

Investment in Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana: Girl Child Empowerment Initiative Contributing to India's Socio-Economic Growth

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ABSTRACT

Women's empowerment is critical for India's total development, yet women face numerous economic, educational, social, and cultural challenges. To overcome these challenges, the Indian government has introduced Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao Yojna, which incorporates Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana, a savings program supporting adolescents' economic needs. This umbrella scheme intends to eradicate gender-created discrimination, advance girls' education, and create understanding about the importance of the girl child. Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana is a key component in supporting girls' financial requirements via a minor savings scheme. This article assesses SSY's performance in empowering women, exploring its potential, prospects, and challenges in achieving women's empowerment. Additionally, it examines the scheme's suitability criteria, deposit limits, rate of interest, and tax benefits and discusses potential policy improvements to enhance its effectiveness in upgrading girls' interests in India.

Submitted: February 19, 2025

Published: November 03, 2025

 10.24018/ejsocial.2025.5.6.594

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Keywords: Gender equity, girl's empowerment, Sukanya Samriddhi Scheme, Viksit Bharat.

1. INTRODUCTION

One of the most prevalent programs that offers financial protection to the account holder who is a girl child is the scheme Sukanya Samriddhi Yojna. In addition to offering tax exemption, it also supports girls' marriage and educational expenses and costs. The program enables families to make lump sum long-term investments that can be utilised for a girl child's education or marriage. Under the guidance of our honourable Prime Minister, the government opened this reasonable savings and continuing investment program providing security to girl's children in the country. A key component of the "Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao" program is this initiative. The post office department was the first to introduce the program. With a low deposit and maximum benefits for the account holder, a girl kid, it is one of the top interest-paying schemes. A tax-free little savings plan for girls is the Sukanya Samriddhi Account (Verma *et al.*, 2018).

A savings plan called the Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana (SSY) grants parents the ability to open an account before their girl child turns ten. In a single fiscal year, the lowest spending amount is Rs 250, and the highest is Rs 1.5 lakhs. Since this mutual fund provides prosperity, it helps girls meet the requirements for marriage or further education. The funds deposited into the account may be used to pay for the girl child's education and marriage expenses. Up to 50% of the rest of the money may be taken out by the girl child for additional education after she turns 18 years old.

India is one of the biggest economies but is still facing difficulty closing the gender gap in the workforce. Although the nation has made significant strides in the direction of achieving gender parity since 2005, the gap between the contributions of men and women to the labor force has widened. India, which ranks 168th out of 187 countries globally, has one of the lowest rates of female labor force participation. If women receive the same treatment and opportunities as men, economies will be strengthened, and progress will be encouraged. Gender equality is a result of better development



that can be achieved through lower rates of extreme poverty and helpless employment amongst female workforces (Kabeer, 2021).

With a rating of 74.4 out of 100 on the Women, Commerce, and Legislation ranking for 2022, India is among the top actors in South Asia. The average Women, Commerce, and Legislation ranking score for the 8 South Asian economies is 63.7 out of 100. The whole WBL index score, however, is 76.5 from 100. Women in rural areas are making economic contributions. It is increasingly common to examine the Sukanya Samriddhi Account Plan from the perspective of investors.

The “rural female labour force participation rate” ascended significantly from 19.7% (2018–2019) to 27.7% (2020–2021), according to the survey (Press Information Bureau (PIB), Government of India, 2025) The Indian government has taken a few steps to give Indian women financial freedom and security.

From early infancy through adulthood, parents of girls need to be financially supported and encouraged to make major educational investments in their daughters. As a result, the Republic of India established a Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana in 2015. It is an annuity that gives guardians the ability to put money aside for their daughter’s future while ensuring a secure and elevated rate of return.

2. AIM AND OBJECTIVES

The study aims to provide an overview of Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana with the support of available literature. The study offers a detailed synopsis of the plan. The following are the objectives of the study:

1. To study Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana’s performance in empowering women,
2. To explore its potential and prospects,
3. To explore the challenges in achieving women’s empowerment by 2047
4. To discuss potential policy improvements to enhance its effectiveness in promoting girls’ welfare in India.

3. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The study will support and promote the saving habits among the females that will progress and help improve their economic conditions and make them more independent as well as financially literate. The study will extend to help find out whether the post-introduction of “Sukanya Samrddhi yojana” has changed the approachability and affordability of teaching and education.

The mission of the scheme is (1) to create and promote a holistic environment for the development of girl children, (2) to empower women by providing financial independence, (3) to promote quality education without gender biases, (4) to prevent child marriage/early marriage and dowry practices, (5) to appreciate the contribution of women in our lives, and (6) to prevent gender stereotypes in India.

4. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

According to Rasal (2016), post offices in Thane District are necessary for the Sukaya Samrudhi Yojana’s benefits. Secondary data was considered in seven talukas within the district of Thane to analyse the scheme’s extension. The study supported the significance of the program and the benefits experienced by Thane families. Several recommendations were made by the study to improve the worth of this plan. Sukanya Samriddhi Yojna was seen in this study as a key instrument for the economic advancement of India and women’s empowerment too. The report indicated severe actions from the government, schools, education institutes, and post offices to raise awareness and understanding of the program for the public in the country.

In order to ascertain the degree of familiarity and satisfaction of account holders in various banks and post offices, Arunpriya and Revathi (2020) carried out research in the Tirupur district to gauge the degree of awareness and satisfaction of the Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana. The study collected respondents’ thoughts and opinions using questionnaire methods. The study was descriptive in nature. The issue was that the account holders’ encounter was also taken into light by the survey. According to the article, there is a need for extensive knowledge of the initiative of the scheme, and the government should take appropriate and necessary steps to encourage and promote it. The study concluded that by encouraging and empowering girls and women to become financially independent, the program is crucial for the growth and progress of the country.

To successfully execute the Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana, the government of India has taken a number of measures to reach every home and maximise the benefits for girls. In order to promote the opening

of Sukanya Samridhi Yojana for all eligible girls, government announced several campaigns through DOP, including the Balika Shakti Campaign, Mahila Divas Campaign, National Girl Child Day Campaign, and Sampoorna Sukanya Gramme Campaign (India, 2022)

According to Ashraf and Ali (2018), to measure women empowerment a cumulative index has been constructed by using four indicators such as family decision making, personal autonomy, political autonomy and domestic and economic decision-making power. The empirical finding of the study shows that women's empowerment is considerably affected by social-cultural norms of the society, education, access to media, participation in the labor market and family decisions. The major finding of the study is that participation in household activities is the main factor of the women empowerment.

Dinda (2014) analytically examines inclusive growth with the construction of social and human capital and accomplishes significant outcome. A cross-section data is used for diverse countries. The study defines that social capital is framed with the development of human capital and human capital is created by productive consumption. With the development of social capital, the economic growth rises which contribute to the economic development, and cyclically economic growth and economic development rise social and human capital.

Jain and Kothari (2012) conducted a survey to determine the public's awareness of the various post office schemes. Using an interview schedule, 100 sample investors provided the necessary primary data for this study. Numerous statistical procedures, including the Chi-Square test, standard deviation, and percentage analysis, have been used to examine the obtained data. They discovered that most investors only knew about recurring deposits.

Aggarwal (2012) investigated the variables affecting inclination towards post office savings plans. The aim of this research was to investigate the variables that are affecting investors' decisions to participate in post office savings plans. 320 sample investors were interviewed to get the necessary primary data for this study. Numerous statistical procedures, including Pearson's Chi-Square test and percentage analysis, have been used to examine the obtained data. She discovered that most investors like post office savings plans due to the fact that they are risk-free, safe, and secure. According to (Rasal, 2016), this program is beneficial for girls' future. This scheme will make them empower so that they can confidently faces the challenges in all spheres of life and compete with male and become successful in life.

5. THE OBJECTIVE OF THE SCHEME

The program's goal is to give the girl child financial stability. To complete the girl child's educational and marriage requirements, give a girl child a portion of the money saved by her parents or guardians to offer a girl child an efficient financial tool for investing and saving.

This review research study assesses SSY's performance using a secondary data. To determine the scheme's advantages, disadvantages, opportunities, and risks, it examines secondary data from government publications, academic papers, and news stories.

6. FEATURES OF THE SCHEME

An adult may open a profile under the "Sukanya Samridhi" plan on behalf of a female child who is younger than ten years old on the account opening date. A female child's name must be used to open the account. Each girl child must not have an additional account opened. Two girls can have a maximum of two accounts; if the other one is a twin, a girl child may have three separate accounts.

The account can be operated with a minimum a-year deposit of 250 rupees and a maximum of 1,50,000 rupees. To make the plan accessible to everyone, the initial payment limit, which was previously 1000, has been lowered to 250. The deposit must be maintained for the full fifteen years after the account is opened. Over 21 years, once the account is opened, it will mature. Until the girl's child turns 18, their account will be managed by an adult. A girl child can operate the account after turning 18, provided she submits all required paperwork. By following a straightforward process, beneficiaries can move their accounts between banks or post offices. When a person does not deposit a minimum of Rs 250 annually, their finances within the Sukanya Samridhi initiative turn into a default account. The sum of money deposited in a default account will be subject to the identical interest rate as set under this scheme, per the most recent regulation announced by the legislature on December 12, 2019. One abandonment of up to 50% of the body at the end of the previous fiscal year is permitted for educational expenses by the time the girl child marries (after turning 18). The account can only be closed early if certain requirements are met, such as the users' death, the parents' death, or the account holders' fatal illness. "Chapter 80C of the Tax on Earnings Act, 1961," which reduces taxes and benefits those with accounts, states that:

TABLE I: SUKANYA SAMRIDDHI ACCOUNT SCHEME-INTEREST RATE SINCE INCEPTION

Period	Rate of interest (%)
December 3, 2014–March 31, 2015	9.1
April 1, 2015–March 31, 2016	9.2
April 1, 2016–September 30, 2016	8.6
October 1, 2016–March 31, 2017	8.5
April 1, 2017–June 30, 2017	8.4
July 1, 2017–December 31, 2017	8.3
January 1, 2018–September 30, 2018	8.1
October 1, 2018–June 30, 2019	8.5
July 1, 2019–March 31, 2020	8.4
April 1, 2020–March 31, 2023	7.6
April 1, 2020–March 31, 2023	8.0
January 1, 2024–March 31, 2025	8.2

Note: (<https://www.nsiindia.gov.in>).

1. The plan is designed with the girl child in mind.
2. It is a small savings plan supported by the government.
3. Unless there are specific circumstances, a family may only open a maximum of two accounts.
4. The girl must be 10 years old or less.
5. The maximum deposit amount is Rs. 1,50,000, while the minimum is Rs. 250.
6. Until 15 years have passed since the account was opened, deposits are permitted.
7. The plan has a lock duration of 21 years.
8. Only until a girl reaches the age of 18 or pursues further education is partial withdrawal permitted.

Table I shows the interest rate of the scheme since inception, 2014. Below shows the interest rate that is compounded yearly. The interest rate is set by the Ministry of finance every quarter. Looking at movement of rates in last decade it is a big attraction of financial freedom for women's.

7. ELIGIBILITY OF THE SCHEME

The guardian or parent can open the account in the girl's name from the time of birth until the child attains the age of ten. A single account may be opened for every girl child. Through this service, a single family may have up to two daughters open accounts. However, if the children are born in the first or second order of birth, or both, then a family may open more than two accounts when the guardian submits an affidavit backed up by the twins' or triplets' birth certificates confirming the birth of multiple girl children in the first two orders of birth in the family.

The following paperwork is needed to start an SSY account:

1. Account Opening Form for Sukanya Samridhi Account
2. Birth Certificate of a girl child
3. Proof of identity (according to RBI KYC guidelines)
4. Proof of where you live (as per RBI KYC guidelines)

8. ADVANTAGES OF THE SCHEME

There are various benefits of the Sukanya Samridhi Account scheme, which makes it a hugely attractive savings alternative for parents or legal guardians of a girl child. Some of the fundamental benefits of the scheme are:

- Insurance for the girl kid: The program's main goal is to give adults and legal guardians a way to save money for the girl child's future, especially to pay for marriage-related costs and higher education.
- Simple account opening procedure: Opening an account requires a minimum deposit of Rs. 250. Little paperwork is needed, and the process is simple.
- Options for deposits: Up to Rs. 1.5 lakhs can be deposited under the scheme in a single fiscal year. Savings can be made monthly, annually, or in several installments.

- Option for Full Withdrawals: After a girl child reaches the age of eighteen, the plan permits withdrawals in part of as much as fifty percent of the account's balance for further education or for the girl child's marriage.
- Consider transfer: Should the girl, child, and family move to a different location, the SSY account may be transferred to any state or region in India.
- High interest rate: Compared to most other subsidized savings plans, the SSY scheme offers an alluring interest rate of 8.2% annually.
- Tax advantages. Under the 80C section of India's taxes, families can receive tax benefits through the SSY scheme. Tax deductions are available for Sukanya Yojana investments. Section 80C allows you to deduct at least Rs 1.5 lakh. Furthermore, both the account's interest and the final maturity total are free of tax.

9. ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE SUKANYA SAMRIDDHI YOJANA

The National saving institute focus on mobilizing savings through various government schemes. The scheme is good for long term investment, as it will create a large corpus after the compilation of the maturity period. Hereunder is a state wise data that shows the amount saved through this scheme. The pace of opening accounts and amount saved through this scheme can be seen in [Table II](#). The data shows the rising awareness and success of this scheme nationwide, leading to its growth.

10. RISE IN THE SEX RATIO

Between 2014–2015 and 2021–2022, there was a 36-point improvement in the sex ratio at birth. The “sex ratio at birth,” which was 903 girls for every 1,000 boys born in the year 2014–2015, rose to 939 females for every 1,000 male births in 2021–2022, according to Ministry data. To put this into perspective, there has also been an upward tendency in India's total sex ratio. With a minor variance in rural and urban areas, India's overall population has a sex ratio of 943 girls for every 1,000 males as of 2024.

Furthermore, the “Beti Bachao Beti Padhao” program guarantees that female dropouts are imprisoned and that girls receive free education. It also gave girls higher education a lot of weight to ensure their long-term growth. The Economic Survey of India 2023 reports that during the fiscal year 2022, school Gross Enrolment Ratios (GER) and gender parity improved. Between 2020 and 2022, the GER for girls in the primary section was 104.8%, while the GER for boys in the upper primary section was 94.9%, and the GER for girls in the primary section was 102.1%.

11. FUTURE GROWTH PROSPECTS OF THE SCHEME

11.1. Raising Awareness

Raising awareness is one of the main factors contributing to the Sukanya Samriddhi scheme's future success. More parents are learning about the program's advantages because of the government's vigorous promotion of it. Increased awareness will probably encourage more parents to contribute to the program, which will fuel its expansion.

11.2. Growing Participation

Since the Sukanya Samriddhi scheme's inception, the number of accounts opened under it has been continuously rising. According to the most recent data and records available, more than 3.2 crore accounts with deposits totaling more than the amount of rupee 36,000 crores have been registered under the initiative of this scheme. The program has high prospects for the future of girl children and the development of the economy.

11.3. Tax Benefits

As per Section 80C of the Income Tax Act, the Sukanya Samriddhi plan provides tax benefits. Both the maturity amount and the interest earned are “tax-free” as received in the account. For parents, it is a great benefit if they want to lower their tax liability and save for their daughter's future education.

11.4. Guarantee of Returns

The Sukanya Samriddhi programme is a secure and safe investment preference for parents because it has a guaranteed return on the amount invested. The scheme's current interest rate is 8% annually for

TABLE II: STATE WISE SSA DATA IN DOP AND BANKS AS OF NOVEMBER 30, 2024

S. No.	NAME OF THE STATE	DOP registered subscribers	DOP amount saved (Cr.)	Banks registered subscribers	Banks amount saved (Cr.)	TOTAL registered subscribers	TOTAL amount saved (Cr.)
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	6,808.00	54.78	7,596.00	70.61	14,404.00	125.39
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	1,571,930.00	11,611.04	292,017.00	3,353.43	1,863,947.00	14,964.46
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	25,382.00	147.43	7,951.00	77.84	33,333.00	225.27
4	ASSAM	735,493.00	2,026.17	99,882.00	887.37	835,375.00	2,913.53
5	BIHAR	1,778,403.00	6,624.87	411,779.00	3,729.83	2,190,182.00	10,354.70
6	CHANDIGARH	46,182.00	481.69	21,797.00	393.24	67,979.00	874.93
7	CHHATTISGARH	1,087,627.00	2,668.97	232,331.00	1,983.71	1,319,958.00	4,652.68
8	DELHI	487,577.00	4,780.04	303,219.00	6,366.49	790,796.00	11,146.52
9	GOA	46,683.00	508.72	22,385.00	284.09	69,068.00	792.81
10	GUJARAT	1,526,992.00	5,284.19	538,023.00	4,636.95	2,065,015.00	9,861.14
11	HARYANA	837,576.00	7,802.37	311,896.00	5,624.82	1,149,472.00	13,427.19
12	HIMACHAL PRADESH	445,173.00	3,111.43	83,036.00	992.24	529,109.00	4,103.67
13	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	231,866.00	1,658.19	48,039.00	686.42	279,905.00	2,344.60
14	JHARKHAND	590,044.00	3,092.95	169,125.00	1,878.77	759,169.00	4,971.71
15	KARNATAKA	2,790,648.00	18,933.30	263,448.00	5,768.66	3,054,096.00	24,701.96
16	KERALA	1,059,655.00	6,686.72	156,914.00	1,729.91	1,216,569.00	8,416.63
17	LADAKH	9,183.00	53.41	1,037.00	10.91	10,220.00	64.32
18	LAKSHADWEEP	731.00	2.75	453.00	1.77	1,184.00	4.52
19	MADHYA PRADESH	2,640,778.00	6,245.67	294,245.00	3,082.93	2,935,023.00	9,328.60
20	MAHARASHTRA	3,025,476.00	15,534.64	735,651.00	9,634.94	3,671,127.00	25,169.58
21	MANIPUR	61,638.00	205.67	6,832.00	57.06	68,470.00	262.73
22	MEGHALAYA	19,328.00	68.07	7,947.00	94.95	27,275.00	163.02
23	MIZORAM	16,637.00	27.89	2,866.00	17.87	19,503.00	45.76
24	NAGALAND	18,298.00	49.62	5,168.00	41.26	23,466.00	90.88
25	ODISHA	1,474,497.00	6,268.32	315,755.00	3,129.04	1,790,252.00	9,397.36
26	PUDUCHERRY	67,891.00	470.89	7,532.00	77.74	75,423.00	548.62
27	PUNJAB	788,956.00	4,858.83	239,647.00	2,672.87	1,028,603.00	7,531.70
28	RAJASTHAN	2,280,938.00	9,380.45	373,626.00	3,632.08	2,654,564.00	13,012.53
29	SIKKIM	16,171.00	89.33	5,614.00	53.75	22,785.00	143.08
30	TAMIL NADU	3,480,381.00	21,648.56	282,366.00	5,045.27	3,762,747.00	26,693.83
31	TELANGANA	1,117,122.00	8,037.13	244,159.00	3,690.37	1,361,281.00	11,727.50
32	THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	15,330.00	105.16	6,326.00	54.83	21,656.00	160.00
33	TRIPURA	58,006.00	248.42	9,330.00	110.75	67,336.00	359.18
34	UTTAR PRADESH	3,750,950.00	19,187.60	788,799.00	9,488.51	4,539,749.00	28,676.11
35	UTTARAKHAND	561,758.00	4,379.07	111,688.00	1,350.61	673,446.00	5,729.69
36	WEST BENGAL	1,541,004.00	6,039.62	464,814.00	5,055.60	2,005,818.00	11,095.22
TOTAL	TOTAL	34,152,118.00	178,313.92	6,876,893.00	85,406.90	41,029,011.00	263,720.82

Source: [National Savings Institute \(n.d.\)](#).

the fiscal year 2023–24, which is much greater than that of many other government-backed-up schemes for the April–June quarter.

11.5. Long Tenure

The Sukanya Samriddhi scheme has a longer tenure of twenty-one years, which is the highest compared to other government schemes. The long duration enables parents to put money aside for their girl child's long-term goals, which can be used for education, marriage, or any other huge investment.

TABLE III: BANKS PROVIDING THE SUKANYA SAMRIDDHI YOJANA SCHEME

1.	HDFC Bank
2.	Axis Bank
3.	Punjab National Bank
4.	Canara Bank
5.	Union Bank of India
6.	ICICI Bank
7.	Central Bank of India
8.	IDBI Bank
9.	Indian Bank
10.	State Bank of India
11.	Bank of Maharashtra
12.	Punjab and Sind Bank
13.	Indian Overseas Bank
14.	UCO Bank
15.	Bank of India
16.	Bank of Baroda

12. THE IMPACT OF SUKANYA SAMRIDDHI YOJANA ON INDIAN ECONOMY

The Indian government sponsors the Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana (SSY), a savings program that was started in 2015 to aid in the learning and health of parents and girls. For the families of girls, this SSY scheme is an excellent long-term financial choice because it offers a long wisdom lifespan of 21 years, a good return of 8% annually, and tax benefits on the amount. The SSY has had a major impact on the Indian economy by increasing account enrollment rates and promoting financial knowledge. This has empowered the country's girls, encouraged financial inclusion, and mobilized savings.

13. CHALLENGES

SSY is an excellent savings plan for parents or legal guardians wanting to safeguard the future of their daughters. It provides flexible use of the money for the female child's education and marriage costs, as well as good interest rates and tax advantages.

Although there are many benefits to this program, parents or legal guardians should weigh the drawbacks before choosing to participate. Among the scheme's shortcomings are its restricted age eligibility, lengthy lock-in time, restricted usage, restricted account openings, and interest rate fluctuations. Its lengthy "lock-in period," prohibition on "premature withdrawal" in the event of money need, and lack of a "loan facility," similar to PPF, are all drawbacks of this scheme. No internet service is available. Another drawback is that, at this time, only checks and DDs can be made; money cannot be invested online. Here is [Table III](#) for the guardians where they can open the account and help girl child in becoming financially free. As per the rising population there can be many other banks who shall start the initiative and make India grow. There are still limited places where the account can be opened.

14. THE EFFECTS OF THE SUKANYA SAMRIDDHI YOJANA ON THE INDIAN ECONOMY

Impact of the Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana on the Indian Economy In 2015, the Indian government introduced a Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana, a plan to save and promote the welfare and education of girls. This plan is an excellent long-term choice for families of young girls because it provides an appealing interest rate, tax advantages, and a 21-period maturity period. By raising enrollment rates and fostering financial literacy, the SSY has significantly impacted the Indian economy by empowering girls, fostering financial inclusion, and mobilizing savings. This outcome highlights the importance of funding social welfare projects that promote economic development and growth, especially in developing nations like India, where they may have far-reaching effects ([Khandre & Qureshi, 2023](#)).

One of the greatest obvious consequences of the SSY on the Indian economy has been the mobilisation of savings. About 3.68 crore SSY accounts had been opened as of March 2022, with INR 1.54 lakh crore in deposits overall. Households, who have traditionally been reluctant to invest in formal financial instruments, provided most of the funding for these initiatives.

15. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

India has positive prospects for the SSY scheme, which is a long-term investment plan. As this scheme comes with great tax benefits, greater maturity periods, and is easy to open and accessible, raising awareness and high participation, this scheme will experience greater advancement in terms of development.

As per the data from the “All-India Survey on Higher Education,” female enrolment rates have increased progressively between 2016–2022, indicating a growing trend in women’s education and inclination towards literacy. This increased trend indicates that girls’ and young women’s access to educational opportunities is becoming more and more influential throughout India. The effective awareness and execution, as well as the impact of initiatives of such programmes as “Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao’s” schemes the “Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana” (SSY), are among the significant elements inducing this increasing trend.

The SSY program was launched by the government of India to encourage social and financial protection among females and help young girls accomplish their educational goals by offering a comprehensive savings plan. This program is flourishing as it helps parents make long-term financial plans and disperses the load of educational expenses. The rising numbers of females focusing on higher education institutions display the substantial benefits of these programs, which makes it simpler for families to comprehend the need to educate their daughters for the growth of the nation. SSY is one of the schemes that reduce the barriers to education as more families now have financial means to support girls’ academic progress with the help of this scheme.

To sum up, the increasing and favourable trend of female enrolment rates in higher education over time demonstrates the beneficial effects of the government’s Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana program on women’s education. Such programs greatly advance gender equity in education and enable girls and young women to achieve their academic goals by promoting financial security and investing in girls’ futures.

15.1. Recommendations

In spite of many advantages, here are few recommendations that would enhance the popularity of the scheme. The withdrawal limitation should be relaxed by introducing more options as and when required by the girl child. The locking period should also need to be revised as it should relate to the age of child rather it relates to total number of years of account that sometimes discourage to open an account. There can be some exceptions that need to be made to make this scheme likeable by the girl parents. The account should be linked with digital usage of amount invested.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The author declares that there is no conflict of interest.

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