

## Beti Bachao Beti Padhao and Tribal Hostel Yojana: An Interventional Study from Baran District, Rajasthan

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### ABSTRACT

*Education is the sole means to establish peace and unity in the world. Access to education is the fundamental right of all individuals. According to the census of India, 2011, the tribal population consists of 8.6% of the total population, and their literacy rate is about 58.96%. Rajasthan stands fourth rank in tribal population.*

*For tribes, education is a powerful tool for breaking the intergenerational cycle of poverty and discrimination. Tribal development efforts are regularly done by the government through various schemes, still not able to relish the fruit of modernization and technological development. This paper is primarily focused on the implementation and success of Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Yojana and Tribal Hostel Yojana as social economic development of the tribal. The research examines how the schemes have influenced awareness and also identifies systematic and social cultural changes. A mixed method approach was used, involving a survey of 80 households belonging to the Sahariya tribe from 1 village situated at Kishanganj tehsil and 1 village situated at Shahabad tehsil of Baran district in Rajasthan and official records. This paper assesses the effectiveness of these schemes in the study areas. These findings underline the importance of outreach and effective implementation for the success of social welfare programmes initiated by the government.*

**KEYWORDS:** Schedule tribes, Education, literacy, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, Tribal Hostel Yojana, challenges, Culture, Social scheme, women, environment, government policy evaluation

### 1. INTRODUCTION

The term 'Tribe' is used to refer to Indian Tribal Community. "Article 366(25) of the Constitution of India refers to Scheduled Tribes as communities which are scheduled under Article 342 of the Constitution. This article states that only those communities which are so declared by the President by an initial public notification or by a subsequent amendment to an Act of Parliament are to be deemed as Scheduled Tribes." According to Census 2011, the population of these tribes in India has increased at a decadal growth rate of 23.66 per cent between 2001 and 2011 and has reached 10, 42, 81, 034, which is about 8.6 per cent of the total population of the country.

#### 1.1 Beti Bachao Beti Padhao

The Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) scheme, launched by Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi on 22nd January 2015 in Panipat, Haryana, has completed a decade of implementation. This flagship

initiative by the Government of India aims to address the declining Child Sex Ratio (CSR), prevent gender-biased sex-selective elimination and promote the survival, protection and education of the girl child. The scheme has evolved to become one of the most impactful social initiatives by the Indian government. This scheme is under the Ministry of Women and Child Development. The name Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao translates to 'Save the girl child, educate the girl child'. The scheme aims to educate citizens against gender bias and improve the efficiency of welfare services for girls. It was launched with an initial funding of ₹ 100 crore.

### 1.2 Tribal Hostel

A scheme 'Hostel for Scheduled Tribes Girls and Boys' is being implemented by the Government. The objective of the scheme is to promote literacy among tribal students by providing hostel accommodation to such ST students who would otherwise not be able to continue their education because of their poor economic condition, and the remote location of their villages. The scheme covers the entire ST population in the country and is not area-specific. This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The scheme provides for the construction of new hostels and extension of existing hostel buildings for the middle, secondary, college and university levels of education. The State Government/UT provides the land for the building, free of cost. The running and maintenance of hostels is the responsibility of the State Government/ UT Administration/ University concerned. State Government are asked to create adequate basic amenities like toilets, bathrooms, drinking water, bedding, nutritious food and enabling environment for children in hostels and to provide sufficient supporting staff and funds in their State Budget for this purpose.

## 2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

**Kabita kumari Sahu (2014)** analyses the status of tribal education with literacy rate, gross enrolment ratio, dropout rates and gender parity index in India. She uses secondary data from the census of India 2011. In her paper on literacy, trend of schedule tribe over a period among males and females is described. People also explain the problem of Tribal education like the medium of the language, location of the village, economic condition, and attitude toward payment. The paper emphasises the PESA ACT 1996 and the Janshala program. She also suggested some major areas for improvement of tribal education, such as literacy, campaign, appointment of local teachers and female teachers, various scholarships, residential school, etc.

**Shyamal Kumar Daripa (2017)** analyses the status of tribal education and the government initiative to promote education among tribal and the challenges faced in this process. He explained the constitutional safe cards related to the tribals. He also provided a literacy gap over the period of 1961 to 2011 schedule drives, and he also shows the gross enrolment ratio among different classes. He focuses on schemes like post matrix scholarship for scheduled tribe, students, hostels for scheduled tribe, students, girls and boys, Rajiv Gandhi, national fellowship scheme, etc and the challenges related to these. He provided some recommendations like awareness, camp, Street, drama, counseling, etc to increase awareness among the tribe about education.

**V.B. Satyasavitri and Dr P.M. Honakeri (2018)** analyze in their study about the growth of education and literacy gap between scheduled tribes and other social categories from the year 1961 to 2011 and also highlight current issues and challenges of the tribal community in education. They use secondary data to analyze the educational status. They use Ashram schools as a remedial measure for improvement in the education of tribes.

**M Hari Krishnan Venu (2019)** explain in his research about tribal development issues and challenges in India. He primarily explained about the introduction of tribals in India, provisions in the Constitution for the development of tribals, the idea of development and also notified some screens related to Tribal development. For example, a community development project, Tribal development block, Tribal plan schemes for tribal development and also explain different challenges come across with plans are implemented for the tribal development the results are uneven in the society. He mentions ignorance, superstition, and destitution are serious issues of tribals of Indian Sub main land.

**Alankrita Gangele (2019)** explains the educational need of tribals, and the special efforts should be made by the government. The Paper also explains the factors affecting tribal education and the problems faced by them. In her paper, various methods for improvement in Tribal education, such as language of instruction, teacher training etc have been mentioned and also concluded as the urgent need of various government interventions and planners for improvement Tribal education in India.

**Dr B R Prasad Reddy (2021)** reviewed in his paper the origin of the term "Tribe," the demographic status of the tribal population in India, literacy initiatives among tribal communities, and the challenges faced in tribal education. He also explain different government policies and programmes for travel education such as Rajiv Gandhi, National Fellowship scheme, post-metric scholarship for scheduled drive, students, etc. Finally, he suggested several ways to improve the Tribal education such as literacy, campaigns, attitude of tribal parents, residential school, etc. He also concluded that awareness of programmes is needed for the upliftment of tribal education.

**Vinu (2021)** explains in her research paper about the problems faced by the tribes. Although the government is trying to resolve problems through specific laws. Paper is basically concerned with the discussion of major issues and problems faced by the tribal community in India and major challenges to solve educational problems. People are also appreciating initiatives taken by the government, such as Sarva Siksha Abhiyaan, free uniforms.

**Kishna Ram Choudhary, Aruna Kaushik and S.K. Kulshrestha (2021)** explain their research paper based on primary data of 200 Sahariya families from Rajasthan about government employment generation schemes, and their effects. They use statistical tools such as the percentage method, analysis of variance to find out the result. They applied these studies on three schemes, MGNREGA, special plan and employment training program to analyse the effect of the employment scheme on the Sahariya tribes. They conclude, MGNREGA is the most effective scheme for employment generation and the government needs to improve the existing schemes.

**Arnab, Sushuanta Roul and Jayanta Mete (2022)** explore in the research paper about review of tribal literature, focusing on tribal education. They explain that educational upliftment attempts were started before Independence. They explain the problem of tribal woman's education. They explain the different literature available related to the topic and concluded that the government and respective authorities must work together to implement plans in a proper way. They also suggested training programmes should be organised related to IT training and other job-related skills.

**Joshen Joti Ottaplackal, K. Anbu (2022)** focus on their paper related to the issue and challenges of school education faced by the tribals. They discussed constitutional right to education till the age of 14 is still not being universal. They used secondary data for analysing the situation. They also

provided several suggestions for improving the implementation of fundamental rights among tribals.

**Abdul Jabbar, Mohd Gufran Barkati and Jarrar Ahamad (2024)** identify major barriers to educational access among Tribal people which include linguistic and cultural complexity, inadequate availability of teachers and irrelevant curriculum in their study. This study extracts data from different sources like UDISE Plus, reports of different ministries. The paper also discusses several strategies for overcoming these barriers, including promoting instructions in mother tongue and encouragement of community engagement for better educational integration.

**Damor Parthvee R, Joyal R. Damor, and Damor Vernal R (2024)** explain in the research paper about challenges faced by the tribal woman acquiring education. They pointed out that Tribal communities are migrating to urban areas for education, despite recognizing the importance of tribal schools. Paper also cover about constitutional role and challenges faced by tribal students. Paper focus on awareness about education and there should be collaborative efforts for the development of educational improvement of tribal women.

### 3. Objective of Study

- To assess the scheme's effectiveness among Kishanganj and Shahabad Tehsil of Baran district in Rajasthan.
- To identify structural and perpetual barriers impeding these Yojana.
- Bridging the tribal literacy gap is essential for inclusive development and social equity in India.

### 4. Research Methodology

The present study will be based on primary and secondary data to analyze the objective and test the hypothesis of the study. Statistical process collection, organization, presentation, analysis, and interpretation of data will be used for a research study. Primary data will be gathered from interviews/Surveys through questionnaires in Kishanganj and Shahabad tehsil of Baran district in Rajasthan. We have selected 2 villages from the area with a sample size of 80 households. We will identify the community's perception regarding the development. The unit of analysis is the district at the macro level and the village at the micro level. We will also collect secondary data through various sources such as journals, books, newspapers, websites, published and unpublished theses, etc., regarding the impact of tribal development plans on their overall socioeconomic status in the state.

For data analysis, various statistical techniques will be used such as a self-administered questionnaire, a five-point Likert scale, percentage analysis, chi-square test, t-test, regression, correlation, and Annova (if required). To ease the process of computing, large sizes of data with multiple variables in a limited frame of time, statistical software like SPSS, Stata, Maple, Data Graph, and Microfit etc, will be used.



## 5. Hypothesis

### 5.1 Hypothesis for Beti Bachao Beti Padhao

*Null Hypothesis ( $H_0$ ):* There is no association between awareness of the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao scheme and the likelihood of benefiting from it among the respondents.

*Alternative Hypothesis ( $H_1$ ):* There is a significant association between awareness of the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao scheme and the likelihood of benefiting from it among the respondents.

### 5.2 Hypothesis for Tribal Hostel Yojana

*Null Hypothesis ( $H_0$ ):* There is no association between awareness of the Tribal Hostel Yojana and the likelihood of benefiting from it among the respondents.

*Alternative Hypothesis ( $H_1$ ):* There is a significant association between awareness of the Tribal Hostel Yojana and the likelihood of benefiting from it among the respondents.

## 6. Data Analysis and Interpretation

### 6.1 Characteristics of Respondents

The study was conducted on 80 households in Kishanganj and Shahabad Tehsil in Baran district of Rajasthan with the help of a questionnaire. This study comprises 17 females and 63 males for the evaluation of Beti Bachao Beti Padhao and Tribal Hostel Yojana, their Impact on tribal education level.

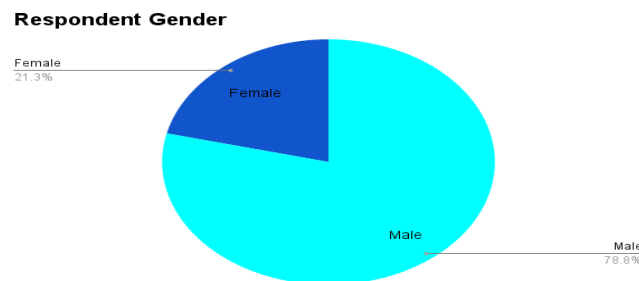


Figure :1

As study is based on two schemes implemented by the government, and different age groups consideration also taken into account. The respondent consists of different age groups, mainly belonging to the 20-50 years age group. This shows that studies done on the demographic dividend result in proper evaluation of the schemes.

### 6.2 Sources of Awareness of Beti Bachao Beti Padhao

According to the study, it is found that awareness through media, followed by friends and family are major source to distribute information related to the schemes initiated by the government. The study also reveals that the reach of media and family is an important source that is relied on more by the tribals. The government should focus on promoting awareness through community meetings and government officers.

**No of Respondent vs Age Group**

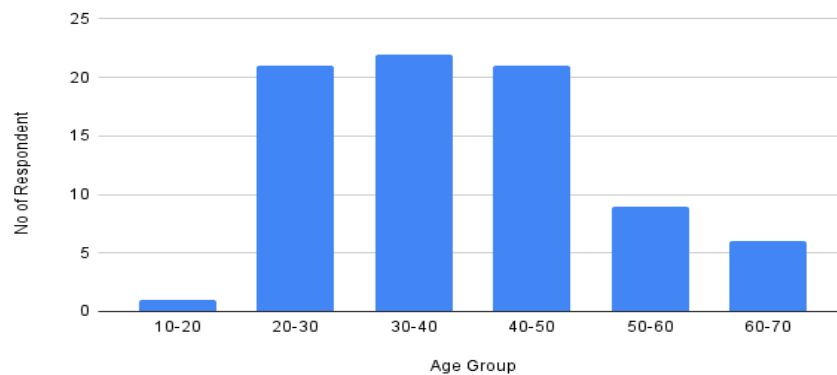


Figure :2

**Source of awareness about BBBP Scheme**

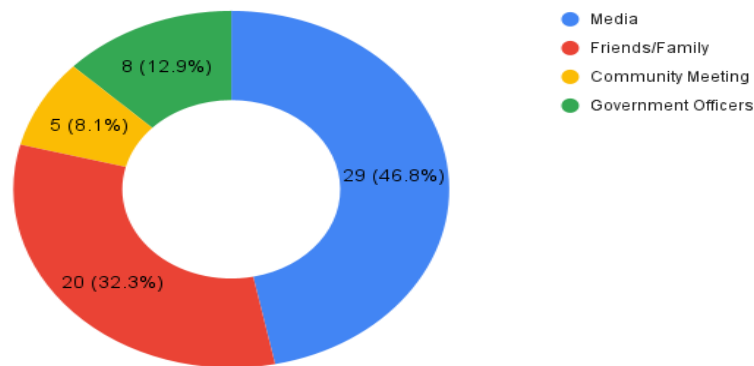


Figure :3

### 6.3 Barriers Faced by Tribal Girls for Getting Education

The barriers to education for Sahariya Tribal girls are very complex and multifaceted, shaped by different social, cultural, economic, geographical and systemic factors. This study reveals that major barriers related to education for tribal girls are cultural beliefs, followed by distance to school, financial constraints and lack of facilities.

**Barriers to getting an education for Tribal girls**

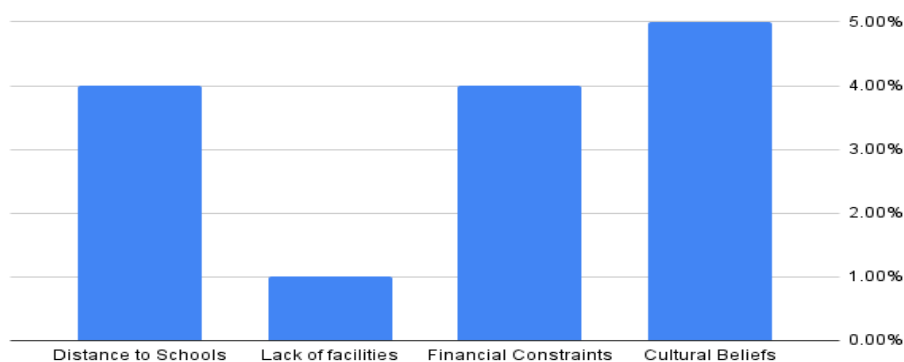


Figure :4

#### 6.4 Benefits of Using Tribal Hostel

The study shows that the benefits of using tribal hostels are a better environment, followed by safe housing access to education and time saving. This will help to overcome the barrier of access to education for the Sahariya tribe in Rajasthan.

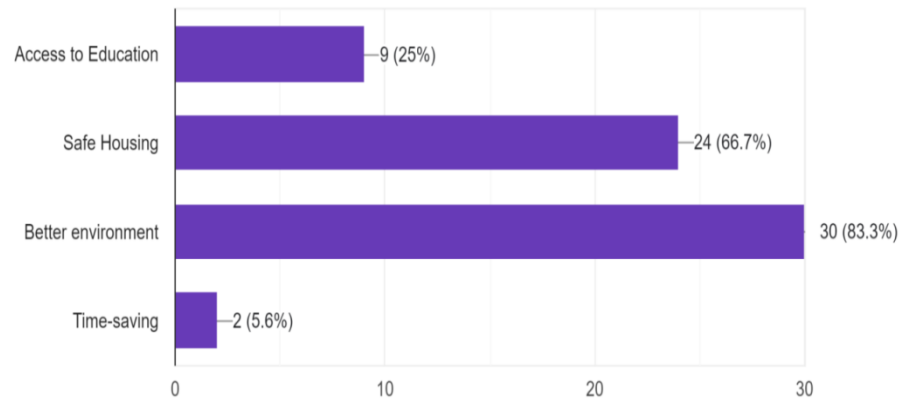
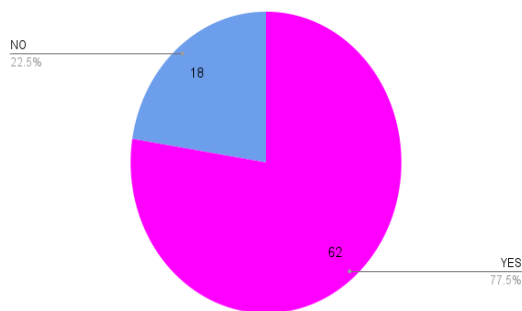


Figure :5

#### 6.5 Comparative Analysis of Awareness About Schemes

This study was done on 80 Sahariya households, which shows that awareness of the Tribal Hostel Yojana is more than Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme. This reveals that girl's education is still lacking behind in this area, where 81.3%, respondents are aware of Tribal Hostel Yojana and 77.5% are aware of Beti Bachao Beti Padho Scheme. This also shows unequal opportunity for girl's education in this area.

Awareness about Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme



Awareness about Tribal Hostel Scheme

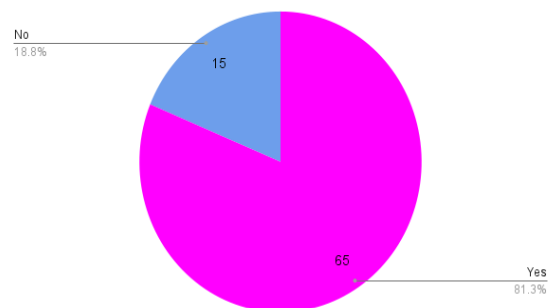
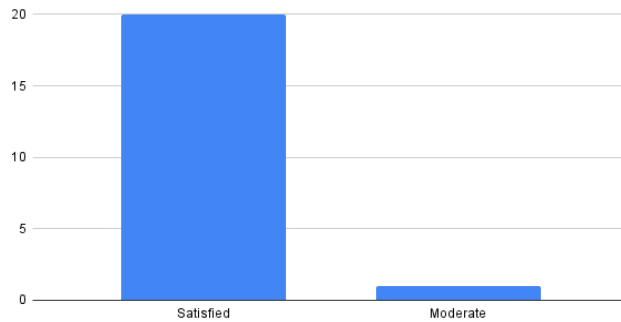


Figure :6

#### 6.6 Comparative Analysis of Satisfaction Level of Beneficiaries of Beti Bacho Beti Padhao and Tribal Hostel Yojana

As the study is done on 80 Sahariya households, there are limited beneficiaries of these schemes launched by the government. Among the beneficiaries satisfaction level of both schemes is high, which shows positive implementation of the schemes by the government. The satisfaction level of Tribal Hostel Yojana beneficiaries is higher than Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme beneficiaries.

Satisfaction level of BBBP beneficiaries



Satisfaction level of Tribal Hostel Scheme beneficiaries

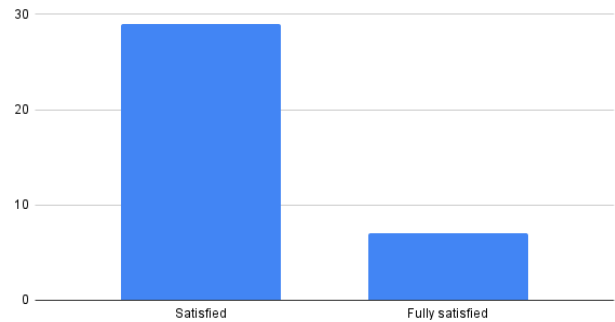


Figure :7

## 6.7 Testing Hypothesis

### 6.7.1 Chi-Square Test on the Association Between Awareness and Benefiting from The Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme:

BBBP Scheme	Actual data			Expected data		
	Benefited	Not benefited	Total	Benefited	Not benefited	Total
Aware	20	42	62	15.5	46.5	62
Not Aware	0	18	18	4.5	13.5	18
Total	20	60	80	20	60	80
Chi test = 0.005395295 & P value = 0.05						

As per the primary data collected from 80 household of Baran district in Rajasthan. We have applied chi square test with the help of MS Excel. The test shows Chi test value as 0.005395295 which is less than the P value 0.05. Hence, null hypothesis failed to accept. Based on the above result of statistical test, It can be concluded that there is a significant association between awareness of the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme and the likelihood of benefiting from it among the respondents. Test analysis reflects that people of Baran district are now better off because of availability of government welfare scheme like Beti Bachao Beti Padho

### 6.7.2 Chi-Square Test on the Association between Awareness and Benefiting From The Tribal Hostel Yojana:

Tribal Hostel Scheme	Actual data			Expected data		
	Benefited	Not benefited	Total	Benefited	Not benefited	Total
Aware	36	29	65	29.25	35.75	65
Not Aware	0	15	15	6.75	8.25	15
Total	36	44	80	36	44	80
Chi test = 0.000101699 & P value = 0.05						

As per the primary data collected from 80 household of Baran district in Rajasthan. We have applied chi square test with the help of MS Excel. The test shows Chi test value as 0.000101699 which is less than the P value 0.05. Hence, null hypothesis failed to accept. Based on the above



result of statistical test, It can be concluded that there is a significant association between awareness of the Tribal Hostel Yojana and the likelihood of benefiting from it among the respondents. Test analysis reflects that people of Baran district are now better off because of availability of government welfare scheme like Tribal Hostel Yojana.

## 7. CONCLUSION

The Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Yojana and the Tribal Hostel Yojana were both launched by the government to address structural inequality in India, especially concerning gender and marginalised tribes in education. As Education is the key to development. Beti Bachao Beti Padhao focuses on changing attitudes towards girls for promoting education, gender equality, and empowerment of women. On the other hand, Tribal Hostel Yojana provides basic infrastructural support for tribal students by ensuring safe and accessible accommodation facilities, thereby improving their participation in education.

The above analysis indicates that Beti Bachao Beti Padhao and Tribal Hostel Yojana are very useful for the tribal upliftment in the education as the beneficiaries of both provide their high-level of satisfaction with their use of them. The above analysis also emphasises the lack of awareness of such Yojana, which results in less benefit to the Sahariya tribals in the study area. The above study reveals the fact that there are many constraints for girls' education in this area related to distance to school, cultural beliefs financial constraints and lack of facilities, so the government should take into consideration while implementing such schemes.

The study indicates that awareness about the Tribal Hostel Yojana is more than the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao scheme which shows the lack of opportunities for girls as compared to boys in the Sahariya tribes. The above study also shows that there is low-level participation of females in Sahariya Tribes in the society as the majority of respondents are in the age group of 20-60 years in demographic profile. The statistical test also shows there is a significant association between awareness of the scheme and the likelihood of benefit from it among the respondents.

To maximise the benefit of both schemes, a more inclusive approach is needed. The awareness campaigns through different modes like public, private partnership, more community meetings, local female teacher's appointments for the school, regular monitoring, and local level government officials' support will be admirable. Such welfare schemes have a positive impact on the social and economic development of Sahariya tribes in Rajasthan although, due to the lack of awareness, the process of outreach of these schemes has still away to achieve its target. More positive efforts for implementing these schemes will help in connecting the Sahariya tribes of Rajasthan with the mainstream of society.

## 8. Recommendations

- ❖ There should be more awareness campaigns initiated by the government for outreach of such Schemes. There should be public-private partnership model for promoting awareness, and active participation of government officers should be encouraged.
- ❖ There should be proper monitoring of the expansion of benefits of such schemes, which will lead to the development of the tribes.

- ❖ For optimum utilization of these schemes, there should be proper feedback system. A Survey should be conducted for more awareness and positive impact of the scheme for tribal development.
- ❖ The government should introduce more inclusive programmes to spread awareness related to these schemes, resulting in more outreach of beneficiaries.
- ❖ To encourage more participation of tribal groups different tools such as organizing camps, street plays, counseling sessions, and involving local community members can serve as effective results.

## 9. Limitations

- This study is based on the questionnaire method. It will be difficult to avail the time of the respondent.
- It is restricted to only two villages in the Baran district of Rajasthan.
- Time and cost are the major constraints of this research.
- The accuracy of data largely depends on the information provided by the respondent.
- The researcher has no control over the variables of the research.
- The present study will be based on the reliability of primary data.
- Regional variation related to implementation was not accounted for.

## 10. Future Research

Further study could use more in-depth research across multiple villages and multiple districts to validate the findings of the research and apply different models, including interaction effects and longitudinal tracking.

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