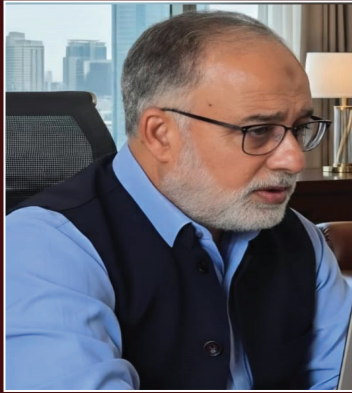


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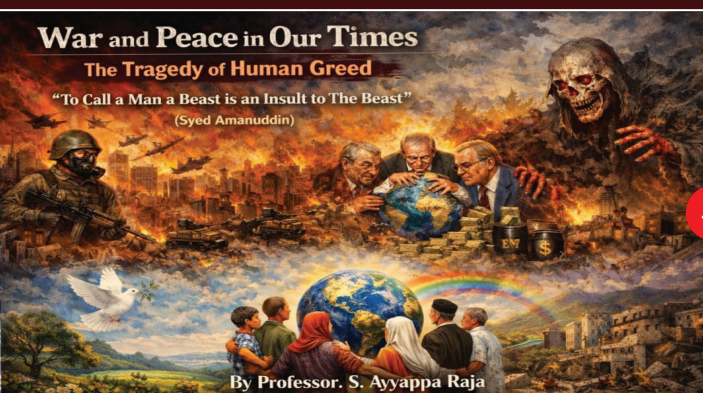
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Santosh Bakaya



Zulfiqar Naqvi



Khursheed Wani



Pir Abdul Gani



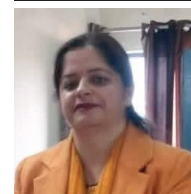
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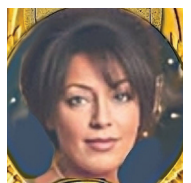
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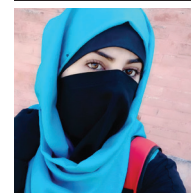
Dr. Perwaiz Shaharyar



Dr Dipika Bhatt



Franca Colozzo



Qurat ul Ain



Zakir Malik

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ed to help with household chores or take care of younger siblings. In some cases, families cannot afford school fees, uniforms, or books for all their children.

Another challenge is early marriage. In some communities, girls are married at a young age, which forces them to drop out of school. Early marriage limits their opportunities and affects their physical and emotional well-being.

Safety concerns also discourage parents from sending girls to school, especially if the school is far away. Lack of proper transportation and safe infrastructure can make it difficult for girls to attend regularly.

Social and cultural beliefs can also play a negative role. Some people still believe that educating girls is unnecessary because they will eventually manage households. These traditional attitudes prevent girls from reaching their full potential.

In addition, lack of proper sanitation facilities in schools, such as separate toilets for girls, can affect attendance, especially during adolescence. Many girls miss school due to the absence of basic facilities and awareness about menstrual hygiene.

BENEFITS OF GIRL CHILD EDUCATION

The benefits of educating

girls extend beyond the individual. When girls are educated, families become stronger. An educated mother can guide her children better in their studies and personal development. She becomes a role model for her sons and daughters.

Education also increases self-confidence. Girls who are educated are more likely to speak up against injustice and stand for their rights. They can make informed decisions about their careers and personal lives.

Another benefit is reduced population growth. Educated women tend to marry later and have fewer, healthier children. This contributes to balanced population growth and better resource management.

Education also helps in reducing social evils such as child labor, dowry, and gender discrimination. When girls are aware of their rights and laws, they are less likely to become victims of exploitation.

Moreover, educated women contribute to peace and harmony in society. They participate in community activities, leadership roles, and decision-making processes. Their involvement leads to more inclusive and thoughtful policies.

ROLE OF GOVERNMENT AND SOCIETY

The government plays a vital role in promoting girl child education. Various schemes and policies have been introduced to encourage parents to send their daughters to school. Free and compulsory education, scholarships, mid-day meal programs, and financial incentives for girls are some of the steps taken to increase enrollment and reduce dropout rates.

Campaigns such as “Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao” aim to raise awareness about the importance of saving and educating the girl child. These initiatives focus on improving the status of girls and ensuring equal opportunities.

However, the responsibility does not lie with the government alone. Society as a whole must change its mindset. Parents need to understand that daughters are not a burden but a blessing. Teachers should create supportive and inclusive classroom environments where girls feel respected and encouraged.

Communities can also contribute by organizing awareness programs and supporting families who face financial difficulties. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) work actively to provide educational resources, scholarships, and mentorship to girls from disadvantaged backgrounds.

CONCLUSION

Girl child education is not only a basic human right but also a powerful tool for social change. Educating girls leads to stronger families, healthier communities, and a more developed nation. It promotes equality, reduces poverty, and empowers women to contribute meaningfully to society.

Although progress has been made, many girls still face challenges in accessing quality education. It is the collective responsibility of the government, society, teachers, parents, and individuals to ensure that every girl gets the opportunity to learn and grow.

When we educate a girl, we educate a family, a community, and an entire nation. Investing in girl child education is investing in a brighter, fairer, and more prosperous future for all.

(Remita Debnath is an Assistant Professor at Pragjyotish B.Ed College, Assam. She completed her M.A. in Education from Cotton University and her B.Ed from Gauhati University. Her work has appeared in The Assam Tribune, and she is a co-author of Women Empowerment: Awakening of a New Era.)

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tion, with the Department of Floriculture, Parks and Gardens, J&K, extending vital support to make the experience seamless and memorable. It is a reminder that healthcare, at its best, is a collective endeavor—one that transcends institutional boundaries.

While similar efforts have been witnessed in different forms across India and globally, often facilitated by non-governmental organizations, the SKIMS model stands apart in its institutional ownership and

integration within a government healthcare framework. It signals a shift from viewing such activities as optional add-ons to recognizing them as essential components of comprehensive care.

Looking ahead, the vision articulated by Prof. Ganie, to extend such initiatives to cancer survivors and children with chronic conditions, suggests a sustained commitment to redefining healthcare narratives. It is an acknowledgment that healing is not a singular

event but an ongoing process that encompasses physical recovery, emotional restoration, and social reintegration.

In essence, the journey undertaken by SKIMS reflects a deeper understanding of medicine, one that embraces the science of treatment while honoring the art of care. Through initiatives like the toy library and the Tulip Garden tour, the institution has illuminated a path where healing is not confined to prescriptions and pro-

cedures but enriched by empathy, imagination, and human connection.

In these gestures, simple yet profound, lies a powerful message: that even in the most challenging circumstances, joy can be nurtured, hope can be sustained, and healing can take root in the most unexpected ways.

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kind of act of the power-mongers to provoke people on the basis of race, religion, region, and linguistic labels. All have the right to live on this world and differences can be solved on the basis of meaningful dia-

logues. Humanity can move forward by giving up petty passions like anger, pride, vengeance, desire for domination and possession. Vanity of the certain nations can be discouraged and love can prevail all

over the world. There is no need of war which can challenge the existence of humanity.

(Professor Ayyappa Raja S is a renowned Professor of English of Annamalai University and researcher in Indian

English Literature. He is a good orator and travelling is his great hobby. He is a regularly published writer and his forthcoming books are on British and Indian poetry.)

