



# 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)

## KNOWLEDGE OF RURAL GIRL STUDENTS, PARENTS AND COMMUNITY LEADERS REGARDING GOVERNMENT EDUCATIONAL SCHEMES IN BIKANER DISTRICT OF RAJASTHAN

**Dr. Prasanlata Arya**

Assistant Professor,  
College of Community Sciences,  
SKRAU, Bikaner (Rajasthan, India)

**Komal Singh**

PhD Research Scholar,  
College of Community Sciences,  
SKRAU, Bikaner (Rajasthan, India)

DOI No. **03.2021-11278686** DOI Link :: <https://doi-ds.org/doi/10.2024-73557546/IRJHIS2412008>

### **ABSTRACT:**

*The present study was undertaken to study the knowledge of rural girl students, parents and community leaders regarding government educational schemes in bikaner district of rajasthan. Bikaner panchayat samiti was selected by lottery method. 10 Sr. secondary government schools were selected to get the sample of 200 rural girl students studying 9th to 12th, 50 parents, 20 community leaders and 20 officials which were selected randomly. The overall sample constituted 290 respondents. Interview schedule were used to collect the data. Majority of rural girl students and parents belonged to Other Backward Caste, joint family whereas most of the parents were up to sr. secondary school. Majority of rural girl students and parents belonged to middle age, 2-4 hectare of land holding and medium (2-3 Lakh) annual income group. Majority of rural girl students, parents and community leaders had medium level of knowledge about Government educational scheme whereas maximum number of the respondents knew about cycle distribution scheme, maximum number of respondents had less knowledge about which year scheme was start and which class of students gets benefits about schemes. The conclusion of study was shown that the correlation between knowledge about the government educational scheme was highest with community and lowest with parents.*

**Key words:** Empowerment, Education, Knowledge

### **INTRODUCTION:**

Girls' education is an important indicator of social development, in fact an important goal which does not require any justification. When you educate a man you educate an individual but when you educate a woman you educate a family because education given to woman is passed on to the next generation. Since Raja Ram Mohan and other leaders of social and political thought in India, down to Gandhi ji, Vinobha and their successor stressed the need to prepare girls for their larger role as women in creating a strong and progressive social order. But over the greater part of country, the

social system fails to give equal treatment to boys and girls from infancy upwards. There are various in built reservations, preference towards boys which are denied to girls within home and all the opportunities, incentives are given to boys. At middle and secondary school level, there is very small proportion of girls who are able to overcome the obstacles from family and society with respect to education. There is also inadequate support and facilities available at higher of education .This is especially true for girls in most rural areas.

In Rajasthan as compare to rest of India the condition of girl education is deplorably low. A majority of Indian adolescent are not attending any institution ,and it's not because they are working ,but because they are either forced to do house hold duties ,are depended among or engaged in begging , suggest a recent report by the National commission for Protection of Child Rights. The NCPCR report that states that around 39.4% of adolescent girls in the 15 -18 age group are not attending any education intuition a ,and a vast majority around 65% of them are “either engaged in household activities, are depends ,or , are engaged in begging etc”. (NCPCR Report 2018). Around 2.5 crore children of the country, especially adolescent girls, are not involved in any of the schemes run by the Government, NCPCR members have found. (India today report). Literacy rate of India 74.04%. The male literacy rate is 82.14% and female literacy rate is 65.46%. As per details from census 2011 Rajasthan literacy rate is 66.11%. The male literacy rate 79.195 whereas female literacy rate 52.12% among the India state Rajasthan has lowest female literacy rate.

Rural literacy rate of Rajasthan as per census 2011 was 61.44%. The total number of rural literates was 26,471,786.Out of which the females were 9,567,197 and males16, 904,589. The literacy rate of rural male was 76.16% whereas rural females were 45.8%. In short it could be said that there is a vast difference between what is offered officially and what arrives at the end of the chain to deprived recipient. The indifferent attitude of parents towards girl education is also responsible for such situation. It is therefore necessary that special efforts need to be paid to promote girls education, as today's girl child will be the woman of the future. Education can play decisive part in making them aware of their real potential and their rights which till now still have not been truly realized by parents.

Education will be used as an agent of basic change in the status of women. In order to the accumulated distortions of the past; there will be a well conceived edge in favor of women. The National Education system will play a positive, Internationalist role in the empowerment of women.

The Government has taken numerous schemes to improve girl's education in India. These schemes may be achieve new heights in girl's education in coming year.

Looking to all these various schemes and programmes implemented by the department of education. It is necessary to know how far they have reached their goals and objectives and to what extent children have been benefited.

There are following schemes run for girls students -

- Gargi Purskar Yojana - This scheme was implemented in the year 1998 by the state Government of Rajasthan. The purpose of this scheme is to provide appreciation award Rs. 3000/- with certificate to those students who achieve 75% or more than 75% marks in secondary and entrance exam organized by secondary education based on Ajmer Rajasthan.
- Laptop distribution scheme – This scheme was started in year of 2013-2014. In which Laptop is given to 8th, 10th and 12th pass out board examination and they obtained or achieved rank in first 6000 students according to merit list at state level with minimum marks 75% or at district level they obtained 70% marks and achieved rank in first 100 students according to merit list at district level.
- Cycle distribution scheme – This scheme was started in year 2007-08 with the aim to promote girls education. In this scheme cycle is distributed all those girls who enrolled in 9th class in Government school.
- Scooty distribution scheme – This scheme was launched in the year 2012-13. This scheme benefits was given to brilliant girls students belong to general category and their family annual income is below 2.50 lakh and get 90% marks in 10th and 12th board examination. Scooty with appreciation certificate is given to 100 girls of 10th class according to merits and in 12th class 100 scooty given to each discipline students i.e. arts, commerce and science means total scooty given 300.
- Padmakshi Purskar Yojana - This scheme was introduced in the year 2017-18. In this scheme benefits are given to eight categories of girls i.e. SC, ST, OBC, General category, BPL, Minority, Backward class and Disabled those achieve first rank at district level. This scheme benefits was given to 8th, 10th & 12th class pass out board examination. The amount of purskar are 40000, 75000 and 1,00,000 according to class mentioned above.
- Balika Protasahan Yojana – This scheme was started in the year 2008-09. The benefits Rs. 5000/- given to those girls who studying in Government or Private school and pass out higher secondary Rajasthan Board Examination in any discipline like Arts, Commerce and Science with 75% or more than 75% marks.
- Transport Voucher Scheme- This scheme was started in the year 2007-08 with the aim to provide transportation facilities to all those students studying in class 9th to 12th in rural area. The distance between their residences to school above 5 km. given to 20/day according to their attendance. Organic farming is a new system of farming or agriculture that repairs, maintains, and improves the ecological balance. Organic products are grown under a system of agriculture without the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides with an environmentally and socially responsible approach. This is a method of farming that works at grass root level



preserving the reproductive and regenerative capacity of the soil, good plant nutrition, and sound soil.

**METHODOLOGY:**

The study was conducted in Bikaner district of Rajasthan. There are seven panchayat samities in Bikaner district. These are namely- Bikaner Lunkaransar, Sridungargarh, Khajuwala, Kolayat, Nokha and Panchu. Out of them Bikaner panchayat samiti was selected randomly by lottery method. A list of senior secondary schools in Bikaner panchayat samiti was collected from Directorate of Education, Bikaner district. There are 67 schools out of them ten schools were selected through random sample technique. The sample of the study comprised of 200 rural girl students studying in 9th,10th ,11th,12th standards (20 rural girl students from each school), 50 parents (5 parents per village), 20 community leader ( 2 per village) 20 officials (10 teachers from each selected school and 10 staff from Directorate of education) of Bikaner district. The final sample constituted 290 respondents. Interview schedule was prepared to collect the required information from the respondents after making necessary corrections and modifications done by experts.

Knowledge level of Government educational scheme was measured to rural girl’s’ students, parents, community leaders, so that questions based on educational schemes were formulated in form of multiple question. Question were divided into three section i.e. knowledge about educational schemes run for rural girls students, knowledge about different components of Govt. educational schemes, benefits of Govt. educational schemes. Finally 27 questions were prepared with counselling experts of different discipline of Swami keshwanand Rajasthan Agriculture University Bikaner. A score of one were given to right answer and zero to be wrong answers. The collected data were analyzed by the using of descriptive statistics (frequency and percentage) and inferential statistics (standard deviation and correlation) and classified in low, medium, high knowledge level of respondents.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:**

Knowledge of girl students, parents and community leaders regarding educational schemes:

The results in Table 1.1 reveals that majority of respondents (85.18%) knew about Cycle distribution scheme followed by Gargi purskar yojana (80%), Transport voucher scheme (72.22%), Laptop distribution scheme (66.29%), Balika Protsahan Yojana (60.0%) and Scooty distribution scheme (59.25%).

**1.1 Distribution of girl students, parents and community leaders regarding knowledge of Government educational schemes for rural girls**

| S. No. | Educational schemes | Students (200) | Parents (50) | Community leader (20) | Total (270) |
|--------|---------------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------------|-------------|
|--------|---------------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------------|-------------|

|   |                            |            |         |         |             |
|---|----------------------------|------------|---------|---------|-------------|
| 1 | Gargi purskar yojana       | 164 (82)   | 38 (76) | 14 (70) | 216 (80)    |
| 2 | Laptop Distribution Scheme | 136 (68)   | 33 (66) | 10 (50) | 179 (66.29) |
| 3 | Cycle Distribution Scheme  | 174 (87)   | 41 (82) | 15 (75) | 230 (85.18) |
| 4 | Padmkshi Purskar Yojana    | 0          | 0       | 0       | 0           |
| 5 | Balika Protsahan Yojana    | 121 (60.5) | 31 (62) | 10 (50) | 162 (60)    |
| 6 | Scooty Distribution Scheme | 120 (60)   | 28 (56) | 12 (60) | 160 (59.25) |
| 7 | Transport Voucher Scheme   | 146 (73)   | 36 (72) | 13 (65) | 195 (72.22) |

The research findings of the study concluded that majority of the respondents (85.18%) knew about Cycle distribution scheme. This might be due to reason that such schemes given to each and every girl student who get admission in 9<sup>th</sup> class.

### 1.2. Knowledge about different components of educational schemes:

The data in Table 1.2 shows that majority of the respondents (80%) had very good knowledge about benefit of this scheme is given to which class of students in gargi scheme out of them (93.5%) were rural girls students, (54%) were parents and (60%) were community leaders. Whereas (65.17%) had knowledge about amount Rs 3.000/- given to selected beneficiaries out of them (72%) were parents, (71%) were rural girl students and (55%) were community leaders and (37.24%) respondents knew about Gargi scheme introduced in the year 1998 out of them parents were (46.0%), rural girl students (22.0%) and community leaders were (5.0%).

Regarding knowledge about Laptop distribution scheme, it was noted that 65.51% respondents had knowledge about laptop is given to which class of students out of them 79.5% were rural girls, 46% were parents students and 40% were community leaders while 38.98 per cent

respondents knew about laptop distribution scheme Introduced in the year 2013-14 out of them rural girl students were (45.5%), parents were (36.0%) and community leader were (20.0%).

Knowledge regarding Cycle distribution scheme, it was found that majority of the respondents (87.24%) had very good knowledge about cycle distributes only for 9<sup>th</sup> class of girls students out of them cent percent were rural girl students, 78% were parents and 70 per cent were community leaders. Whereas 32.75 per cent respondents knew that cycle distribution scheme Introduced in the year 2007-08, out of them rural girl students were (39.5%), parents were (26%) and community leader were (15%).

Further analysis of table shows that about 57.58 per cent respondents had knowledge of Government provided Rs.20/-5km/day to girls students to reach their school out of them rural girl students were (60.0%), parents were (76.0%) and community leaders were (45.0%) in transport voucher scheme. While 30.68 per cent of respondents knew about Transport voucher scheme was started in the year 2007-08, out of them rural girl students (34.0%), parents were (32.0%) and community leaders were (25.0%).

### 1.2 Distribution of the respondent’s knowledge about different components of educational scheme

| S. No.   | Different components of educational scheme                        | Rural girl students (n=200) |      | Parents (n=50) |    | Community leaders (n=20) |    | Total (n=290) |
|----------|---|-----------------------------|------|----------------|----|--------------------------|----|---------------|
|          |   | f                           | %    | f              | %  | f                        | %  | f / %         |
| <b>1</b> | <b>Gargi scheme</b>   |                             |      |                |    |                          |    |               |
| a)       | Gargi scheme was introduced in the year 1998                      | 92                          | 46   | 11             | 22 | 5                        | 25 | 108 (37.24)   |
| b)       | Amount of scholarship gets by this scheme is 3000/-               | 142                         | 71   | 36             | 72 | 11                       | 55 | 189 (65.17)   |
| c)       | Scholarship under gargi scheme given to which class girls student | 193                         | 93.5 | 27             | 54 | 12                       | 60 | 232 (80)      |
| <b>2</b> | <b>Laptop distribution scheme</b>                                 |                             |      |                |    |                          |    |               |
| a)       | Laptop distribution scheme was introduced                         | 91                          | 45.5 | 18             | 36 | 4                        | 20 | 113 (38.96)   |

|          |  |     |      |    |    |    |    |                |
|----------|--|-----|------|----|----|----|----|----------------|
|          | in the year<br>2013-14   |     |      |    |    |    |    |                |
| b)       | Scholarship under<br>laptop scheme given to<br>which class girls student       | 159 | 79.5 | 23 | 46 | 8  | 40 | 190<br>(65.51) |
| <b>3</b> | <b>Cycle distribution<br/>scheme</b>   |     |      |    |    |    |    |                |
| a)       | Cycle distribution<br>scheme was introduced<br>in the year 200708              | 79  | 39.5 | 13 | 26 | 3  | 15 | 95<br>(32.75)  |
| b)       | This scheme only for 9 <sup>th</sup><br>class of girls                         | 200 | 100  | 39 | 78 | 14 | 70 | 253<br>(87.24) |
| <b>4</b> | <b>Padmakshi scheme</b>  |     |      |    |    |    |    |                |
| a)       | Padmakshi scheme was<br>introduced in the year<br>201718                       | 0   | 0    | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0              |
| b)       | Scholarship under<br>padmakshi scheme<br>given to which class<br>girls student | 0   | 0    | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0              |
| c)       | How much amount gets<br>by this scheme   | 0   | 0    | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0              |
| <b>5</b> | <b>Transport voucher<br/>scheme</b>  |     |      |    |    |    |    |                |
| a)       | Transport voucher<br>scheme was introduced<br>in the year<br>2007-08           | 68  | 34   | 16 | 32 | 5  | 25 | 89<br>(30.68)  |
| b)       | Govt. provided 20/-<br>5km/day to girls<br>students to reach their<br>school   | 120 | 60   | 38 | 76 | 9  | 45 | 167<br>(57.58) |

### 1.3. Benefits of Government educational scheme:

It is clear from table 1.3 that majority of the respondents (87.40%) said that Govt. educational schemes motivated girls for higher studies followed by amount of scholarship helpful in



pay to school fees (74.81%), to improve attendance of girl students (73.33%), to empower the girls (69.25%), bringing the girl students to school (64.07%), educational advancement (59.69%), to enhance enrollment of girls in school (58.14%) and to develop good habits in students (52.22%).

### 1.3. Distribution of the respondent’s knowledge regarding benefits of Government educational schemes

| S. no. | Benefits of Government educational scheme           | Students n200 |      | Parents n50 |    | Community leaders n20 |    | Total n270<br>f/% |
|--------|---|---------------|------|-------------|----|-----------------------|----|-------------------|
|        |   | f             | %    | f           | %  | f                     | %  |                   |
| 1      | Educational advancement                             | 128           | 64   | 21          | 42 | 12                    | 60 | 161 (59.69)       |
| 2      | To develop good habits in students                  | 98            | 49   | 29          | 58 | 14                    | 70 | 141 (52.22)       |
| 3      | To empower the girls                                | 140           | 70   | 31          | 62 | 16                    | 80 | 187 (69.25)       |
| 4      | To motivate girls for higher studies                | 176           | 88   | 42          | 84 | 18                    | 90 | 236 (87.40)       |
| 5      | To enhance enrollment of girls in school            | 123           | 61.5 | 23          | 46 | 11                    | 55 | 157 (58.14)       |
| 6.     | To improve attendance of girl students              | 145           | 72.5 | 38          | 76 | 15                    | 75 | 198 (73.33)       |
| 7.     | Bringing the girl students to school                | 127           | 63.5 | 30          | 60 | 16                    | 80 | 173 (64.07)       |
| 8.     | Amount of scholarship helpful in pay to school fees | 152           | 76   | 39          | 78 | 11                    | 55 | 202 (74.81)       |

It is concluded from above findings that majority of respondents (87.40%) expressed that these schemes were motivated to parents and girls students for higher studies

**Table 1.4. Overall knowledge of rural girl students about Government educational scheme (n1=200)**

| S. No | Category | Frequency (f) | Percentage (%) | Mean  | S.D. | Correlation (r) |
|-------|----------|---------------|----------------|-------|------|-----------------|
| 1     | Low      | 38            | 19             | 15.47 | 3.22 | 0.9576          |
| 2     | Medium   | 132           | 66             |       |      |                 |
| 3     | High     | 30            | 15             |       |      |                 |

The results in Table 1.4 reveal that majority of the rural girl students (66.0%) had medium knowledge about Government educational schemes followed by 19.0 per cent of rural girl students



having low level of knowledge whereas only 15.0 per cent had high level of knowledge.

The findings of present study are supported by the findings of **Jalal (2018)**.

### 1.5 Overall knowledge of parents about Govt. educational schemes

(n2=50)

| S. No | Category | Frequency | Percentage | Mean  | S.D. | Correlation (r) |
|-------|----------|-----------|------------|-------|------|-----------------|
| 1     | Low      | 12        | 24         | 13.58 | 4.71 | 0.9234          |
| 2     | Medium   | 31        | 62         |       |      |                 |
| 3     | High     | 7         | 14         |       |      |                 |

The results in Table 1.5 reveal that majority of the parents (62.0%) had medium knowledge about Government educational schemes followed by 24.0 per cent of parents having low level of knowledge whereas only 14.0 per cent had high level of knowledge.

The findings of present study are supported by the findings of **Jalal (2018)**.

### 1.6. Overall knowledge of community leaders about Govt. educational schemes

(n=20)

| S. No | Category | Frequency | Percentage | Mean  | S.D. | Correlation (r) |
|-------|----------|-----------|------------|-------|------|-----------------|
| 1     | Low      | 5         | 25         | 12.90 | 8.45 | 0.9765          |
| 2     | Medium   | 10        | 50         |       |      |                 |
| 3     | High     | 5         | 25         |       |      |                 |

The results in Table 1.6 reveal that majority of the community leaders (50.0%) had medium knowledge about Government

The value of correlation coefficient highest with community leaders (0.9765) followed by school students (0.9576) whereas lowest was obtained with parents (0.9234).

### CONCLUSION:

The findings of the parents study led to conclusion that majority of girls students, parents and community leaders knew about cycle distribution schemes.

Regarding different component of Govt. educational schemes majority of girl's students, parents and community leaders knew about cycle distribution scheme run for 9<sup>th</sup> class students. In case of benefits of Govt. educational schemes majority of girl's students, parents and community leaders said that these schemes are motivating girls for higher studies. The overall knowledge was found medium level of among most of the rural girl's students, parents and community leaders towards Govt. educational schemes. The relation between community leaders and their knowledge

level about government educational scheme was found highest and positive.

### References:

1. Avinash, T. and Avinash, M.2013, A study of mid day meal scheme under food security with special reference to upper primary schools of rural Bhadravthi taluk. Int. J. Adv. Res. Mgt Social Science Vol.2 (12):pp.88-97.
2. Blue, J. (2005), The Government Primary School Mid Day Meals Schemes: An Assessment of Programme Implementation and Impact in Udaipur District. Sewa Mandir. Udaipur. Retrieved on 13.8.15 from [http:// www.righttofoodindia.org](http://www.righttofoodindia.org).
3. Byatappanavar, M. (2010) A study on Government Educational Programmes in Rural Area, Research. pp.74-76.
4. Census (2011), Girl education in India requires significant improvement, Available at: (NCPCR report [https:// ncpcr.gov.in.](https://ncpcr.gov.in/)) or [Indiafacts.in / india-census 2011/ literacy-rateindia.2011](http://Indiafacts.in/).
5. Govindaraju, S. and Venkatasan, S. (2010). Knowledge and Awareness about Government Programmes to Combat School Drop Outs. Journal of the Indian Academy of Applied Psychology, Vol.36 (2) pp.300-306.
6. Jejeebhoy, S.J. and, Acharya, R (2014). Adolescents in Rajasthan: Changing Situation and Needs. Journal of international academics research for multidisciplinary impact. Vol. 2 (3):pp.49
7. Jalal. P (2018) Performance of Mid Day Meal Scheme in Bikaner District of Rajasthan Research. pp.69-70.
8. Kumari Ratna, S., Sarada Devi, M. and Swaroopa Rani, B. (2009),
9. Ray, S.K. (2014). Awareness and utilization of National Rural Health Mission Services Among People of Selected Rural Areas in the State of Maharashtra. National Journal of Community Medicine, 5(4), 387-91.
10. Singh, N. and Badiger, C., (2018), Knowledge of Rural School Children about Mid Day meal Programme. International Journal Pure App. Biosci. Vol.6 (1):pp.1248-1258.