



ISSN: 2249-894X
IMPACT FACTOR : 5.7631 (UIF)
UGC APPROVED JOURNAL NO. 48514
VOLUME - 8 | ISSUE - 8 | MAY - 2019

EFFECTIVENESS OF BETI-BACHAVO FOLK DRAMA BHAVAI AWARENESS PROGRAMME FOR CREATING EXCELLENCE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (ESD PROGRAMME)

Dr. Hardik D. Mehta

**Principal, Nilkanth College of Education Visnagar,
Mehsana: Gujarat.**



ABSTRACT:

Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao (interpretation: Save young lady tyke, instruct a young lady kid) is an individual crusade of the Government of India that means to create mindfulness and improve the proficiency of welfare administrations planned for young ladies. The plan was propelled with an underlying subsidizing of ₹100 crore (US\$14 million).It for the most part focuses on the bunches in Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Uttarakhand, Punjab, Bihar and Delhi.

KEYWORDS: *Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao, welfare administrations, young ladies.*

INTRODUCTION:

As per enumeration information, the kid sex proportion (0-6 years) in India was 927 young ladies for every 1,000 young men in 2001, which dropped to 918 young ladies for each 1,000 young men in 2011. A 2012 UNICEF report positioned India 41st among 195 countries.[citation needed] In the Population Census of 2011 it was uncovered that the populace proportion of India 2011 is 943 females for each 1000 of guys. The Sex Ratio 2011 demonstrates an upward pattern from the enumeration 2001 information. Talking on the event of [International Day of the Girl Child] in 2015, the Prime Minister, Narendra Modi had

required the annihilation of female foeticide and welcomed proposals from the residents of India by means of the MyGov.in gateway.

The BetiBachao, BetiPadhao (BBBP) plot was propelled on 22 January 2015 by Modi..It expects to address the issue of the declining kid sex proportion picture (CSR) and is a national activity together kept running by the Ministry of Women and Child Development, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and the Ministry of Human Resource Development. It at first engaged multi-part activity in 100 locale all through the nation where there was a low CSR.

On 26 August 2016, Olympics 2016 bronze medallist Sakshi Malik was made brand minister for BBBP.

The hashtag #Selfie With Daughter was advanced via web-based networking media in June

2015, which began when Sunil Jaglan the sarpanch of the town Bibipur, Jind in Haryana took a selfie with his little girl Nandini and posted on Facebook on 9 June 2015.The hashtag earned overall notoriety.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

In the present research the prime focus is to find out different types of social issues and its impact on human social life. With this point in view the following problem was chosen for the present study: **Effectiveness of Beti-Bachavo Folk Drama Bhavai Awareness Programme for creating excellence for Sustainable Development (ESD Programme**

OBJECTIVES:

1. To develop Beti-Bachavo Social Awareness Programme (BSAP) for the B.Ed College Students.

2. To compare the effectiveness of Beti-Bachavo Social Awareness Programme (BSAP) and traditional programme.
3. To check the level of Beti-Bachavo social awareness of the B.Ed College Students. with related to variable of gender,

Variables:

Independent Variable	Instructional Approach (Beti-Bachavo Social Awareness Programme BSAP).
Dependent Variable	Mean Score obtained on post Test
Controlled Variables	B.Ed College Students, Environment, Instruction Time
Intervening Variables	Novelty .of Instruction of Programme Approaches, Individual Differences and Interaction among Groups

OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS OF THE WORDS:

Social Awareness: Social Awareness refers to the awareness of social problems among the people.

Case Study: Case study refers to the study of Social problems of people with perception of B.Ed. trainee.

AREA OF THE STUDY:

Present study will be divided in to two group, One-Group Post-test, Post-Test. Beti-Bachavo Social Awareness Programme(SAP) was prepared by the investigator in Gujarati Medium for Rural habitat people. Present study was pertaining Instructional Psychology. By employing Skinnerian Approach of Programmed Instruction Package for the Beti-Bachavo Social Awareness Programme(BSAP) were prepared by the investigator.

TOOLS FOR THE STUDY

For the present study four types of awareness scale were prepared by the Investigator by applying Lickert Type Method. Rating scale were prepared with proper number of items and response into five point rating scale. Reliability and Validity were carried out for the present study and tools were standardized by the investigator.

POPULATION AND SAMPLING OF THE STUDY

In this study Population of the study will be Rural habitat people of VisnagarTaluka, during the year of 2013-14. Selection of the sample was based on the homogeneity of the sample with Purposive sampling of selecting the sample was applied for the present study.

DELIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY:

The present research study has been delimited for the Rural habitat people of VisnagarTaluka, during the year of 2013-14, for the selected social awareness Programme.

EXPERIMENTATION:

As the present study being experimental in nature one group of randomized subjects only Post - Test Design was selected. Selected sample was divided in two equal numbers of the groups with same number of male and female. First group named as Control Group and second group named as Experimental Group.

To check the effectiveness of Social Awareness of Rural habitat people to the Beti-Bachavo Social Awareness Programme(BSAP) was prepared and applied for ten days for each programme. On each day a period of 35 minutes were allocated for the both group. The group of control group will be instructed through traditional method of teaching while the experimental group were instructed through Beti-Bachavo Social Awareness Programme(BSAP). On finishing of the programme Social Awareness Scale were administrated on the both group.

Design of Group:

State	Group	Post-test	Post-Test
Experiment	Beti-Bachavo Social Awareness Programme(BSAP)(A)	A1	A2
	Traditional Method(B)	B1	B2

DATA COLLECTION AND DATA ANALYSIS:

At the preliminary stage of experiment data were collected as post-test scores on the instrumented tools and selected sample of the people. At the end of the experiment a post-test administered on the both group of experiment. Data were compared by testing hypothesis. Mean, median, mode and t-value were applied for the calculation.

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

As the need of the study data will analyze. Mean, Mode, S.D. and t-Value statically technique applied for the present study.

Effect of score of Total Sample rural habitat people of Experimental Group and Control group of on Beti-Bachavo Social Awareness Scale**Table: 1:****Mean, SD of Experimental Group and control group higher education group, lower education group and total sample of rural habitat people on Beti-Bachavo Social Awareness Scale**

No	Variable	Group	N	Mean	SD	SED	t-Value	SIG
1	Higher Education	Exp	30	38.54	4.45	1.01	10.27	SIG
		Con	30	28.2	3.26			
2	Lower Education	Exp	30	33.84	3.91	1	0.94	NS
		Con	30	32.9	3.8			
3	Total	Exp	60	36.19	4.18	0.71	7.99	SIG
		Con	60	30.55	3.53			

Ho1. *There will be no significant difference between mean score of post-test of the experimental group and control group of total sample of rural habitat people on Beti-Bachavo Social Awareness Scale.*

Observation:

From the above table, it has been shown that mean score and SD of the rural habitat people having higher education of Experimental Group were found 38.54 and 4.45 respectively, while mean score and SD of the rural habitat people having higher education of Control Group were found 28.2 and 3.26 respectively on Beti-Bachavo Social Awareness Scale. Calculated t-value is found to be 10.27, which is significant at 0.01 level of the significance at 1.01 standard error of mean, hence it can be said that mean score rural habitat people having higher education of Experimental Group were found significantly higher than the mean score of the rural habitat people having higher education of control group on Beti-Bachavo Social Awareness Scale. So, Hypotheses-1 is rejected.

Ho2. *There will be no significant difference between mean score of post-test of the experimental group and control group of rural habitat people having lower education group on Beti-Bachavo Social Awareness Scale.*

Observation:

From the above table, it has been shown that mean score and SD of the rural habitat people having lower education of Experimental Group were found 33.84 and 3.91 respectively, while mean

score and SD of the rural habitat people having lower education of Control Group were found 32.9 and 3.8 respectively on Beti-Bachavo Social Awareness Scale. Calculated t-value is found to be 0.94, which is not significant at 0.01 level of the significance at 1.00 standard error of mean, hence it can be said that mean score rural habitat people having lower education of Experimental Group were not found significantly higher than the mean score of the rural habitat people having lower education of control group on Beti-Bachavo Social Awareness Scale. So, Hypotheses-2 is accepted.

Ho3 There will be no significant difference between mean score of post-test of the experimental group and control group of total sample of rural habitat people on Beti-Bachavo Social Awareness Scale.

Observation:

From the above table, it has been shown that mean score and SD of the total sample of rural habitat people of Experimental Group were found 36.19 and 4.18 respectively, while mean score and SD of the total sample of rural habitat people of Control Group were found 30.55 and 3.53 respectively on Beti-Bachavo Social Awareness Scale. Calculated t-value is found to be 7.99, which is significant at 0.01 level of the significance at 0.71 standard error of mean, hence it can be said that mean score total sample of rural habitat people of Experimental Group were found significantly higher than the mean score of the total sample of rural habitat people of control group on Beti-Bachavo Social Awareness Scale. So, Hypotheses-3 is rejected.

CONCLUSION:

Mean score total sample of rural habitat people of Experimental Group were found significantly higher than the mean score of the total sample of rural habitat people of control group on Beti-Bachavo Social Awareness Scale.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Ajay Rai **Intelligence Test**, Sterling Pub. Priv. Ltd. Jalandhar, 1984
2. Buch, M.B. **First Survey of Research in Education**, N.C.E.R.T., New Delhi, 1974
3. Buch, M.B. **Second Survey of Research in Education**, N.C.E.R.T., New Delhi, 1978-83.
4. Bhat Nagar S.C. **Education Psychology**, Loyal Book Depot, Meerut.
5. Moorhead, Griffin **Organizational Behaviour**, A.I.T.B.S., Delhi., 2001
6. Mule R.S. and Umathe U.T. **Elements of Educational Research**, Maharashtra Universities Book Production Board, Nagpur, 1969.
7. Burns A and R Homel **Gender Division of Tasks by Parents and Their Children**, Psychol, Women 13:113-25., 1989
8. Cogle L.F. and E.G. Tasker **Children and Housework, Family Relations**, 31: 395-399.
8. Bloom, M. **The Psychosocial Constructs of Social Competency**, Sage Publications. 1990.