

A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON ADOLESCENT GIRLS' GROWTH STATUS IN THE ENTREPRENEURIAL AND NON-ENTREPRENEURIAL FAMILIES- A CASE STUDY

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Abstract

The study about the sustainable growth of adolescent girls in India. The mind of an entrepreneur is the most equipped to deal with the difficulties of tomorrow and navigate through the ever changing terrain of modern life. Entrepreneurs helped build this country and these same innovators continue to multiply its potential. Child in the economy can be a part of the new world of Entrepreneurship. To improve adolescent growth status government of India taking measures and providing services through Kishora Bala and Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls. Adolescence represents a window of opportunity to prepare for healthy adult life either it is personal or professional. The quality, productivity and high economic and social development in the economy always depends on growth status of adult's life. Entrepreneurs helped build this country and these same innovators continue to multiply its potential. Child in the economy can be a part of the new world of Entrepreneurship. The basic qualities of confidence and competence, sound money management, leadership qualities, innovative ideas, and communicative skills in adolescents are the indications of entrepreneurial spirit. Nowadays, this adolescent's entrepreneurial spirit captures global attention.

Keyword: The sustainable growth of adolescent girls, Government of India, and social development in the economy.

INTRODUCTION

The mind of an entrepreneur is the most equipped to deal with the difficulties of tomorrow and navigate through the ever-changing terrain of modern life. Entrepreneurs helped build this country and these same innovators continue to multiply its potential. Child in the economy can be a part of the new world of Entrepreneurship. The basic qualities of confidence and competence, sound money management, leadership qualities, innovative ideas, and communicative skills in adolescents are the indications of entrepreneurial spirit. Nowadays, this adolescent's entrepreneurial spirit captures global attention.

The quality, productivity and high economic and social development in the economy always depends on growth status of adult's life. For sustainable growth of adolescent girls, Government of India has been taking appropriate measures and providing services through stated below Health programs

S. No	Ministries and Adolescent Health Programs	Services
1	Ministry of health and family welfare	
	a Adolescent Reproductive and Sexual Health (ARSH)	Preventive, Promotive, curative and counseling services for reproductive and sexual problems.
	b School Health Program	Nutritional interventions, promoting health lifestyle, counseling and immunization
2	Women & Child Development	
	a Kishori Shakti Yojana	Services improving health, nutritional and educational status of girls
	b Balika Samridhi Yojana	Services to raise the age of marriage and to improve enrollment and retention of girls at school
	c Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls	Iron and Folic acid supplementation, nutrition & health education, ARSH, life skill education and vocational training for girls aged 16 and above under National Skill Development Program
	d Integrated Program for Street Children	Shelter, nutrition, education, health care and recreation facilities to street children. Child Help Line Service (1098)
3	Human Resource Development	
	a Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan	Free and compulsory education to 6-14 years age group
	b Mahila Samakhya Program	Provides equal educational opportunities for women

Source: www.india.gov.in

In this backdrop the present study entitled ‘a comparative study on adolescent girl’s growth status in the entrepreneurial and non-entrepreneurial families – a case study of prakasam district is more significant.

OBJECTIVES

The specific objectives of the present study are

1. To identify the current position of adolescent School girls in the study area.

HYPOTHESIS

To study the objectives the following hypotheses were formulated.

1. There is no significant difference between the Educational growth status of adolescent girls in entrepreneurial and non-entrepreneurial families in the study area.
2. There is no significant difference between the life skill growth status of adolescent girls in entrepreneurial and non-entrepreneurial families in the study area.
3. There is no significant difference between the health growth status of adolescent girls in entrepreneurial and non-entrepreneurial families in the study area.

METHODOLOGY

The present study is exploratory in nature, which is based on primary data. A well-structured questionnaire was developed to trace out the growth status of adolescent girls. 200 adolescent school girls (100 from entrepreneurial families and 100 from non entrepreneurial families) from 5 towns viz., Ongole, Yerragondapalem, Kandukuru, Chirala and Markapuram, in Prakasam district of Andhra Pradesh state in India were selected to measure growth status on the basis of purposive random sampling method. Data was analyzed by using simple statistical tools such as averages, percentages, chi square test and 5 point likert scale was used to calculate the status of respondents.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The table -1 shows the details of adolescent girls who were enrolled in the education institutions for the academic years 2017-2018 in the district of Prakasam. It is very clear that the adolescent girls whose age was in between 15 to 18 years are about 49.62% followed by 11 to 14 years age group and drop out group respectively with 49.36% and 1.02%. These drop out girls share 2 % in the age group 11 to 14 years.

Table-1

Enrolled adolescent girls in the education institutions for the academic years 2017-2018 in the study area.

Age (in years)	Adolescent girls		
	Details	In Number	In Percent
11-14	Educated	68605	49.36
	Drop outs	1417	1.02
15-18	Educated	68965	49.62
Total		138987	100.00

Source: Department of WP&CW, Ongole.

ADOLESENTS - SOCIO ECONOMIC CONDITION

The tables 2 to 5 are describing the demographic details of respondents in the study area.

Table-2

Community details of respondents in the study area

Variables	Details	Frequency	%
Community	OC	41	20.50
	BC	98	49.00
	SC	39	19.50
	ST	22	11.00

Source: Field survey

In the community category the dominant community in the study area was BCs with 49.00% followed by OCs, SCs and STs with 20.50%, 19.50% and 11.00% respectively. The study found that nearly half of the respondents were belong to BCs.

Table-3

Marital status details of respondents in the study area

Variables	Details	Frequency	%
Marital status	Married	3	1.50
	Unmarried	196	98.00
	Widow	1	0.50

Source: Field survey

In the marital category dominant respondents were unmarried girls with 98.00%, married respondents are 1.50% and only 0.50% of them were widows in the study.

Table-4

Living with details of respondents in the study area

Variables	Details	Frequency	%
Living with	Mother only	12	6.00
	Father only	2	1.00
	With both	179	89.50
	With Relatives	7	3.50

Source: Field survey

Parental care is very important in adolescent age, so living with parents is the most important variable. Predominantly 89.50% of the respondents were living with both mother and father followed by mother only with 6.00% while as with relatives and father only were 3.50% and 1.00% respectively.

Table-5

Living with details of respondents in the study area

Variables	Details	Frequency	%
Parental monthly income (in Rupees)	Below 5000	0	0.00
	5001 to 10000	5	2.50
	10001-20000	117	58.50
	20001-30000	59	29.50
	30001-40000	11	5.50
	40001-50000	7	3.50
	Above 50000	1	0.50

Source: Field survey

In parental monthly income, dominant respondents' parental monthly income was in between Rs.10001- 20000 with 58.50% followed by Rs.20001-30000, Rs.30001- 40000, Rs 40001-50000 Rs5001-10000, and above Rs 50000 with 29.50%,5.50%,3.50%,2.50% and 0.50% respectively. Hence the study found that nearly three fifth of respondents' parental monthly income was bellow Rs.20000.

ADOLESCENCE GROWTH STATUS

The study estimates the adolescence growth status of 11to 13 years' age group and 14 to 16 year age groups from the entrepreneurial and non-entrepreneurial families, through respondents educational, health and life skill growth status.

Table - 6 shows that educational growth status of the respondents in the study area. The study has taken five key components as recommended Attendance (1), Grade in class (2), Teem management/class leader (3), Interaction with teachers (4) and Performance in spots/cultural activities/Literary competitions(5) to measure educational growth status.

Table-6

Educational growth status scores of the respondents in the study area

S.No	Age (in years)	Adolescents from Entrepreneurs Family	Adolescents from Non Entrepreneurs Family	Average Scores
	11-13	20.18	14.78	17.48
	14-16	17.02	18.34	17.68
	Total	18.60	16.56	17.58
Chi- value		2.742		
P- value		3.84		

Source: Field survey, Score range is 5- 25

For educational growth status, 11 to 13 years respondents got 20.18 score from entrepreneurial families and 14.78 score from non-entrepreneurial families and 14 to 16 years respondents got 17.02 score from entrepreneurial families and 18.34 score from non-entrepreneurial families. On the overall level respondents educational growth status score in the study area was 17.58, from entrepreneurial families it was 18.60 and from non-entrepreneurial families 16.56. Hence the study found that there is no significant difference between entrepreneurial and non-entrepreneurial families about respondents educational status with chi-square value 2.742 is less than 'p' value 3.84.

Table -7 shows that life skill growth status of respondents in the study area. The study has taken 5 key components as Self-control (1), Self-confidence (2), Self-esteem (3), Decision making power (4), and Communicative skill (5) to measure life skill growth status in the study area.

Table-7

Life skill growth status of the respondents in the study area

S.No	Age (in years)	Adolescents from Entrepreneurs Family	Adolescents from Non Entrepreneurs Family	Average
1	11-13	7.50	5.78	6.64

2	14-16	11.52	8.64	10.08
	Total	9.51	7.21	8.36
Chi- value		0.994		
P- value		3.84		

Source: Field survey, Score range is 5- 25

For life skill growth status, 11 to 13 years respondents got 7.50 score from entrepreneurial families and 5.78 score from non-entrepreneurial families and 14 to 16 years respondents got 11.52 score from entrepreneurial families and 8.64 score from non-entrepreneurial families. On the overall level respondents life skill growth status score in the study area was 8.36, from entrepreneurial families it was 9.51 and from non-entrepreneurial families 7.21. Hence the study found that there is no significant difference between entrepreneurial and non-entrepreneurial families about respondents life skill status with chi-square value 2.081 is less than 'p' value 5.99.

Table -8 shows that Health growth status of the respondents in the study area. The study has taken five key components as recommended Dietary intake (1), Personal hygiene (2), Knowledge about menstrual cycle (3), Knowledge about reproductive & sexual health (4) and Knowledge about HIV & Other deceases (5) to measure Health growth status.

Table-8
Health growth status of the respondents in the study area

S.No	Age (in years)	Adolescents from Entrepreneurs Family	Adolescents from Non Entrepreneurs Family	Average
1	11-13	5.00	6.20	5.60
2	14-16	5.38	6.66	6.02
	Total	5.11	6.42	5.18
Chi- value		1.000		
P- value		3.84		

Source: Field survey.

Score range is 5- 25

For Health growth status, respondents in the age group of 11 to 13 years got 6.20 score from non-entrepreneurial families and 5.00 score from entrepreneurial families and 14 to 16 years respondents got 6.66 score from non-entrepreneurial families and 5.38 score from entrepreneurial families. At overall level respondents health growth status score in the study area was 5.81, while as from non-entrepreneurial families it was 6.42 and from entrepreneurial families 5.11. Hence the study found that there is no significant difference between entrepreneurial and non-entrepreneurial families about respondents' health growth status with chi-square value 1.000 is less than 'p' value 3.84.

Table-9 shows the sector wise overall growth status of the respondents. Respondents total growth score is 10.56 but it was 11.07 from entrepreneurial families and 10.06 from non-entrepreneurial families. From the entrepreneurial and non-entrepreneurial families, overall level respondents registered higher growth in education status followed by life skill status and health status.

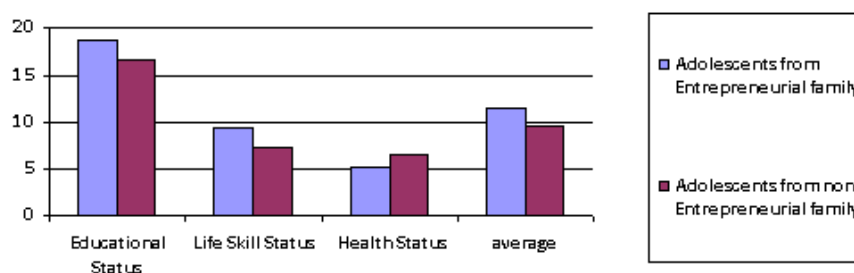
Hence the study found that respondents were very poor in health growth status from the entrepreneurial and non-entrepreneurial families and there is no significant difference in between entrepreneurial and non-entrepreneurial families about the respondents' growth status with chi-square value 2.081 is less than 'p' value 5.99.

Table-9
Area wise growth status of respondents in the study area

	Growth Status	Adolescents from Entrepreneurs Family	Adolescents from non Entrepreneurs Family	Total
1	Educational Status	18.60	16.56	17.58
2	Life Skill Status	9.51	7.21	8.36
3	Health Status	5.11	6.42	5.81
	Average Score	11.07	10.06	10.56
	Chi- value	2.081		
	P- value	5.99		
	Significance level	95.00		
	Degree of freedom	2		

Source: Field survey
Score range is 5- 25

Figure-1
Area wise growth status of respondents in the study area



FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

Adolescence is a significant period for mental, emotional and psychological development. Adolescence represents a window of opportunity to prepare for healthy adult life either it is personal or professional. The quality, productivity and high economic and social development in the economy always depends on growth status of adult's life.

To improve adolescent growth status government of India taking measures and providing services through Kishora Bala and Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls in the Prakasam district. For the academic years 2017-2018 nearly 138987 adolescents are studying in different public and private among this number nearly 1417 adolescents were dropout from schooling. Nearly 77383 girls belong to the age groups 11-14 years and 15-

18years registered under government projects of Kishora Bala and Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls .

The study found that above four fifth of adolescents are belongs to lower communities, nearly 2.00 % of adolescents' married before 18 years, Nearly one tenth of adolescents were living with either mother or father or relatives, and three fifth of adolescents parental monthly income was bellow Rs.20000.

Adolescents total growth status score is 10.56 for 25 it indicates the adolescents' vulnerable condition in the study area. So it is very clear to say that the adolescents leading poor status in the study area.

Very embarrassing point was adolescents are not maintaining minimum health standards and facing severe anemia problem in the study area irrespective of families i.e., entrepreneurial and non-entrepreneurial. But the adolescents are enjoying kidpreneurs qualities like Grade in class, Team management/class leader, Interaction with teachers, Performance in spots/cultural activities/Literary competitions, Self-control, Self-confidence, Self-esteem and Decision making power within their school arena that means kidpreneurs qualities leads entrepreneurial spirit in future. Finally, the study found that there is no significant difference in between entrepreneurial and non-entrepreneurial families about the adolescents' growth status.

SUGGETIONS

Physical, Mental Psychological and skill developmental programs for adolescent girls in India are fragmentary at present and there are comprehensive programs haven't been carried out. Lack of accurate information, absence of proper guidance, parent's ignorance, lack of skills and insufficient services are the prime barriers for the adolescents. So teachers as well as government should focus on above points and provide services from root level for attaining required growth among adolescent girls and also initiate proper steps to improve and inculcate moral values through advertisement in print and electronic media.

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