

**RESEARCH PAPER****Girl's Rights and their Education in India: An Analytical Study****Neeta Sinha**

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ABSTRACT

According to Kofi Annan- "Education is a human right with immense power to transform. On its foundation rest the cornerstones of freedom, democracy and sustainable human development". Education plays an important role in the growth of any country. In India, the key place from where any child starts experiencing formulation education is school. School is where students develop skills that help them interpret and adapt to a changing world. The ability to teach skills such as reading, writing and problem solving and then apply them to situations in my students to reflect on what they have learned and incorporate those skills into their lives develop their students' critical literacy whereas another hand girl's did not know their rights about education and others. These days government of India emphasis on the girls education even like 'Beti Bachao Beti Padhao' mission is running in India to provide the education to all girls but question is arise that- is every girl know her rights?; are parents of girls knows the rights of her daughters?; is education system of India for girls sufficient and relevant? To know the rights of girls, educational provisions for education and present educational status, investigator conducted this analytical study.

Key words: *Girl's Rights, Educational Provisions, Status of Girl's Education*

INTRODUCTION

Girls' education is both an intrinsic right and a critical lever to reaching other development objectives. Providing girls with an education helps break the cycle of poverty; educated women are less likely to marry early and against their will; less likely to die in childbirth; more likely to have healthy babies; and are more likely to send their children to school. When all children have access to a quality education rooted in human rights and gender equality, it creates a ripple effect of opportunity that influences generations to come.

Girls' education is essential to the achievement of quality learning relevant to the 21st century, including girls' transition to and performance in secondary school and beyond. Adolescent girls that attend school delay marriage and childbearing, are less vulnerable to disease including HIV and AIDS, and acquire information and skills that lead to increased earning power. Evidence shows that the return to a year of secondary education for girls correlates to a 25 percent increase in wages later in life. Education also provides a better overall quality of life. When women have a voice there can be changes made to existing laws changing the future for young girls. Women are a subclass in India. It has been a constant challenge for Indian government specially amongst increasing in women's population and decrease in their education level. Education for a girl child is very necessary to prevent child marriages and sexually transmitted diseases. As a result government has introduced many important strategies like 'Five Year Plan' to achieve literacy level by providing free primary school for all children. All the plans by government were not quite successful. For example 'The Pre Natal Diagnostic techniques act' fails to understand the reason behind the discrimination against girls in India as well as the explanation behind gender biases. Simply putting ban on sex detecting technologies cannot help to change the traditional views of some societies and consequently girl child still faces the problems of malnutrition and infanticide. Education is far from their reach. It is really a duty of elected representatives to gap the bridge between customs and traditional beliefs of that society. It is also very important for Indian government to recognize the failure of anti-discrimination laws in general and the Pre Natal

diagnostic techniques (regulations and preventions of misuse) Act, in protecting the rights of a girl child in Indian society. Because, it shows the inability of leaders to comply with accepted international standards. Making political, economic and educational resources available to women can bring the gender discrimination to an end. There would be immeasurable benefits to be achieved by nation through reducing women's gender, class and geographic inequalities in education and by providing them access to employment and resources, such as reducing India's fertility rates, easing tension on federal budgets and improving productivity of the work force by supplying better educated worker.

MAJOR BARRIERS IN RIGHT TO EDUCATION OF GIRLS

- 1. The Cost of Education:** Though education should be free, there are a lot of costs associated with sending children to school. The cost of uniforms, textbooks or bus fare can be too much to bear for a family living in poverty. Too often, parents choose to keep their girls at home and send the boys to school instead.
- 2. Distance to School:** In many parts of the developing world, the nearest primary school to a particular community might be a 4 or 5 hour long walk away. On top of that, girls may face dangers or violence on the long way to school; so many parents opt to keep their daughters at home and out of harm's way.
- 3. Violence at School:** Once arriving to school, girls may face various forms of violence at the hands of teachers, peers and other people in the school environment. If parents find out school isn't safe for their daughters, they may remove them from school.
- 4. Gender Norms:** Typically, girls are asked to fetch the water, take care of their younger siblings and to help their mothers cook and clean. Due to this, girls may not have the opportunity to attend school because their contributions to the household are valued more than their personal education.
- 5. Poverty:** In many parts of the developing world, children's health is a big concern, especially if they're facing poverty. If there's not enough food or sufficient clean water to keep girls nourished and healthy, they may not be well enough to attend school.
- 6. Early Marriage and Pregnancy:** When girls are forced to marry young, they are often pulled out of school at a very critical age in their development. The transition from primary to secondary education is key for girls to gain the life skills they need to escape the cycle of poverty. Yet, this is often the same time that many girls leave school due to early marriages or pregnancy. Girls who become pregnant are often discouraged from attending school because of the stigma surrounding them.

RIGHTS AVAILABLE FOR GIRLS IN INDIA

The most important role of various conventions is to consider a child as an individual and a member of family and community. The biggest challenge before Indian government is to spread awareness into society about the importance of a girl's education and its benefits to societies.

The rights of the girls are as follows:

- The Right of Education
- The Right of Expression
- The Right of Information
- The Right of Nutrition
- The Right of Health and Care
- The Right to Protection from Abuse
- The Right of Protection and Exploration
- The Right to Protection and Neglect
- The Right to Development
- The Right of Recreation
- The Right to Name and Nationality
- The Right to Survival
- The Right to Equality
- The Right to Freedom of Speech

- The Right to follow any Religion
- The Right to Constitutional Remedies

The world declaration provides special attention towards the girl child, it states “girls must be given equal treatments and opportunities from the very beginning”. The declaration and plan of action comprised a list of ‘strategic objectives’ to develop the condition of a girl child. The research shows that the issues faced by the girl child are so strong that many of the Women’s Convention supporters were uncomfortable about becoming associated with the children’s treaty. The government of India uses SHG (Self-Help Groups) as one of the main policy to improve rural girl’s livelihood.

2015 AND BEYOND

According to UNICEF, as we look towards 2015 and beyond, UNICEF continues to take a more transformative approach to girls’ education by tackling discrimination, violence and the exclusion of girls from education. As such, programming in girls’ education will focus on the empowerment of girls in tandem with improving their learning and measuring learning outcomes. We are working with partners to move beyond indicators focused on gender parity and focus more on measuring larger progress in girls’ education on dimensions of equity and learning outcomes. Furthermore, this emphasis on girls’ empowerment will demand even greater attention to social emotional learning and innovation within programmatic approaches in education.

EDUCATION OF GIRLS IN INDIA

To achieve the goals of education among the girl child’s and children’s from India, government has initiated a programme called ‘Operation blackboard’. This scheme includes fifty percent of teachers which are recruited would be females. Another scheme called as ‘Sarvashikshan Abhiyan’ is introduced for universal elementary education throughout the nation. This scheme runs under the principles of Indian constitution as the education would be compulsory and free for all children under the age groups of 6-14. The state of Kerala is the best example of high literacy level among girl child. As a result it faces low infant mortality rate, low birth rate and low death rates as comparing to the rest of the nation. The most important way to educate girls is to conduct programmes for married girls to go back to schools. Due to their immobility these programmes should be conducted at a very close distance which is convenient for everyone to attend. Villages should be the main focus for educational programmes because, if the Indian villages are paradise, then the school is a paradise within the paradise. Those who face obstacles from the traditional hierarchy or prejudice should be given more focus if we really want to achieve the basic level of education attainment among all citizens.

To elevate the status of young girl’s education is a central aspect. It is more important for the Indian government to take initiative to remove the gender discrimination which causes lot harm in the ratio of female literacy. Enhancement of access of education to all on the basis of equality and non-discrimination are the two broad components of the legal standards on the right to education. One of the main ways to implement efforts for change is through advanced human rights education. Preferably, human rights education should take place at two levels: in the public and in schools.

CONCLUSION

We cannot permit the old traditions and customs of our societies destroy the future of young girls of the nation. Law cannot stand silent; it must change with the changing social ideas and standards. If, the old pointless traditions keep their roots in the society even for couple of more decades, it will certainly take the country’s progress many decades back. Likewise, if the law fails to respond to the needs of changing society, then either it will smother the development of the society and choke its progress or if the society is vital enough, it will put aside the law, which stands in the way of its progress. Law must, therefore, continuously be on the move familiarizing itself to the fast changing society and not wait behind. It must cast away the hindering legacy of its past and undertake a dynamic role in the process of social revolution.

Education is the very important jewel by which human beings involve and cooperate with society, and through which the human mind progresses. The vibrant process of education remains one of the most important issues for both evolving and advanced nations in order to elevate humanity. While education among young girls has continued to be a strategic goal in many nations for many decades, the credit of a right to education with possible national and international law enforcement mechanisms is of latest origin. The fact that nations attempt to enforce policy issues through rights-based methods underlines the authorizing dimension of rights in public policy treatise. It is dangerous to make young girls face poverty, injustice, and waste related with the mass violation of the right to education because of immature traditions. As an opening right, education is an essential to individual dignity and individual growth. It possibly provides a resource to train children to become valuable members of society and to contribute effectively in democracy and freedom. General literacy programs, education for women, and better anti-discrimination laws not only improve political stability, they also incline to rise economic and sex ratio stability. The good example is in the Indian state of Kerala, where sex selection for births has been mainly overcome through developments in education and legacy laws for women. As a result, Kerala was the only state in India that had a more population of females than males.

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