

Interventions to minimize prejudice and discrimination against female child

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Abstract

The current article has been developed to minimize social prejudices and prevent girl child discrimination. It has been evaluated by collecting secondary data and different country considerations for girl child discrimination prevention. Secondary data analysis has been performed in the current article. Current concerning discrimination area of affecting girl child, intervention strategy and disclosure rate of discrimination cases for a different country. Intervention planning has been analyzed in terms of evaluating data of global commitment and intervention scheme impact for the girl child. Different discrimination prevention schemes and investment plans initiated by the government and mandatory education have been identified. From this analysis suitable future scope and recommendations have been suggested. Knowledge sharing about primary education needs and bringing them into child marriage prevention strategy is essential for making society safe for the girl child.

Keywords: prejudice, discrimination against females, discrimination area, and advancement of women

1. Introduction

The current article has been developed for analyzing interventions for the prevention of prejudices and female child discrimination all over the world. Observing the world child discrimination rate for the female child it has been detected that out of 4 girls 1 neither continue their education nor employed in life and this ratio has been observed out of 10 boys only 1. Multiple barriers are there which hold the growth of girl child freedom and basic rights to life (Gupta et al. 2018). From the current article overall world scenario and their intervention for prejudices and discrimination control will be a cover-up.

From the current article analysis, current prejudices and discrimination rates against girl child in all over the world have been covered up. The reason for this discrimination practice and the way of overcoming both have been covered up. Having an in-depth discussion about a girl child's future will clear out the actual reasons for these prejudices. As per Burk et al. (2018) analyzing the world scenario makes comparative analysis an opportunity for the girl child's concern and future condition. Covering world cases and not sticking to one country improve the research area which can be used for better girl child secure policy build up.

The study has the objective to analyze the worldwide intervention to prevent social prejudices and discrimination against the girl child. In addition, analyzing the current discrimination closure rates from the applied intervention strategy, finding potential causes for repeated girl child discrimination practices has been happening and global commitment and schemes' impact on ensuring girl child safety are the objectives of the study.

Background

If the sex ratios of country populations have been analyzed then female numbers will seem to be less than males. If it has been considered in India then the male-female ratio is about 1000/935. Only in Kerala female ratio has been reached over 1000. It is only the gap in sex ratio in country populations. If the discrimination in food distribution has been analyzed then around 54% more than males has been noticed for girl child malnutrition. If the report of West Bengal has been analyzed then only 74% of female has been considered as nutritionally fit (Kwan et al. 2018). From

the cases of India, it has been detected that preferences for males and mentality barriers lead them to develop this girl child discrimination.

If the education rights of the girl child have been analyzed then Uttar Pradesh cases repeatedly develop concern. Identified girl child educational involvement rate is around 42% which has been considered poor in the global rate of education standard. Around 61% of rural girl faces child labor consideration and never goes to school. It clearly shows the system and society's drawbacks for failure to a child the basic rights of the living.

2. Methodology

The current article has been developed for analyzing interventions for preventing social prejudices and discrimination against the girl child. Descriptive research design has been used for developing analytical observation scope for the research progression. A deductive research approach has been used to the reduction of unnecessary information load from research work. A secondary data collection method has been used for including other researchers' perceptions of this developing need for intervention for preventing discrimination (Shaw et al. 2019). Analytical comparison scope has been developed by using secondary data sources for the current article formation. There are generally four methods used for meta-analysis to get dichotomous outcomes, three fixed-effect methods, and a random-effect method. There are several steps followed in a meta-analysis such as defining the research questions, after that conduction of the literature search is processed. The third process is a selection of the effect size measure, the fourth step is a selection of analytical methods and choice of software. Coding the effect size, analysis, and reporting the result are the further steps followed for meta-analysis.

3. Results and Discussion

The current report has been developed for analyzing interventions to prevent and minimize prejudices and discrimination against the girl child. Knowing current discrimination practices and controlling needs is a matter of consideration. Kwan et al. (2020) stated that different country closure rate has been presented in table 1. Among all the presented values, the highest closures have been noticed for Western Europe, near 76.7%. If a comparison has been developed for north and Latin America around an 8% gap can be detected. Apart from this East Asia discrimination closure has been detected as 71.5%. 68.5% closure rate has been detected for sub-Saharan Africa. Between the Middle East and South Asia, the gap in this closure rate is around 5%.

Country	Discrimination Closure
Western Europe	76.7%
North America	72.9%
Latin America	72.1%
East Asia	71.5%
Sub Saharan Africa	68.5%
South Asia	66.1%
Middle east	61.2%

Table 1: Discrimination Cases Closure of the World

(Source: Created by Author)

In the second table potential reasons for discrimination have been presented. The school dropout rate for girl child discrimination is around 9.7 million. The reason for this separate value identification is to know the percentage of concern for different discrimination causes for the girl child. Around 2.5 million child marriage prejudices have been noticed that affect girl child safety. Violence impact has also been noticed for affecting girl child safety and the identified concern for this dissemination is around 3.3 million (Loyd et al. 2019). If the social practices and prejudices have been noticed then the link between school dropout and early marriage with increased child labor threat can be understood. Detected value for these growing social prejudices for girl child safety has been noticed for 152 million. On the other hand social prejudices concern for

Risks of discrimination	Percentage of affected
Out of school	9.7 million
Child marriage	2.5 million
Violence	3.3 million
Child labor	152 million
Social prejudices	6.1 million

Table 2: Identified Risk for Gird Child Discrimination

(Source: Created by Author)

Interventions	Covering proportion
\$1 investment for female child health	20% return safety
Educational value	32% return
Gild child equality build-up	Economic 28% return

Table 3: Intervention for Female child Safety

(Source: Created by Author)

From the above table currently developing interventions and outcomes for the girl, and child safety have been analyzed. Health investment and educational value have been set for promoting girl child safety. It has been detected that developing equality enhances the economic return of the country. Around \$1 health care investment has been provided by the government to build up safety for the girl child. 20% of safety development consequences have been developed from the plan of health safety promotion (Daruwalla et al. 2019). Around 32% safety return has been detected from the educational value build-up. Observing this considering benefits and scope of safety build-up for girl child future intervention impact can be understood.

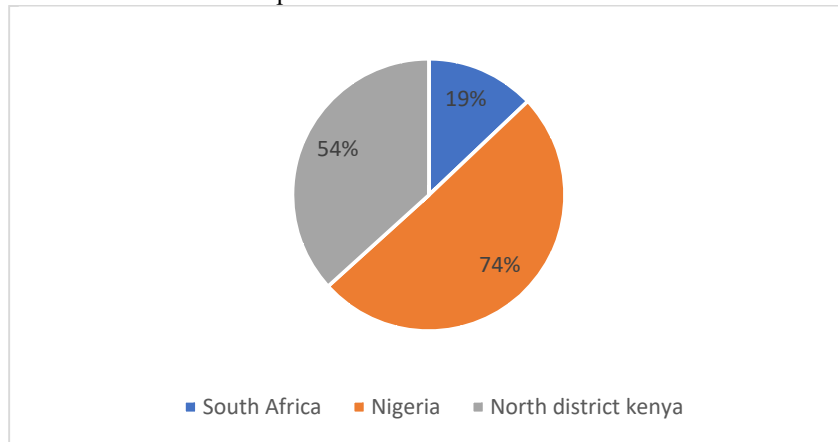


Figure 1: School Dropout and Girl Child Condition

(Source: Created by Author)

For knowing the world scenario for girl child school dropouts three geographical location values have been analyzed. From the figure 1 graphical presentation, it has been detected that around 19% of girl children dropout has been detected in South Africa whereas this value is higher in Nigeria at around 74% and for North district, Kenya girl child dropout rate is not very limited is about 54% (Birchall 2018). From these observation potential reasons for this dropout and the link has been evaluated with child marriage and different social prejudices practices.

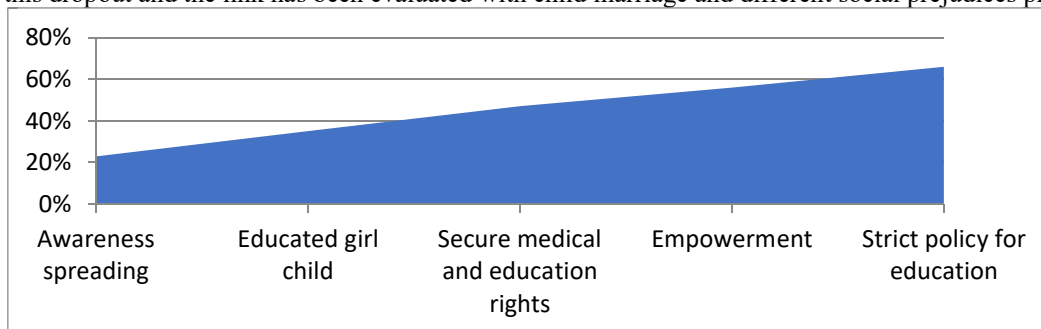


Figure 2: Observing Intervention for Girl Child Safety

(Source: Created by Author)

Observing girl child education weakness and dropout rates in different countries intervention has been analyzed and presented in figure 2. From the analytical observation, it has been detected that awareness spreading improves the girl child safety by around 23%. Ramanik et al. (2018) mentioned that in the current report intervention for social prejudices and discrimination against girls, and children have been linked with using strategy. Along with current

discrimination causes understanding knowing used intervention for prevention is very essential. Around 66% of child safety has been seemed to be ensured by policy strictly and the chances of girl child safety will be higher.

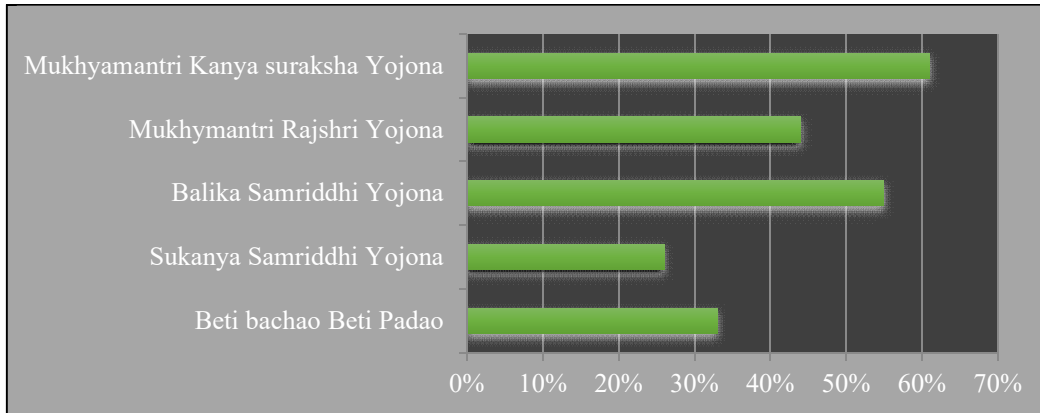


Figure 3: Intervention Scheme for Prevention of Girl Child Discrimination

(Source: Created by Author)

At the time of discussing an intervention scheme knowing the impact of saving a girl child is a matter of consideration. The different scheme has been analyzed for the prevention of discrimination and social prejudices against girl child safety. Among all of the identified schemes, MukhyamantriKanyaSurakshayojana has been noticed to save around 61% girl child safety. After this scheme's success of Balika, Smariddhiyोजना has been noticed around 55% (Prakash et al. 2019). The benefits of SukanyaSamriddhiYोजना and BetiBachaoBetiPadoo need to gain more attention to improving their success in ensuring girl child safety.

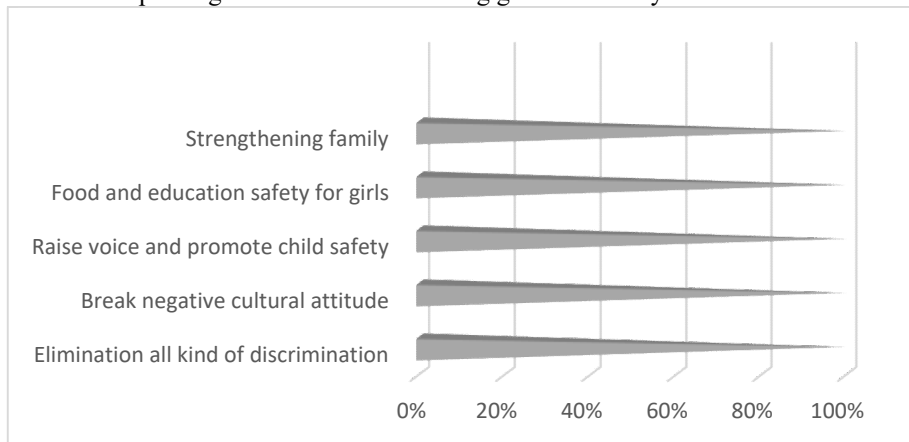


Figure 4: Global Commitment for Girl Child Safety

(Source: Created by Author)

For the concern of girl child safety Global Commitment has been analyzed for their strategy observation in promoting girl child safety. It has been detected that the action plan of Global Commitment has been set for eliminating all kinds of discrimination that bringing the prevention scope opportunity to around 21%. Culture attitude breaking for negative impact elimination has been noticed as mandatory for which prevention scope has been noticed for 33% (Nimmagadda et al. 2019). From this identified value society's prejudices impact severity for the girl, and child safety has been understood.

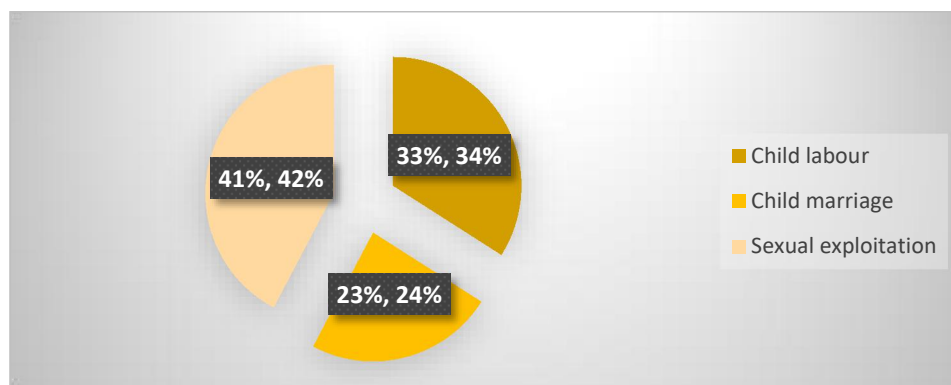


Figure 5: Intervention Outcome for Build-up Girl Child Safety

(Source: Created by Author)

From the observation of different girl child safety scheme and global commitment strategy, it has been detected that prevention outcome has been noticed. 41% sexual exploitation has been noticed to prevent girl child discrimination. Along with this observation, 23% of child marriage prevention scope has been detected. Promoting child education needs and maintaining school attentiveness and future empowerment scope prevent 33% of child labor. From developing global commitment and action plan chances of strengthening girl child safety is very essential.

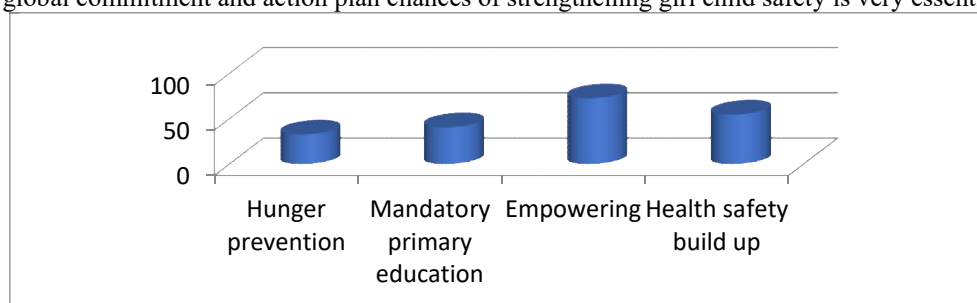


Figure 6: Society Prejudices Breaking strategy

(Source: Created by Author)

For understanding the practices of intervention for girl child safety basic needs covering aspect has been presented in figure 6. Here different plans and safety scope for the girl child have been analyzed and understood. Poverty and minimal family distribution practices makes pressure on girl child safety. Around 33% preventing scope for hunger has been noticed. Along with this empowering scope for girl child safety has been noticed at around 73% and from health safety prevention scope has been reached to 55%. Not only nutrition and health suitable education strategy enforcement build-up prevention scope up to 41%.

Girl child discrimination is a matter of consideration for looking over their future. From table 1 value of discrimination, and control has been analyzed to understand the intervention planning strength. Different country and their closures create the hope for preventing girl child discrimination all over the world. As a result, girl child's safety and growth potential will be formed. As per Sharma et al. (2020), the observation of potential reasons for discrimination closures is because of strategy and commitment build-up which will ensure knowledge and concern. Observing discrimination cases of table 1 countries it has been detected that improved strategy and practices lead the way to closure cases. Discrimination practices have also been noticed from a different perspective. Girl child dropout rate and repeated incidence of violence make their educational safety poor. If the reasons for the girl child school dropout rate increase have been analyzed it can be detected that limited access, poor family health, and affordability also make habits school dropout. Some families because of their inability to take care girl child chose the option of early marriage. In this concern of family and society prejudices, around 6.1 million girl children have been suffering.

152 million child labor tendencies have been noticed that harm girl child safety and early childhood revealing two factors poverty and other is about family income. Beattie et al. (2019) stated that without poverty prevention and empowering scope chances of safety build-up will become higher. Table 2 data and affecting percentage clearly show different causes for girl child discrimination. It has been detected those social prejudices are one of the concerns which result in the crime of child marriage and child labor. Without ensuring primary education for them

expectations of future security will become low. Different interventions that include education and health facility makes the child discrimination control near 20%.

If consideration has been made for school dropout concerns, then the actual discrimination control rate can be evaluated. Different country values have been analyzed to know the dropout tendency for girl child is because without education security safety will never be standard for the next generation. Figure 1 represents the values of dropouts that affect concern for developing an intervention for the girl child. The country has been taken as a parameter for detecting their discrimination concern and intervention practices (Kumar and Sinha 2020). After observing the concern in figure 1 for girl child dropout rate intervention has been analyzed. It has been observed that strict policy ensures the girls' education which is a suitable option for discrimination prevention.

The understanding of different intervention impact strengthening girl child health, nutrition, and education along with future empowerment makes higher susceptibility for prejudices control. Without improving their knowledge and perception ensuring girl child safety is quite vulnerable. 47% of safety has been developed by only the application of medical and education rights. If they get the chance of growing in safe and productive environment scope of safety build-up will become more fruitful. From figure 2 different intervention and their potential contribution to safety, and the build-up has been noticed.

Along with intervention strategy different scheme has been analyzed to check their impact on promoting girl child safety. As per Parra Cardona et al. (2019) MukhyamantiKanyaSurakshaYojana, MukhyamantriRajshriYojana, BalikaSamriddhiYojana, SukanyaSamriddhiYojana, and BetiBachaoBetiPadao are the analyzed scheme which has been presented in figure 3. The reason for analyzing the scheme is to evaluate the safety coverage. Sometimes poor application and lack of strength in scheme framework make the coverage poor for the target audiences. In the current study, analysis discussion has been developed for girl children for which their family knowledge and responsibility along with awareness about the scheme is very essential.

Global activity has been noticed for understanding the intervention strength for girl child safety build up. From the developed figure 4 elimination discrimination plan and cultural improvement has been noticed. Family strengthening need has been understood from the detected value of girl child safety around 60%. From this different Global commitment activity promoting child, safety return has been detected around 41%. If the focus has been developed for family strengthening factors, then their economic stability and viewpoint about girl child is a matter of concern. Without parental mind change and capability improvement scope of safety build-up will become poor for the girl child.

From the outcome of global commitment, it has been detected that prevention scope has been formed for girl child safety. Identified three aspects of prevention discrimination are including child labor, child marriage, and sexual exploitation. Child marriage is one of the severe concerns that need to minimize in terms of social prejudices and practices. Reduced percentages of this girl child discrimination have been observed in figure 5 (Nyato et al. 2019). Hunger and education compulsory strategy make child safety scope more secure which has been presented in figure 6. Observing this presentation makes a clear impact on interventions for preventing girl child discrimination.

Since the beginning of time, women have not been treated equally to males. The evolution might be studied in a variety of fields, including medicine, methods, and communication. Businesses and industries in the twenty-first century have followed a new path in their growth. Women gained power via information, education, training, and participation in politics and business. Women have been trapped in the shadows of history and custom. Women in the twenty-first century become business owners by operating on a modest scale and gaining confidence or independence. Women control more than 55 percent of corporate shares throughout the world, demonstrating their progress. Previous literature has been used to offer accurate information about the changes in women's status. The current essay supports the development factors and engagement of 21st-century women in applied science in business. The current article is important in assessing the global situation of women in the twenty-first century. The study's major goal is to identify the characteristics that contribute to women's empowerment. Multiple shifts in women's roles have happened, with the shift toward business yielding favorable results. In the twenty-first century, women are self-sufficient, educated, responsible, and successful. The current essay effectively justifies the changes in women's living standards that occur as a result of financial progress. In this respect, statistical data is used to effectively elucidate the challenges and components associated with company entrepreneurs. The study is crucial in understanding the factors that contribute to the pull and push that women face in the workplace.

Women have always played a vital role in society since they are seen as the foundation. Women's roles have shifted in the twenty-first century, from homemakers to working and independent women. Women are actively engaged in a variety of sectors, and they are putting males to shame. Women are challenging society's sexism and setting an example for other women. In comparison to men, however, the percentage of successful women is extremely low. Women are discriminated against in many societies because of their gender, and they are victims of malpractices

such as female feticide, early marriage, and fewer possibilities to thrive. Women should be more aware of entrepreneurship, and their participation as entrepreneurs should be promoted to help them develop their personalities. Women should be given the tools they need to succeed as entrepreneurs. The government should implement a variety of strategies and regulations to equip women with a variety of employment options that will assist them to advance their technical expertise in their industries. For the protection and security of women employees, an enabling legislative framework should be developed. Women should be informed of their legal rights and remedies. The government should give financial assistance to women entrepreneurs to boost their motivation and engagement in business.

Women have an increasingly prominent role in the workplace, at home, and in the economy in the twenty-first century. Women's roles have shifted in the twenty-first century, from homemakers to successful working and independent women. Women have actively participated in a variety of industries, changing society's perception that they are inferior to males. However, women remain underrepresented in these disciplines compared to men since, in the age of science and technology, women are not afforded the same chances as men. To make their judgments and seize possibilities in numerous sectors, women must be more powerful, confident, and strong. The twenty-first century may be defined as a period of applied science and innovation. Technology and science have been used to investigate growth restriction. Techniques, machinery, improved tools, and nuclear power are all growing in the twenty-first century. In the twenty-first century, women are empowered and changing their positions. Women break down the barriers to growth erected in the guise of tradition or custom. The current division of work or duties demonstrates that gender equality has been established in society. Science's contemporary breakthroughs have increased women's interest and engagement in a variety of professions. Technology has a good impact on the true personalities of women of all origins. Women in the twenty-first century are self-sufficient and powerful, balancing responsibilities and moral obligations. The present article can be used to analyze women's empowerment in the twenty-first century.

4. Conclusion

From the current article research analysis, it has been detected that girl child safety is till now a matter of consideration. Scope of knowing this repeated discrimination growing causes and chances of overcoming has been presented. From the critical analysis, current discrimination closure rates have been noticed in different countries of the world. After presenting the country disclosure rate intervention strategy has been analyzed. Health, education, and growing environment safety have been presented in the current article. Education rates and increasing dropout concern has been analyzed in the current article. Country-specific dropout rates have been noticed and the need for intervention for girl child safety has been understood.

Child marriage, child labor, violence, and social prejudices have been evaluated to understand the impact of girl child discrimination. It has been detected that global commitment and scheme has been developed for breaking all social norms and discrimination so that girl child gets the right to live freely. Discussion for empowerment and family knowledge and attitude changes has been developed for the current article for strengthening safety build-up for the future. Different schemes for girl child safety has analyzed from which ensuring security has been presented in the current discussion. Girl child discrimination has been noticed for different discrimination risks that include school dropout, child marriage, child labor, and violence. Affecting percentage has been noticed for these identified discrimination concerns. Currently, the closure rate has been noticed for different countries and the intervention scope has been noticed. Educational safety and health investment have been noticed for ensuring girl child safety. Severe dropout concern has been noticed from which discrimination potential can be understood. Girl child education, awareness spreading, and strict policy ensure minimization of social prejudices. Global commitment and scope of improving safety have been identified in the current research. The intervention scheme and potential scope of ensuring safety have been noticed. From the action plan of global commitment to prevention scope for child labor, child marriage and exploitation has been removed. Family concerns and societal prejudices are very essential for safety build-up.

5. Future Scopes

Elaborate discussion about intervention schemes and strategies will develop the scope of more engaging commitment build-up for girl child safety. Scheme coverage and applied safety security outcome will create chances of improving policy build-up that makes the future scope of strengthening girl child safety. Social prejudices and concerning factors identification scope will make better understanding chances of culture and attitude breaking needs. From this development global commitment to future scope can be predicted from the current article. From family awareness and knowledge spreading future scope of girl child discrimination prevention will be developed.

6. Recommendations

For promoting girl child safety family knowledge and societal concerns need to be built up. For securing the future of girl child empowerment need to be more. Along with education, nutrition and medical scheme proper community monitoring need to be built up. Otherwise, chances of getting suitable discrimination control scope will become poor for the girl child. Collaborative team performances are required to balance the equation of planning and execution. It has been detected that lack of family planning and limited empowerment creates consequences of girl child marriage and labor. For preventing the consequences of these types of discrimination knowledge sharing and empowerment need to be taken as a priority. Only scheme build is not enough until target audiences get the chance to know about their benefits and child safety. Strengthening scheme application build up community work product is very essential.

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