SYNOPSIS FOR THE RESEARCH ENTITLED: AN ANALYTICAL STUDY ON “IMPACT OF KANYASHREE PRAKALPA ON WOMEN EDUCATION UPTO HIGHER SECONDARY LEVEL IN MURSHIDABAD DISTRICT OF WEST BENGAL”.

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ABSTRACT

The present study intended to find out the impact of Kanyashree Prakalpa on women education up to higher secondary level in Murshidabad district of West Bengal. Govt., Govt. Sponsored and Govt. aided Schools. Researcher framed five hypotheses and two research questions. Girl students of secondary and higher secondary level was considered as sample and purposive sampling was used for sample selection. For data collection researcher was used standardized questionnaire. After collection data researcher used t test for testing null hypothesis and percentage and bar- graph used for explain research question. It is expected that five hypotheses will be accepted and after explain two research question will be found significant result.

Keyword: Kanyashree Prakalpa, women empowerment, Dropout Rate, Child Marriage Rate, Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) Scheme.

1. INTRODUCTION

Kanyashree prakalpa is government sponsored schemes in West Bengal which will be implemented hence forth in all district of the state while a number of factors contribute to reduce girl’s dropping Out of school. Human rights research shows that the major obstacles to girl’s education are child marriage and domestic chores. Ensuring that girls stay in school is one of most effective protective measure against child marriage given that child marriage has a grossly negative impact on the lives of children, adolescents and young woman. This scheme is expected to bring about measurable improved outcome for the education, health and empowerment of the girl, their children and immeasurable benefits for larger society. The purpose of this initiative is to uplift those girls who are from poor families and thus can’t pursue higher studies due to tough economic conditions. It has been given international recognition by the United Kingdom Department of International Development and the UNICEF. Educating girls helps to make communities and societies healthier, wealthier and safer, and can also help to reduce child deaths, improve maternal health and tackle the spread of HIV and AIDS. Previously the society thought girls to inferior than boys. They thought girls to be a liability. So they gave premature marriage of the girls and didn’t even bother to make them educated now this stereotype custom is sought to be broken .The society is slowly feeling the need of educating them

a) CONCEPTUAL BACKGROUD OF KANYASHREE PRAKALPA

Background: West Bengal has an adolescent (10-19 Years) population of 1.73 cores, out of which 48.11% are girls. The age group 10-14 years from 9.3% of the total population while 15- 19 forms 9.7% of the total population ( source: Detailed table-SRS based on Census 2011;www.censusindia.gov.in/vital_statistics/SRS_Report).West Bengal shows the fifth highest prevalence of child marriage among all the states with 54.7% currently married women (age 20-24) being married before 18. The incidence is even higher in rural areas (57.9%) every second girl in high prevalence child marriage districts of West
Bengal[ Murshidabad (61.04%), Birbhum(58.03), Malda(57.07%) and Purulia(54.03)] were married off before they reach 18, the legal age for girls to get married. Due to early marriage education, health of girl child above all our national development is hindered. Under this circumstance, the government of West Bengal launches Kanyashree Prakalpa to get the girl child relieved from extreme condition of suffering. Vision: Protecting and empowering all adolescent girls and supporting their healthy development by creating an enabling environment for their participation and meaningful contribution to society.

**b) Objective of this prakalpa:**

The scheme aims at improving the status and well being of girl child by:

1. Discouraging early marriage of girls to ensure compliance with the legal provisions pertaining to the minimum age at marriage.

2. Incentivize through scholarships, the continuation of education of the girl child in Secondary and Higher Secondary classes and those undergoing vocational training or sports training.

3. Improving IMR and MMR by delaying the age of marriage and consequently increasing the median age of first birth.

4. Reducing the incidence of drop outs, especially amongst girls from poor families.

5. Eradicating under nutrition and mal-nutrition of girl child.

6. Preventing trafficking and exploitation of the girl child.

**Mission of this prakalpa:**

Creating a protective environment for girls in which they can be safeguarded from being Married before the legal age of 18 years or trafficked, By incentivizing education and influencing knowledge, attitudes and practices to bring forth collective action against child marriage.

**3. REVIEW OF LITERATURE:**

After launching the Scheme, several studies have been made on this Scheme. The related studies are

1. Sen & Dutta(2018) have conducted a research on Kanyashree Prakalpa entitled-“West Bengal’s Successful Kanyashree Prakalpa Programme needs more push from state and beneficiaries.

2. Sen, Ramkrishna(2016) had conducted a research on Kanyashree Prakalpa entitled, “Kanyashree Prakalpa - The empowerment of adolescent girls in the slum area: A cost benefit analysis”.


6. Roy, Krishnendu & Mete, Jayanta (2019) have conducted a research on Kanyashree Prakalpa entitled, “To critically evaluate the potential ways through which Kanyashree have help prevention of child marriages in West Bengal”.

7. Samsujjaman & Halder (2018) have conducted a research on Kanyashree Prakalpa entitled, “Awareness of kanyashree prakalpa and its impact on ongoing girls education”

**4. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM**

In recognition of the fact, the present study attempted to find out about the awareness of Kanyashree Prakalpa among girls student of rural and urban area and researcher also o try find out the impact of this prakalpa on ongoing girls education. So researcher attempt entitle the --- “An analytical study on Impact of Kanyashree Prakalpa on women education upto Higher Secondary level in Murshidabad district of West Bengal”.”
5. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The significance of the study can looked from different angles. The study may have sociological, economical and educational significance.

- The findings of the study will bring some theoretical knowledge regarding Kanyashree Prakalpa.
- The findings coming out from this study may be used as related study to future researcher.
- The results of this study will produce a good background for further study.
- The study will also very helpful to planners, administrators and policy makers to formulate plans, policies, and strategies in right perspective as far as development of girls are concerned.
- The study will be useful to women social workers, their organizations, women Study centre and to those concerned with the up liftment of women.
- It will be great interest and curiosity among the students, schools, educationists, Economist social scientists etc.

6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The present study was undertaken to achieve the following objectives-

- To find out the impact of Kanyashree Prakalpa on education of girls student of schools in Murshidabad Distric. in relation to locality.
- To find out the awareness of Kanyashree Prakalpa of girls student in relation to locality and Educational standard.
- To find out the impact of Kanyashree Prakalpa on child marriage.
- To find out the impact of Kanyashree Prakalpa on women empowerment .
- To know how the fund of Kanyashree project utilized by students.
- To know the current status of this scheme in School.

7. a) RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS

**Ho:** There is a significance difference between the percentage of dropout of girl student before and after implementation of Kanyashree Prakalpa.

**Ho2:** There is no significance difference between the rural and urban girls students awareness towards Kanyashree Prakalpa.

**Ho3:** There is no significance difference between the up to secondary (Class vii – x) and Higher secondary(class xi-xx) girl students’ awareness towards Kanyashree Prakalpa.

**Ho4:** There is a significance difference between the percentage of child marriage of girl student before and after implementation of Kanyashree Prakalpa.

**Ho5:** There is no significance difference between the Utilization of Kanyashree Prakalpa by the rural and urban girl students.

b) RESEARCH QUESTION

1. What is the impact of Kanyashree prakalpa on child marriage?
2. Does the Kanyashree Prakalpa increase the motivation of girls’ students in higher education?

8. DELIMITATION OF THE STUDY

It does not lie within the bound of possibility on the part of the researchers to circumscribe all aspects of the Kanyashree Prakalpa in this proportion of research. Therefore the scope of the study has been delimited as follows-

3. **Variable:** Study was delimited within specific variable that is Kanyashree prakalpa, girls education, Rural and urban school.

4. **Area of Study:** The sample of the present study was restricted to girl students of schools in Murshidabad district only.

5. **Tools:** Researcher was used Questionnaire and interview for this Study

6. **Statistical Measure:**

   1. **Descriptive Statistic:** out of the several method of descriptive Statistic, the researcher selected here only mean and standard deviation for the study.
2. **Inferential Statistic:** out of the several method of inferential statistic the researcher selected here only t-test of this study.

**9. METHODOLOGY**

The method used in the present research is DESCRIPTIVE METHODS.

**10. POPULATION & SAMPLE OF THE STUDY**

Population of this study will be girl school students of rural and urban schools of Murshidabad district.

**11. VARIABLE**

The variable used this study:

**Independent Variable:** Awareness and impact of Kanyashree Prakalpa

**Dependent Variable:** Child Marriage & girl’s education

**12. TOOL USED**

To collect the relevant data, two tools will be used in this study. Questionnaire & interview tools will be used.

**13. ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA**

In this study analysis will be done hypothesis wise and research question wise.

**14. PROBABLE FINDINGS OF THE STUDY:**

16) There is a significance difference between the percentage of dropout of girl student before and after implementation of Kanyashree Prakalpa.

17) There is difference between Urban and Rural girls about the awareness of Kanyashree Prakalpa.

18) There is no significance difference between the up to secondary( Class viii –x) and Higher secondary(class xi-xx) girl students’ awareness towards Kanyashree Prakalpa.

19) Kanyashree prakalpa can decrease the rate of child marriage.

20) There is no difference between the girls students upto secondary and higher secondary about the Utilization of Kanyashree Prakalpa.

21) Kanyashree prakalpa willmotivate have a positive impact in preventing child marriage.

22) Kanyashree prakalpa will motivate girl students to continue their education

**15. CONCLUSION:**

On the basis of above findings and dimensions, the following considerations were drawn. The status of child marriage has changed after the implementation of Kanyashree Prakalpa. Interest in higher education has increased after the implementation of Kanyashree Prakalpa. Kanyashree scheme boon for adolescent girls of West Bengal and also for Didi (politically). According to Mamata Benerjee kanyashree become „BISWASHREE”. She is not just happy with the impact of Kanyashree, she feels proud for her pet - brain child. Being inspired, with result of Kanyashree she has now declared another scheme for Kanyashree, is “RUPOSHREE”. In this scheme every Kanyashree girls will get one time Rs.25000 at the time of their marriage

**REFERENCE:**


