

Livelihood skill education of Kishori Balika Mandal Pariyojana and information empowerment of adolescent girls

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ABSTRACT

The objectives of the present investigation were to study the concept of K.B.M.P., the information possessed by adolescent girls in livelihood skill education of K.B.M.P. The study was conducted in four villages of Gogunda Panchayat Samiti of Udaipur district. The sample consisted of randomly selected 100 beneficiaries (adolescent girls). The data were collected through personal interview with developed schedule and analyzed using frequency, percentage and mean percent score. The major findings of the study were that majority of respondents belonged to 17-19 years (46%) and 14-16 year (41%) age groups, SC/ST were 96 per cent, educated up to Primary School (51%) unmarried (52%), belonged to joint family (75%), small (48%) and medium (42%) size of family and had low socio economic status (100%). Majority of respondents (81%) possessed good knowledge followed by 19 per cent having average knowledge. Hence, the MPS 76.33 also reflected good conceptual knowledge of K.B.M.P. among respondents. In case of livelihood skill education of Kishori Balika Mandal Pariyojana, majority of respondents (93%) possessed good knowledge and only 7 per cent respondents possessed average knowledge. The MPS 76.7 reflected good knowledge in LSE of K.B.M.P.

KEY WORDS: Livelihood skill, Decision making, Communication, K.M.B.P. (Kishori Balika Mandal Pariyojana)

How to cite this paper: Joshi, Anita and Maheshwari, Snehlata (2011). Livelihood skill education of Kishori Balika Mandal Pariyojana and information empowerment of adolescent girls. *Asian J. Home Sci.*, 6 (2) : 207-210.

Article chronicle: Received: 13.06.2011; Revised: 15.09.10.2011; Accepted: 12.11.2011

Adolescent girls form a considerable proportion of India's human resources. It is very active and potential segment of society. Genuine human development can be achieved by prioritizing the development of women, with a particular focus on the adolescent girls.

Looking to the importance of adolescent girls who are the future mother of the Nation United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) has initiated "Kishori Balika Mandal Pariyojana (K.M.B.P.)", for empowering rural adolescent girls.

The main aims of K.B.M.P. are to develop livelihood skills among out of school and school drop out adolescent girls (10-19 years) through Balika Mandal, improve reproductive health and to link them with formal and non formal education. In Rajasthan state, this programme was implemented in four districts. Out of four districts, Udaipur was one where programme implemented in 2009 with two Panchayat Samiti. In this investigation attempt has been made for assessing the knowledge of livelihood skill education and the concept of K.B.M.P. The objectives are as follows: to study the concept of "Kishori Balika Mandal Pariyojana" as perceived by adolescent girls and to find out the information empowerment of adolescent

girls in livelihood skill education of "Kishori Balika Mandal Pariyojana".

RESEARCH METHODS

The study was conducted in randomly selected Gogunda Panchayat Samiti of the Udaipur district in Rajasthan. From the selected Panchayat Samiti, four villages having maximum numbers of Kishori Balika Mandal Pariyojana beneficiaries were selected. From all four selected village, 25 girls who have attended the K.B.M.P. (1-1/2 year standing) were selected randomly from each village to make a total sample of 100 adolescent girls. Interview schedule was developed and respondents were personally interviewed.

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The findings obtained from the present investigation are presented below:

Background information of the respondents:

Majority of respondents belonged to 17-19 years (46%) and 14-16 years (41%). Majority of respondents belonged to scheduled caste (96%) educated up to Primary