8
	<b>Total</b>	
9.	Utilization of Funds (7-8 (a))	889841.2

**MADHYA PRADESH: MORENA****Part - B: Physical**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Number</b>
<b>1.</b>	<b>Inter-sectoral Consultation and Meetings</b>	
i	Number of convergence meeting held with line departments and other stakeholders	9
ii	Number of meetings held with District Task Force and Block Task Force	4 28
iii	Number of media campaigns organised	4
<b>2. A</b>	<b>Orientation and Sensitisation Programmes</b>	
i	Number of orientation programmes held for district officers/Zila Parishad members/PNDT cell/Judiciary/District Legal Services Authority, etc.	3
ii	Number of participants who attended orientation programme at district level	242
iii	Number of orientation programmes held for Block Officers/Block Parishad/Panchayat members	1
iv	Number of participants who attended orientation programmes at the block level	98
v	Number of orientation programme held for Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committee members	478
vi	Number of participants who attended orientation programmes for village health sanitation and nutrition committee	4022
ix	Number of sensitisation programmes organised with religious leaders, elected representative and community leaders	3
x	Number of participants who attended sensitisation programme	156
<b>2. B</b>	<b>Training and Capacity Building</b>	
v	Number of trainings held for frontline workers-AWW/ASHAs	1
vi	Number of frontline workers who participated	72
viii	Number of trainings of District Appropriate Authority and 108 other functionaries on PC&PNDT Act held	19
ix	Number of participants from DAA and other functionaries attended training on PC&PNDT Act	1420
<b>3.</b>	<b>Innovation</b>	
i	Number of celebrations of National Girl Child Day organised	4
ii	Number of celebrations of Beti Janmotsava organised	2898
iii	Number of programmes organised for incentivising panchayats/urban ward/frontline workers for adopting best practices	9
iv	Number of felicitation programmes organised for mother and girl child in hospitals with sweets and birth certificates, etc.	5144
v	Number of other activities identified by DTF/BTF	12
<b>4.</b>	<b>Awareness Generation and Outreach Activities</b>	
i	Number of awareness generation and outreach activities such as Nukkad Natak/rally/baby show, celebration of National Girl Child Day (fix day in a moth) organized	190
ii	Number of Nari ki Chaupal/ Mann ki Baat across the district level	61

S. No.	Activities	Number
iii	Number of meetings organised with village health sanitation and nutrition committee	60
iv	Any other special Gram Sabhas organised on CSR issue	2
viii	Details of other activities identified by DTF/BTF for awareness generation and outreach activities (awareness programme for newly married couples)	9
5.	<b>Monitoring and Evaluation, Documentation</b>	
i	Number of visits conducted by senior officials: a) At block level	33
	b) At village level	119
ii	Number of booklets printed on best practices	3500
iii	Other IEC material printed	3700
6.	<b>Sectoral Activities of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare</b>	
A	Promotion of Early Registration of Pregnancy, institutional Deliveries and Birth registration (January 18 to August 18)	
i	Total number of births registered in a month	39269
a	Boys	20389
b	Girls	18880
ii	Sex Ratio at Birth (Girls/Boys*100)	926
B	Enforcement of PC&PNDT Act	
i	Number of facilities that are registered under the PC&PNDT Act in the district	48
vii	Number of inspection and monitoring visits was conducted by NIMC/SIMC	13
viii	Number of districts PC&PNDT cell strengthened	10
ix	Number of innovations, research studies or surveys conducted	6
x	IEC activities/capacity building per district awareness programme to private doctors and IMA	18

**Part - C: Financial****(in Lakhs)**

S. No.	Activities	Number
1.	Funds Released during Previous Financial Year by GoI	
4.	Funds Released up to Previous half-year in Current Year by GoI	
	District level: Cumulative up to quarter I/II/III/IV I/II/III/IV	
a	Inter-sectoral consultation and meetings of DTF and BTF and media campaign (ii) Training and capacity building/sensitisation programme	468000
b	Innovation and outreach activities	1403283
c	Monitoring, Evaluation and Documentation	116694
d	Sectoral activities of Ministry of HRD	299603
e	Sectoral Activities of the Ministry of H&FW	287963
f	Activities carried, if any out of the Flexi Fund	273828
	<b>Total</b>	2851371
9.	Utilization of Funds (7-8 (a))	2851371

## HARYANA

## Part - B: Physical

S. No.	Activities	Number
1.	<b>Inter-sectoral Consultation and Meetings</b>	
i	Number of convergence meetings held with line departments and other stakeholders	20
ii	Number of meetings held with District Task Force and Block Task Force	1 and 15
iii	Number of media campaigns organised	1
2. A	<b>Orientation and Sensitisation Programme</b>	
i	Number of orientation programmes held for district officers/Zila Parishad members/PNDT cell/Judiciary/District Legal Services Authority, etc.	2
ii	Number of participants who attended the orientation programme at district level	755
iii	Number of orientation programmes held for Block Officers/Block Parishad/Panchayat members	79
iv	Number of participants who attended orientation programme at block level	5345
v	Number of orientation programmes held for village health sanitation and nutrition committee members	65
vi	Number of participants who attended orientation programmes for Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committee	1520
vii	Number of orientation programmes held for School Management Committee members	49
viii	Number of participants attended orientation for School Management Committee	1037
ix	Number of sensitization programmes organised with religious leaders, elected representative and community leaders	84
x	Number of participants who attended the sensitisation programme	4409
2. B	<b>Training and Capacity Building</b>	
v	Number of trainings held for frontline workers-AWW/ASHAs	30
vi	Number of frontline workers participated	18534
3	<b>Innovation</b>	
i	Number of celebrations of National Girl Child Day organised	264
ii	Number of celebrations of Beti Janmotsava organised	451
v	Number of other activities identified by DTF/BTF	Awareness programme in low CSR villages with OSC and DCPO staff
4.	<b>Awareness Generation and Outreach Activities</b>	
i	Number of awareness generation and outreach activities such as Nukkad Natak/rally/baby show, celebration of National Girl Child Day (fix day in a moth) organized	1319
ii	Number of Nari ki Chaupal/ Mann ki Baat across the district level	310
iii	Number of meetings organised with village health sanitation and nutrition committee	20
iv	Any other special gram Sabhas organised on the CSR issue	15

S. No.	Activities	Number
v	Number of mega events for felicitation of best panchayats/frontline workers organized	
vi	Number of panchayats/frontline workers awarded for their exemplary work	11
vii	Number of meritorious girls in the field of academics/sports/culture and social work, etc., identified	3
5.	<b>Monitoring and Evaluation, Documentation</b>	
i	Number of visits conducted by senior officials: a) At Block level b) At village level	143 287
ii	Number of booklets printed on best practices	4845
iii	Other IEC material printed	Banners, logo, BBBP slogan

### Part - C: Financial

(in Lakhs)

S. No.	Activities	Number
4.	<b>Funds Released up to Previous half-year in Current Year by GoI District Level: Cumulative up to Quarter I/II/III/IV I/II/III/IV</b>	
a	Inter-sectoral consultation and meetings of DTF and BTF and media campaign (ii) Training and capacity building/sensitisation programme	1026596
b	Innovation and outreach activities	852815
c	Monitoring, evaluation and documentation	21450
	<b>Total</b>	1803195

## GOA

### Part - B: Physical

S. No.	Activities	Number
6.	<b>Sectoral Activities of the Ministry of Human resource Development (MHRD)</b>	
iv	Number of Balika Manches created to encourage participation of girls	212
v	Number of girls who participated in Balika Manches	2120
7.	<b>Sectoral Activities of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare</b>	
A	Promotion of Early Registration of Pregnancy, institutional Deliveries and Birth registration (Jan 18 to August 18)	
B	Enforcement of PC&PNDT Act	
i	Number of facilities registered under the PC&PNDT Act in the district	84
ii	Number of new registrations issued under PC&PNDT Act in the last one month	5
iv	Number of IVF clinics registered under the PC&PNDT Act in the district	5
vii	Number of inspection and monitoring visits conducted by NIMC/SIMC	126
viii	Number of district PC&PNDT cells strengthened	1

**Part - C: Financial**

(in Lakhs)

S. No.	Activities	Number
1.	Funds released during previous financial year by GoI	3250500
4.	Funds released up to previous half-year in current year by GoI	
8.	Expenditure incurred during the Quarter (in lakhs)	839740
	District level: Cumulative up to quarter I/II/III/IV I/II/III/IV	
10.	Balance	2410760

**RAJASTHAN: JHUNJHUNU****Part - B: Physical**

S. No.	Activities	Number
1.	<b>Inter-sectoral Consultations and Meetings</b>	
i	Number of convergence meetings held with line departments and other stakeholders	Every Monday
ii	Number of meetings held with District Task Force and Block Task Force	4
iii	Number of media campaigns organised	7
2. A	<b>Orientation and Sensitisation Programmes</b>	
i	Number of orientation programme held for district officers/Zila Parishad members/PNDT cell/Judiciary/District Legal Services Authority, etc.	2
ii	Number of participants attended orientation programme at district level	200
vii	Number of orientation programmes held for school management committee members	441
viii	Number of participants attended orientation for school management committee	93871
2. B	<b>Training and Capacity Building</b>	
iii	Number of training of gender and girl child units held	31
iv	Number of participants attended gender and girl child units training	1900
v	Number of trainings held for frontline workers-AWWs/ASHAs	3
vi	Number of frontline workers participated	338
3.	<b>Innovation</b>	
i	Number of celebrations of National Girl Child Day organised	4
ii	Number of celebrations of Beti Janmotsava organised	40
iii	Number of programmes organized for incentivising panchayats/urban ward/frontline workers for adopting best practices	5
iv	Number of Felicitating programmes organised for mother and girls child in hospitals with sweet and birth certificate etc.	Regular basis
4.	<b>Awareness Generation and Outreach Activities</b>	
i	Number of awareness generation and outreach activities such as Nukkad Natak/rally/baby show, celebrations of National Girl Child Day (fix day in a moth) organised	32 60

S. No.	Activities	Number
ii	Number of Nari ki Chaupal/Mann ki Baat sessions across the district level	1725
vi	Number of panchayats/frontline workers awarded for their exemplary work	94
vii	Number of meritorious girls in the field of academics/sports/culture and social work, etc., identified	28
5.	<b>Monitoring and Evaluation, Documentation</b>	
i	Number of visits conducted by senior officials: a) At the block level b) At village level	Regular basis
ii	Number of booklets printed on best practices	2
iii	Other IEC material printed	2
6.	<b>Sectoral Activities of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD)</b>	
i	Number of awards given to school monitoring committee in the district	5
ii	Number of campaigns organised to re-enrol dropped-out girls in secondary schools through massive joint village contact drives	1474
iii	Number of girls re-enrolled during the campaign organised 109	11% increase
7.	<b>Sectoral Activities of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare</b>	
A	Promotion of Early Registration of Pregnancy, institutional Deliveries and Birth registration (Jan 18 to August 18)	
i	Total number of births registered in a month	
a	Boys	15222
b	Girls	14536
ii	Sex Ratio at Birth (Girls/Boys*100)	955
B	Enforcement of PC&PNDT Act	
i	Number of facilities registered under the PC&PNDT Act in the district	82
ii	Number of new registrations issued under PC&PNDT Act in the last one month	11
v	How many court cases are pending and how many convictions are secured under the PPNDT Act (6 pending and 2 convictions)	10
vii	Number of inspection and monitoring visits conducted by NIMC/SIMC	77
ix	Number of innovations, research studies or surveys conducted	1

**Part - C: Financial**

(in Lakhs)

S. No.	Activities	Number
1.	Funds released during previous financial year by GoI	
4.	Funds released up to previous quarter in current year by GoI	23.705
a	Inter-sectoral consultations and meetings of DTF and BTF and media campaign (ii) Training and capacity building/sensitisation programme	
b	Innovation and outreach activities	5.95
d	Sectoral activities of Ministry of HRD	1.46
e	Sectoral Activities of the Ministry of H&FW	2.50
f	Activities carried, if any out of the Flexi Fund	1.545
	<b>Total</b>	11.455
9.	Utilisation of Funds (7-8 (a))	11.455
10.	Balance	12.25

**RAJASTHAN: SIKAR****Part - B: Physical**

S. No.	Activities	Number
1.	<b>Inter-sectoral Consultations and Meetings</b>	
i	Number of convergence meetings held with line departments and other stakeholders	5
ii	Number of meetings held with District Task Force and Block Task Force	17
iii	Number of media campaigns organised	2
2. A	<b>Orientation and Sensitisation Programmes</b>	
i	Number of orientation programmes held for district officers/Zila Parishad members/PNDT cell/Judiciary/District Legal Services Authority etc.	3
ii	Number of participants who attended the orientation programme at district level	325
iii	Number of orientation programme held for Block Officers/Block Parishad/Panchayat members	16
iv	Number of participants attended orientation programme at block level	403
v	Number of orientation programme held for village health sanitation and nutrition committee members	33
vi	Number of participants attended orientation programmes for village health sanitation and nutrition committee	1500
vii	Number of orientation programmes held for school management committee members	22
viii	Number of participants attended orientation for school management committee	231
ix	Number of sensitization programmes organised with religious leaders, elected representative and community leaders	2
x	Number of participants attended sensitisation programme	250
2. B	<b>Training and Capacity Building</b>	
iii	Number of trainings of gender and girl child units held	2
iv	Number of participants who attended gender and girl child units training	270
3.	<b>Innovation</b>	
7.	<b>Sectoral Activities of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare</b>	
A	<b>Promotion of Early Registration of Pregnancy, institutional Deliveries and Birth registration (Jan 18 to August 18)</b>	
i	Total number of births registered in a month	
a	Boys	23311
b	Girls	22107
ii	Sex Ratio at Birth (Girls/Boys*100)	948.35



S. No.	Activities	Number
B	<b>Enforcement of PC&amp;PNDT Act</b>	
i	Number of facilities registered under the PC&PNDT Act in the district	82
ii	Number of new registrations issued under the PC&PNDT Act in the last one month	1
iv	Number of IVF clinics registered under the PC&PNDT Act in the district	2
v	How many court cases are pending and how many convictions are secured under the PPNDT Act (6 pending and 2 convictions)	14
x	IEC activities/capacity building per district awareness programme to private doctors and IMA	Yes

### Part - C: Financial

(in Lakhs)

S. No.	Activities	Number
4.	Funds released up to previous half-year in current year by GoI	
b	Innovation and outreach activities	34995
c	Monitoring, evaluation and documentation	250000
f	Activities carried out, if any, out of the Flexi Fund	962484

## **Annexure - 4**

# **List of Innovative Initiatives Under BBBP Scheme**

## **LIST OF INNOVATIVE INITIATIVES UNDER *BETI BACHAO BETI PADHAO* SCHEME**

Some of the innovative initiatives as obtained directly from secondary data are listed below:

S. No.	Innovative Activities	Description
1.	<b>Digital Guddi-Gudda Board</b>	The <i>Guddi-Gudda Board</i> is used to exhibit disaggregated data on birth of girls and boys under BBBP. It also contains information on schemes/programmes for girl child, Audio-Video content and IEC material on issue of declining the number of females per 1000 males (0-6 years).
2.	<b>Udaan- Sapneya Di Duniya De Rubaru</b> (Udaan- Live your Dream For One Day)	The initiative is meant for girls of Classes VI- XII to provide them with an opportunity to spend a day with a professional they aspire to be — be it a doctor, police official, engineer, IAS and PPS officers, among others
3.	<b>My Aim My Target Campaign</b>	Administration select the academically bright girls from Arts, Commerce, Medical and Non-medical streams and given an opportunity to interact with various district level officers including DC, Addl. DC, Judicial Magistrate, SDM, BDPO, Doctors, Police Officers and other Senior Officers from different streams.
4.	<b>Lakshya Se Rubru</b>	Selected Girl's students of school/colleges are given opportunity to visit and interact with senior Govt. offices of various departments to make them aware of responsibility & functioning process. Initiative is to encourage girls to take up informed decisions in choosing a career for themselves.
5.	<b>Pahal - Ek Kadam Nari Samman ki Aur</b>	An initiative which is organized with multiple activities includes launch of dedicated caller tune, signature campaign, oath taking and cultural bonanza on empowerment of girl child.
6.	<b>Ghar Ki Pehchan Beti Ke Naam</b>	Initiative started in 20 villages with low number of females per 1000 males (0-6 years), under this the house is known by girl child (name plate of girl child outside houses).
7.	<b>Noor Jeevan Ka Betiyan Campaign</b>	A journey towards bringing positive change in the society towards girls. A week long campaign celebrated with various theme based interactive activities (day wise) organized in Panchayats, schools, colleges, institutions level.
8.	<b>Kanya Sambardhana Utsav</b>	The initiatives under which District Administration felicitate the girl children (Kanya) & mother with a view to create awareness about the value of girl child.
9.	<b>Bitiya and Birba</b>	The unique initiative aims to generate awareness about BBBP as well as Environment Protection. Under this mothers of newly born girl child facilitated and honoured by giving 'Plant'.

S.No.	Innovative Activities	Description
10.	<b>Aao School Chalein campaign</b>	An enrolment campaign with the multi-sectoral approach through door to door visit and mobilize parents to ensure 100% enrolment of girls in schools.
11.	<b>Apna Bachcha Apna Vidyalaya</b>	Special campaign in convergence with Department of Education, Department of Information & Broadcasting and stakeholder to ensure 100% enrolment of girls in schools of the district.
12.	<b>Lunch with Laadli</b>	An initiative of District Administration, where District Collector visits Government schools to see the quality of mid-day meal and interact with the girls over lunch & motivate/ inspire them to pursue their studies.
13.	<b>Collector Ki Class</b>	A unique initiative by district administration to provide free coaching classes for poor girls of Government schools/colleges. Professional teachers/professors are taking the session and provide support in career counselling.
14.	<b>Bal Cabinet</b>	Bal Cabinets are run by the students at school level in the district. Where students play a role as Prime Minister, Home Minister, Education Minister and Finance Minister etc. to discuss and resolve various issues.
15.	<b>Introduce Pink Cards</b> - for the parents having daughters (maximum of two) from 20 villages (having low child sex ratio).	A special Pink Cabin has been set up in Suvidha Kendra (Facilitation Centre) by the District Administration, where Pink Card holders can avail benefits of birth registration, marriage registration, driving licence, etc.

Source: Beti Bachao Beti Padhao scheme, Implementation guidelines for State governments/UT administrations, May 2019, Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India.





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