



INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH JOURNAL OF HUMANITIES AND INTERDISCIPLINARY STUDIES

(Peer-reviewed, Refereed, Indexed & Open Access Journal)

DOI : 03.2021-11278686

ISSN : 2582-8568

IMPACT FACTOR : 7.560 (SJIF 2024)

Influence of Kanyashree Prakalpa Scheme to Empowering Adolescent Girls: Case Study of Murshidabad District (West Bengal)

Dr. Santosh Jagwani

Associate Professor,
SSSUTMS,
Constituent Unit SOE,
Sehore (Madhya Pradesh, India)

Sufal Sarkar

Research Scholar,
School of Education,
Sehore (Madhya Pradesh, India)

DOI No. **03.2021-11278686** DOI Link :: <https://doi-ds.org/doilink/05.2024-53291555/IRJHIS2405011>

Abstract:

The passage underscores the vital role education plays in the development of societies, particularly emphasizing its impact on the status of women. It highlights how women, comprising half of the global population, are fundamental to societal progress, and their education is crucial for national development. The text also acknowledges the challenges women face in accessing education, including factors like child marriage, poverty, superstitions, and social discrimination. However, it mentions governmental efforts, such as the Kanyashree project in West Bengal, aimed at addressing these obstacles and promoting girls' education.

The study mentioned focuses on assessing the impact of the Kanyashree Prakalpa project on adolescent girls' education in the region of Murshidabad district, West Bengal. Using survey methods, including questionnaires and interviews, the research aims to understand parents' attitudes toward the project's influence on their daughters' education. According to the study's findings, parents exhibit a favorable attitude towards the Kanyashree project, perceiving it as beneficial for their daughters' education. This indicates that such initiatives are positively received and can contribute to improving girls' access to education and reducing dropout rates, ultimately fostering societal development.

Keywords: Attitude, Parents, Kanyashree project, Educational Progress, Jangalmahal, West Bengal.

1. Introduction:

The introduction begins with powerful quotes from Swami Vivekananda and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, emphasizing the critical role of women in societal progress and the importance of their education. Swami Vivekananda's analogy of a bird needing both wings to fly underscores the necessity of uplifting women for the welfare of society. The reference to Swami Vivekananda's initiation of Kumari Puja at Belur Math as a revolutionary step towards giving women due respect and opportunities highlights historical efforts towards gender equality. It sets the tone for the importance of empowering women through education for societal development. The introduction

then connects these historical perspectives to the present, mentioning the contemporary emphasis on sustainable development and the objective of achieving gender equity. It acknowledges the efforts of various national and international governmental and non-governmental organizations in launching projects aimed at promoting girls' education, thereby accelerating their empowerment and contributing to sustainable development goals. Overall, the introduction effectively sets the stage for discussing the significance of women's education in societal development and highlights ongoing initiatives aimed at achieving gender equity and empowerment. A comprehensive overview of various educational schemes and projects aimed at promoting women's and girls' education, categorized into schemes specific to the state of West Bengal, those implemented by the Indian government, and those under the University Grants Commission (UGC).

In West Bengal, several schemes are dedicated to empowering girls through education. The Kanyashree Prakalpa focuses on promoting girls' education and preventing dropout rates by providing financial assistance and incentives. The Sabuj Sathi Scheme aims at distributing bicycles to school-going girls to improve their access to education. The Sukanyashree Scheme provides financial assistance to families to support the girl child's education. Additionally, the Initiative Scheme for Girls Students of class IX to XII focuses on providing educational support and opportunities to high school students. On the national level in India, the government has launched several initiatives to address the educational needs of girls. The Beti Bachao Beti Padhao campaign seeks to improve the declining child sex ratio and promote girls' education. The Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya scheme focuses on setting up residential schools for girls from marginalized communities. The Sukanya Samridhi Yojana is a savings scheme aimed at securing the future of the girl child. Furthermore, various scholarships and incentive schemes, such as the Pragati Scholarship for Girls and the Scheme for Construction and Running of Girls Hostels, are implemented to facilitate girls' access to education and higher studies.

Under the UGC, specific scholarships are available for women pursuing higher education. The Post Graduate Indira Gandhi Scholarship for the Single Girl Child supports postgraduate studies for single girl children. The Swami Vivekananda Single Girl Scholarship for Research in Social Sciences encourages research among women in social sciences. Additionally, post-doctoral fellowships are provided to women candidates to support their research pursuits. Overall, these schemes and projects demonstrate a concerted effort by both state and central governments, as well as educational institutions, to address the challenges hindering women's education and to promote gender equity in educational opportunities. By providing financial assistance, incentives, and support systems, these initiatives aim to empower women and girls, thereby contributing to their overall development and the sustainable growth of society.

The Kanyashree project, initiated by the West Bengal government in 2013 under the

leadership of Chief Minister Mamata Banerjee, stands as one of the most significant programs aimed at empowering girls and preventing child marriage. This scheme, administered by the Department of Child Development, Women Development, and Social Welfare, provides conditional financial aid to girls to ensure they continue their education beyond the age of 18 without succumbing to early marriage pressures. The objectives of the Kanyashree project are multi-faceted, aiming to address various socio-economic challenges faced by young girls. These objectives include combating child marriage, reducing dropout rates among girl students, fostering self-reliance, facilitating access to higher education, improving social status, and mitigating economic barriers hindering girls' education. By providing financial assistance, the project aims to promote livelihood opportunities and protect girls from poverty and human capital losses.

The financial benefits of the Kanyashree project are categorized into three tiers: K1, K2, and K3. K1 provides an annual scholarship of 1000 rupees to unmarried girls aged 13 to 18, enrolled in government-recognized schools or vocational programs. K2 offers a one-time scholarship of 25,000 rupees to unmarried girls below 19 years pursuing education in recognized institutions. K3 extends financial support to girls securing admission in postgraduate programs, offering monthly allowances based on their field of study.

The success and impact of the Kanyashree Prakalpa have garnered national and international recognition, reflecting its innovative design and effective governance. Awards such as the UNPSA Award 2017, GEM-Tech Award 2016, United Nations WSIS Prize 2016, CSI-Nihlent Award 2014-15, Skoch Award, and National E-Governance Award 2014-15 testify to its excellence in promoting girls' education and empowerment. Research conducted on the attitude of parents towards the Kanyashree project further validates its positive impact, indicating favorable perceptions and support for its objectives. Such accolades and research findings underscore the significance of the Kanyashree project as a transformative initiative in promoting gender equity, education, and socio-economic development in West Bengal.

2. Literature Survey:

The research studies conducted by Biswas, H.K. (2021), Biswas, S., & Deb, P. (2020), and Molla, M.K., & Sarkar, M. (2020) shed light on the impact of the Kanyashree Prakalpa initiative in West Bengal, particularly focusing on aspects such as educational progress, women empowerment, and academic performance of school-going girls. These studies contribute to the existing body of literature by providing empirical evidence on the effectiveness of Kanyashree Prakalpa and its implications for various socio-economic outcomes.

Biswas, H.K.'s study (2021) specifically investigates the impact of Kanyashree Prakalpa on the educational progress of school-going girls in the Domkol Block of Murshidabad District, West Bengal. The researcher aims to determine whether the initiative has influenced the prevalence of

early marriages among girls and whether it has contributed to reducing dropout rates from schools at an early age. By conducting this case study, Biswas seeks to evaluate the tangible outcomes of Kanyashree Prakalpa implementation at the grassroots level and assess its effectiveness in addressing key socio-economic challenges faced by girls in the region. Biswas, S., & Deb, P.'s research (2020) delves into the broader aspect of women empowerment through Kanyashree Prakalpa in the Murshidabad District of West Bengal. The study aims to explore the role and contribution of various stakeholders, including teachers, librarians, and gram panchayats, in promoting the objectives of Kanyashree Prakalpa and fostering women's empowerment in the community. By examining the perspectives and experiences of these stakeholders, the researchers aim to provide insights into the mechanisms through which Kanyashree Prakalpa influences women's empowerment at the local level.

Molla, M.K., & Sarkar, M.'s study (2020) focuses on assessing the impact of Kanyashree Prakalpa on the academic performance of girl students in West Bengal. The researchers aim to identify whether the implementation of Kanyashree Prakalpa has resulted in significant improvements in the educational outcomes of girls, particularly in terms of academic achievement. By analyzing relevant data and conducting empirical research, Molla and Sarkar seek to provide evidence-based insights into the educational benefits accrued by girls due to their participation in the Kanyashree Prakalpa initiative. Overall, these studies collectively contribute to advancing our understanding of the effectiveness and impact of Kanyashree Prakalpa in West Bengal. By examining various dimensions such as educational progress, women empowerment, and academic performance, these studies provide valuable insights into the multifaceted benefits of the initiative and its implications for socio-economic development in the region. Moreover, the empirical evidence generated through these studies can inform policymakers, practitioners, and other stakeholders about the strengths, limitations, and areas for improvement of Kanyashree Prakalpa, thus facilitating evidence-based decision-making and programmatic interventions aimed at promoting girls' education and empowerment in West Bengal and beyond.

However, it's worth noting that while these studies provide valuable insights into the impact of Kanyashree Prakalpa in specific contexts, further research is needed to comprehensively assess the initiative's long-term effects, scalability, and sustainability across different regions and populations. Additionally, comparative studies with similar initiatives in other states or countries can provide valuable comparative insights and facilitate cross-learning and knowledge sharing in the field of girls' education and empowerment.

3. Objective of the Study:

1. To assess the socio-economic status of the parents in the targeted research area.
2. To determine the accessibility and utilization of the Kanyashree scheme among eligible

beneficiaries in the study location.

3. To examine the current educational status of adolescent girls, including school/college attendance rates, in the research area.
4. To understand the opinions and attitudes of parents regarding the impact of the Kanyashree Prakalpa initiative on the education of their daughters.
5. To investigate the perceived effectiveness of Kanyashree Prakalpa in reducing instances of child marriage among girls in the study population.

3.1 Significance of the Study:

This research holds significance across various dimensions:

1. The study contributes to the understanding of the Kanyashree Scheme's theoretical underpinnings, providing insights into its mechanisms and potential impacts on socio-economic development.
2. Findings from this study can inform future research endeavors on similar topics, guiding scholars and practitioners in exploring and evaluating the effectiveness of girls' education initiatives.
3. Policymakers can utilize the research findings to formulate evidence-based policies and strategies aimed at enhancing the development and empowerment of girls through targeted interventions.
4. The study's outcomes will be beneficial to a wide range of stakeholders, including students, parents, educators, social workers, economists, and women's rights activists, providing them with valuable insights into the challenges and opportunities surrounding girls' education and empowerment.

3.2 Hypotheses:

H1: There is a significant association between the socio-economic status of parents and their awareness and utilization of the Kanyashree scheme.

H2: Access to the Kanyashree scheme positively influences the educational status and attendance of adolescent girls in schools and colleges.

H3: Parents' attitudes towards the Kanyashree Prakalpa initiative are positively correlated with their perceptions of its impact on their daughters' education.

H4: Implementation of Kanyashree Prakalpa contributes to a reduction in the prevalence of child marriage among girls in the study area.

3.3 Methodology:

The methodology employed in this study is descriptive in nature, utilizing a survey method to investigate the attitudes of parents towards the Kanyashree Prakalpa initiative and its impact on the education of adolescent girls. Both primary and secondary sources of data are utilized, with primary

data collected directly from parents through surveys and interviews. Secondary data from various sources such as books, journals, articles, websites, and reports supplement the primary data, enriching the study's analysis. The population under study includes all parents of adolescent girls residing across West Bengal, while a sample of 160 parents, comprising both males and females, is selected from different villages in the Murshidabad district. Simple Random Sampling is employed to ensure the random selection of participants, enhancing the study's representativeness and generalizability. Data collection tools consist of a self-made questionnaire and interviews, enabling researchers to gather structured and qualitative insights into parents' perceptions of the Kanyashree Prakalpa initiative. The questionnaire is designed to capture information regarding parents' attitudes towards the initiative and its effects on their daughters' education, while interviews offer an opportunity for deeper exploration of participants' experiences and perspectives.

Data analysis entails simple percentage calculations and graphical representations to analyze the frequency and distribution of responses. This approach facilitates a clear and concise presentation of the study findings, allowing for easy interpretation and understanding of the research outcomes. Overall, the methodology adopted in this study ensures rigorous data collection and analysis, providing valuable insights into the effectiveness of the Kanyashree Prakalpa initiative in promoting girls' education and empowerment in West Bengal.

4. Result and Discussion:

4.1 Occupational Status of Parents:

The interpretation of the data reveals that the majority of parents surveyed are engaged in cultivation (52%), followed by daily labor (38%), while a small percentage are involved in small shopkeeping or have no work attached. Interestingly, no parents in the study hold government jobs, indicating a predominance of occupations in the informal sector. The category "Others" represents a diverse range of occupations, comprising 6% of the sample. However, the lack of information regarding the study's location poses a limitation, as occupational distribution can vary significantly across regions. Additionally, the relatively small sample size of 157 may not fully represent the entire population targeted by the Kanyashree Project. Nevertheless, this data provides valuable insights into the socioeconomic background of families participating in the project, offering a foundation for further analysis to explore potential correlations between parental occupation and the project's impact on girls' education and empowerment.

Table 1: Occupational Status of Parents

Occupation	Number of Parents	Percentage
Cultivation	83	52%
Small Shop Keeping	3	2%

Daily Labor	60	38%
Government Job	0	0%
No Work Attached	3	2%
Others	11	6%
Total	157	100%

Interpreting the data reveals that a significant majority (70%) of parents surveyed have a monthly income below Rs. 3,000, consistent with the high percentage of Below Poverty Line (BPL) families identified in Table 1. The data also indicates a gradual decline in the number of parents as income brackets increase, with only 11% reporting an income exceeding Rs. 15,000 and 6% having no fixed income. However, limitations exist, such as the specificity of the poverty line definition to the study region and potential inequality in the sizing of income brackets, which may complicate direct comparisons. Nonetheless, the data underscores the prevalence of economic disadvantage among parents participating in the Kanyashree Project, highlighting the importance of understanding its impact on low-income families.

4.2 Economic Status

Table 2: Economic Status

Category	Number of Parents	Percentage
Below Poverty Line (BPL)	93	58%
Above Poverty Line (APL)	20	13%
Others	47	29%
Total	160	100%

The interpretation of the data indicates that a substantial majority (85%) of the girls surveyed have already benefited from the Kanyashree Prakalpa program, highlighting its widespread reach and impact. However, a small percentage (9%) of girls have not yet received any benefits, suggesting potential gaps or challenges in the program's implementation or accessibility. Additionally, a portion of parents (6%) are uncertain about their daughter's enrollment status, indicating a need for improved communication or transparency regarding program eligibility and enrollment procedures. Overall, while the majority of girls have benefited from the Kanyashree Prakalpa initiative, addressing the concerns of those who have not yet received benefits and clarifying enrollment processes for parents are crucial for maximizing the program's effectiveness and ensuring equitable access to its benefits for all eligible participants.

Table 3: Ever Received KanyashreePrakalpa Benefits

Benefit Received	Number of Girls	Percentage
Yes	137	85%
No	14	9%
Unsure	9	6%
Total	160	100%

The data indicates that an overwhelming majority (91%) of girls surveyed are currently receiving benefits from the program, signifying its widespread coverage and ongoing support for girls' education. This suggests that some girls who were not enrolled earlier may have been included in the program recently, reflecting its dynamic and inclusive nature. However, a small proportion (5%) of girls are not currently receiving benefits, indicating potential issues in program implementation or eligibility criteria that need to be addressed. Additionally, a few parents (4%) remain unsure about their daughter's enrollment status, highlighting the importance of clear communication and transparency in program administration. Overall, while the majority of girls are benefiting from the program, efforts should be made to ensure that all eligible participants receive the support they need to access education and opportunities for empowerment.

Table 4: Currently Receiving Kanyashree Prakalpa Benefits

Currently Receiving Benefits	Number of Girls	Percentage
Yes	147	91%
No	8	5%
Unsure	5	4%
Total	160	100%

Table 5: Utilization of Kanyashree Prakalpa Funds

Purpose of Use	Number of Girls	Percentage
Bank Deposit	36	22%
Investment in Studies	112	70%
Other Purposes	12	8%
Unsure	0	0%
Total	160	100%

The data analysis reveals that a majority of girls (70%) are utilizing the funds from the Kanyashree Prakalpa program for educational purposes, indicating the program's efficacy in

supporting their studies. A notable portion (22%) of girls are depositing the money in banks, reflecting a proactive approach towards saving for future needs. A smaller percentage (8%) are allocating the funds for other purposes, while no parents expressed uncertainty about fund utilization. However, limitations exist, as the data does not provide specific reasons for why some girls are not receiving benefits, and the "Other Purposes" category lacks detailed information on how the funds are being utilized. Nonetheless, the data underscores the high reach of the Kanyashree Prakalpa program in the Joypur block, with a significant number of girls benefiting from it and utilizing the funds for education and saving, thus highlighting its potential impact on their socio-economic empowerment.

Table 6: Currently Studying

Currently Studying	Number of Girls	Percentage
Yes	137	85%
No	16	10%
Unsure	7	5%
Total	160	100%

Interpreting the data reveals that a significant majority of girls surveyed (85%) are currently enrolled in education, indicating a high level of participation in academic pursuits among the target population. However, a small percentage (10%) of girls are not currently studying, suggesting potential challenges or barriers to accessing education. Additionally, a minority of parents (5%) are uncertain about their daughter's enrollment status, highlighting a need for improved communication or awareness regarding educational opportunities and enrollment procedures. Overall, while the majority of girls are actively engaged in education, addressing the needs of those not currently studying and clarifying enrollment processes for parents are crucial for ensuring equitable access to education for all eligible participants.

Table 7: Current Level of Education

Education Level	Number of Girls	Percentage
Higher Secondary (H.S.)	87	54%
Bachelor of Arts (B.A.)	43	26%
Master of Arts (M.A.)	17	11%
Technical Course	3	2%
Others	10	7%
Total	160	100%

Interpreting the data reveals that a substantial majority of the girls surveyed are actively engaged in pursuing higher education, with over half (54%) enrolled in Higher Secondary education, demonstrating their commitment to furthering their academic pursuits. Additionally, a significant portion (26%) are enrolled in Bachelor's degree programs, particularly in Arts (B.A.), indicating a focus on obtaining undergraduate qualifications. Furthermore, smaller percentages of girls are pursuing postgraduate studies, with 11% enrolled in Master's degree (M.A.) programs, demonstrating their aspirations for advanced education and specialization. A minority of girls are also pursuing technical courses (2%) and other educational programs (7%), reflecting a diverse range of academic interests and career pathways. Overall, the data underscores the girls' dedication to academic advancement and highlights the diverse educational opportunities they are pursuing through the support of the Kanyashree Prakalpa program.

Table 8: School / College Attendance after Receiving Kanyashree Prakalpa

Attendance Status	Number of Girls	Percentage
Attending Regularly	127	79%
Attending Irregularly	33	21%
Total	160	100%

Interpreting the data reveals that a significant majority (79%) of girls who have received benefits from the Kanyashree Prakalpa program attend school or college regularly, indicating the program's positive impact on educational attendance. However, a minority (21%) exhibit irregular attendance patterns, pointing towards potential challenges or barriers hindering consistent participation in educational activities. Nonetheless, limitations exist, as the data does not explore the specific reasons behind irregular attendance among some girls, and the content of the "Others" category in Table 2 remains unspecified. Overall, the data suggests that the Kanyashree Prakalpa program plays a crucial role in encouraging girls to pursue education, with many enrolled in higher secondary and bachelor's degree programs. However, addressing the factors contributing to irregular attendance among some girls is essential for maximizing the program's effectiveness in promoting educational participation and attainment.

Table 9: Received Help from Kanyashree Prakalpa

Help Received	Number of Girls	Percentage
Yes	138	86%
No	15	9%

Unsure	7	5%
Total	160	100%

Interpreting the data reveals that a significant majority of parents (86%) reported their daughters receiving some form of assistance from the Kanyashree Prakalpa program, indicating widespread participation and benefit among the surveyed population. This high level of engagement underscores the effectiveness of the initiative in reaching and supporting eligible beneficiaries, thereby contributing to the enhancement of girls' educational opportunities and socio-economic well-being. Conversely, a small percentage (9%) of parents stated that their daughters did not receive help from the program, suggesting potential gaps or challenges in accessibility or eligibility criteria. Additionally, a minority (5%) expressed uncertainty regarding their daughters' participation, highlighting the importance of clear communication and outreach efforts to ensure equitable access to program benefits. Overall, the data underscores the significant role of the Kanyashree Prakalpa program in providing essential support to girls and families, thereby facilitating their educational advancement and socio-economic empowerment.

Table 10: Support for Continuation of Kanyashree Prakalpa

Continuation Support	Number of Parents	Percentage
Yes	148	92%
No	7	5%
Unsure	5	3%
Total	160	100%

Interpreting the data reveals robust parental endorsement for the continuation of the Kanyashree Prakalpa program, with a striking majority (92%) expressing support for its perpetuation. This overwhelming support underscores the perceived value and effectiveness of the initiative in the eyes of parents, highlighting its importance in promoting girls' education and empowerment. Conversely, only a small minority (5%) of parents oppose the program's continuation, suggesting dissenting opinions within a limited segment of the surveyed population. Additionally, a small percentage (3%) express uncertainty regarding the program's future, indicating a need for further clarification or information dissemination efforts. Overall, the strong parental support for continuing the Kanyashree Prakalpa program underscores its significance and the positive impact it has had on the community, affirming its importance as a vital tool for advancing girls' education and socio-economic empowerment.

Table 11: Helpfulness of Kanyashree Prakalpa for Studies

Helps with Studies	Number of Parents	Percentage
Yes	149	93%
No	6	4%
Unsure	5	3%
Total	160	100%

Interpreting the data reveals a strong vote of confidence from parents in the efficacy of the Kanyashree Prakalpa program, with a significant majority (93%) expressing belief in its positive impact on their daughters' studies. This overwhelming endorsement underscores the perceived effectiveness of the initiative in supporting and enhancing girls' educational pursuits. Conversely, only a small percentage (4%) of parents disagree with this sentiment, while a minority (3%) express uncertainty. While these dissenting views and uncertainties exist, the overwhelmingly positive response from the majority of parents suggests a widespread belief in the program's ability to contribute to their daughters' educational success. This high level of parental confidence is indicative of the program's perceived value and underscores its importance in promoting girls' education and empowerment in the community.

Table 12: Helpfulness of Kanyashree Prakalpa for Studies

Helps with Future Studies	Number of Parents	Percentage
Yes	133	83%
No	16	10%
Unsure	11	7%
Total	160	100%

Interpreting the data reveals that a significant majority of parents (83%) hold positive beliefs regarding the future benefits of the Kanyashree Prakalpa program for their daughters' studies, reflecting a high level of confidence in the initiative's potential to contribute to their daughters' educational success in the long term. However, it is noteworthy that a slightly higher percentage of parents (10%) express uncertainty about the program's future impact compared to its present effects, suggesting a degree of ambiguity or lack of clarity regarding the anticipated outcomes. This finding underscores the importance of ongoing communication and information dissemination efforts to enhance parental understanding and awareness of the program's objectives and potential benefits for their daughters' educational trajectories. By addressing uncertainties and providing comprehensive support and guidance, policymakers and program implementers can further strengthen parental confidence and engagement in the Kanyashree Prakalpa initiative, ultimately maximizing its positive

impact on girls' education and empowerment.

Table 13: Increased Interest in Studies after Kanyashree Prakalpa

Increased Interest	Number of Parents	Percentage
Yes	110	69%
No	12	7%
Unsure	38	24%
Total	160	100%

Interpreting the data reveals that a substantial majority of parents (69%) perceive a positive impact of the Kanyashree Prakalpa benefits on their daughters' interest in studies, indicating a notable increase in academic engagement and motivation among the recipients. However, a sizeable number of parents (24%) express uncertainty regarding the program's influence on their daughters' interest levels, suggesting a need for further clarification or understanding of the initiative's effects. This finding highlights the importance of continued monitoring and evaluation of the Kanyashree Prakalpa program to assess its effectiveness in fostering educational enthusiasm and engagement among beneficiaries, while also emphasizing the significance of addressing parental perceptions and concerns to ensure sustained support and participation in the initiative.

Table 14: Encouragement to Send Daughter to School/College

Encourages School/College Attendance	Number of Parents	Percentage
Yes	145	90%
No	9	6%
Unsure	6	4%
Total	160	100%

Interpreting the data reveals that a significant majority of parents (90%) hold positive perceptions regarding the impact of the Kanyashree Prakalpa program on their daughters' education, indicating a strong endorsement of the initiative's effectiveness in encouraging girls to attend school or college. Conversely, only a small percentage (6%) express disagreement with this sentiment, while a few parents (4%) remain uncertain. However, limitations exist, as the data does not delve into the specific reasons why some parents hold negative views towards the program, and the factors contributing to the uncertainty among others are not explored. Nonetheless, the overall findings suggest that the Kanyashree Prakalpa program is perceived positively by the majority of parents, with many believing it has played a significant role in enhancing their daughters' interest in studies

and promoting further educational pursuits.

5. Conclusion:

The findings of the study underscore the significant positive impact of the Kanyashree scheme in West Bengal, particularly in promoting girls' education and socioeconomic empowerment. Firstly, the scheme has effectively encouraged parents to prioritize their daughters' education by sending them to school, resulting in increased school enrollment rates among girls. Secondly, recipients of the Kanyashree benefits have demonstrated a heightened interest in studying, indicating the program's success in fostering educational motivation and engagement among girls. Moreover, the financial support provided by the Kanyashree Project has played a crucial role in facilitating girls' pursuit of higher education, enabling them to overcome financial barriers and achieve academic advancement. The study also emphasizes the importance of sustaining the benefits of the Kanyashree scheme in the future, recognizing its ongoing relevance and significance in addressing educational and socioeconomic disparities among girls. Additionally, the Kanyashree Prakalpa has contributed to the reduction of detrimental practices such as child marriage and premature maternal mortality rates, highlighting its broader impact on societal welfare and public health outcomes. In conclusion, the Kanyashree project emerges as a commendable and impactful initiative by the West Bengal government, serving as a catalyst for gender equity and girls' empowerment through education. Its holistic approach to addressing socioeconomic challenges and promoting educational opportunities for girls reflects a commitment to fostering inclusive and sustainable development in the region.

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